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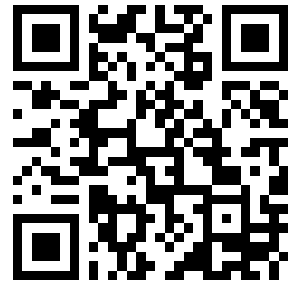

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The London and China Telegraph.

新聞紙

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS, via MARSEILLES, in connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS."

VOL. V.—No. 100.] LONDON, THURSDAY, JAN. 15, 1863. [Sub. 18s. per ann., and 12s. to Supplement. Single copy of either, 9d.

Latest Advices.

	From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			Nov. 8
Kanagawa			„ 15
Nagasaki			
CHINA—			
Peking			„ 6
Tien-tsin			„ 8
Hankow			„ 14
Shanghai	Sept. 26		„ 23
Foo-Chow-Foo	„ „		„ 25
Amoy			„ 25
Swatow			
Hong Kong	Oct. 10	Nov. 23	Dec. 1
Canton			
Macao			
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	Sept. 26		Nov. 24
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			
Saigon			„ 20
SIAM—			
Bankok	Oct. 10	„ 24	„ 27
BORNEO—			
Labuan			
Sarawak			„ 20
JAVA—			
Batavia			Dec. 1
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	Oct. 27	„ 30	„ 8
Penang	„ „	„ 29	„ 17
CEYLON—			
Colombo			„ 15
Galle			

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail, to Marseilles per Valetta, arrived Jan. 13.—From Hong Kong: Mr. Vana, Mrs. Vincent and infant, servant, and son of servant, Dr. Rutherford, Lieut.-Col. Stanley, Dr. Currie, C.B., Messrs. Brett, Boyle, Weyman, and Beard. From Point de Galle: Mr. Celegate. To Southampton, per Delta, expected to arrive 16 Jan.—From Hong Kong: Messrs. Lourenzen, Burns, Jones, Jeanette, and Ferrell.—From Singapore: Messrs. Warren, R.N., Sutton, and Pass. From Point de Galle: Miss Varley, Capt. De Butt, Mrs. Butts and infant, four children, and native female servant. To Suez.—From Point de Galle: Mr. Steifer. To Alexandria.—From Hong Kong: Messrs. Reinhart and Hughes. From Singapore: Mr. Van Bushom. To Malta.—From Hong Kong: Messrs. Torello and Tierz.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

By this mail, per Pera, from Southampton, Jan. 4th.—To Shanghai: Messrs. Wm. Thos. Oliver, Samuel Whiteway Cleave, L. Mathews, J. Deverill, W. W. Hyde, M. S. Townend and Cuningham. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Booth, Capt. Ball, Messrs. D. Blackie and D. Illanger, Ensigns Greenham and Tosswell, Lieut.-Col. Youge, G. Tranter. To Singapore: Mr. J. Alphonso Huber, J. Banner, I Moody, Rev. A. D. Nicholson. To Penang: W. West. To Calcutta: Miss W. Dempter. Mr. Cronch, Capts. S. A. Hunter and McPherson, Messrs. C. Newmarsh, H. F. Brown, E. P. Ames. bury, G. W. Booker, and J. R. Moller; Mrs. S. Willock, E. Garside, Rev. Mr. Wade, Messrs. T. Brown, J. B. West, and J. Chapman; Miss Horan, Mrs. Fuller and son, Staff-surgeons R. Fitzgibbon and I. Darys, Wm. Williams, Messrs. Betsgh and H. Lundie, Staff-assistants Surgeon A. Home and ayah, Mrs. Home, Mr. H. R Scott. To Madras: Mr. and Mrs. C. O'Brien, Capt. J. B. Sherard, Mr. F. S. Evans, Mrs. Hutchinson and European female servant, Mr. E. H. Hogarth, P. I. Knight. To Ceylon: Army Sergt. Donelly and wife, H. Skeen. To Alexandria: Mrs. Laidlaw. From Gibraltar to Calcutta: Mr. R. F. Knowles. From Suez to Singapore: Mr. I. B. Lenschan. To Calcutta: Capt. T. E. Webster, Capt. and Mrs. Mounsey, and European female servant.

From Marseilles, per Euxine, to leave Jan. 19th.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Ewing. To Shanghai: Capt. G. G. Roberts. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Wiggers, Von Kerchem, and two children, Mr. Gram. To Penang: Mr. J. B. Rogers. To Calcutta: Major and Mrs. Rose, Messrs. F. R. Cockerell and Griffith, Mr. and Mrs W. T. Tucker, Mrs. Tilton and child, Mr. A. C. Mangles, Rev. I. P. and Mrs. Harris, Mrs. R. C. Lawrence and infant, Miss Hutton, Master Kennedy, and female servant, Messrs. Pepper, J. S. Robertson, J. B. Tomkins, and C. Cumine, Mr. Moran and son, Lieut. Curtis, Capts. W. F. Segrave, and C. Armstrong, Messrs. Mair and Scanlan, Major McMullen, Mr. E. Wyttenbach. To Madras: Miss Taylor, Col. Chas. Denison.

Per P. & O. str. Ripon, 20th Jan., from Southampton.—To Shanghai: Mr. H. Smith, Dr. J. Parker. To Ceylon. Miss Jessie Burness, Mr. G. Elphinstone. To Singapore: Mr. Jas. Ramsay Mcarthur, Mr. Vogel, Mr. R. H. Beaver, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Price, Mr. G. Shambler, Staff-Assist. Surg., J. H. Beath, M.D. To Hong Kong: G. F. Adams, and T. Murtgah. From Marseilles, Jan. 28. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. A. Van Delden and four children, Mr. J. Watson, Miss C. Doornick, Miss A. Van den Bergh, two Misses Van de Poel and governess, Mr. and Mrs. Gillillan. To Shanghai: Mr. C. B. Telge, Mr. Gunston, Mr. and Mrs. Lynell.

Per P. and O. str., Feb. 4, from Southampton. To Hong Kong: Mr. H. Wilkinson, Miss Rathborne, Mr. and Mrs. Hazeon, Mr. Charles Wilde, Mr. Ellis Gilman. To Shanghai: Mrs. Essex. To Penang: Miss Baynham. To Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. Swan, Miss Swan. From Gibraltar.—To Hong Kong: Don Manuel Lynart, lady, and infant. From Marseilles, Feb. 12. To Shanghai: Mr. G. S. Morrison. To Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. A. Stuart and two children, Mr. R. Ahlers, Mr. H. Harvey. To Singapore: Mr. Charles Stricker.

Per P. and O. str., Feb. 20, from Southampton.—To Hong Hong: Mr. Caldbeck and infant. From Marseilles, Feb. 28.—To Penang: Mr. and Mrs. Fokasterman.

Per P. and O. str., March 7, from Marseilles. To Singapore *via* Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Cook.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

The Japanese seem resolved to effect their purpose of ousting foreigners by the most practical step which it was possible for them to take. If Yedo is denuded of population, or if by the departure of the Daimios it is deprived of all its greatness as a capital, it is evident we shall gain little by insisting on a residence in that city. The departure of the nobility and of their families still goes on, and many houses have not only been stripped of their furniture, but actually pulled down. Several steamers have been bought by the Government or by the Daimios, and these in case of any rupture would prove of good service to the Japanese, who are well able to manage them. The most important fact in relation to the progress of the revolution is, that official papers, which for three centuries have been issued in the name of the Tycoon, now bear that of the Emperor, while the Customs' duties at Yokuhama, hitherto collected for the Tycoon, have been ordered to be accounted for to the Treasury at Miako. Evidently a crisis is pending in our relations with Japan, and the Japanese seem to be provoking us to take the first aggressive step.

During the last three years, since the opening of Yokuhama as a port, there have taken place the following murders or attempts to murder:—Two Russians cut down almost in two in the street. Two Dutchmen similarly cut down. One Chinaman cut and stabbed. One Japanese American, servant of the Minister stabbed. The English Legation at Yedo attacked and several dead and wounded. A Frenchman attacked. The American Interpreter assassinated. The English Legation again attacked and two of the guard killed, and an English gentleman cut down in the open road.

Dr. Pompe van Meerderwort had left Nagasaki for Shanghai on his way to Holland. His departure is much regretted by the foreign community generally, amongst whom he has resided for nearly four years. He was in charge of the hospital established by the Japanese Government, where he has taught many natives the practice of medicine, several of whom have shown such aptitude for it that they can compare with good European practitioners. Before his departure the foreign community raised the sum of about $1,000 to purchase a piece of plate to be presented to him as a mark of their friendship and esteem. His countrymen among the Dutch residents have also raised a sum of about $600 for the same purpose. He is succeeded in his charge by Dr. Bauduin, who arrived by the *Columbia*.

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CHINA.

PEKING.

Accounts from the capital report political affairs as satisfactory, and foreign relations progressing favourably. The naval movement which has been inaugurated by Prince Kung and the present Administration, to obtain the assistance of English volunteers in suppressing the rebellion as well as piracy, has been further extended to the native flotillas, and the Chinese Government have at last resolved upon flying a national ensign on their war junks. It is to be a triangular yellow flag, with the Imperial dragon on it in blue. This will be a beneficial arrangement, in distinguishing war vessels from pirates, which at present is a difficult matter to do.

TIEN-TSIN.

Mr. Mongan, who has been for some time Acting-Consul at Tien-tsin, proceeds to England by next mail. All communication with the North by sea is now closed for the winter. The annual races had just come off at Tien-tsin.

SHANGHAI.

An engagement with the rebels had occurred at Pao-kong, a large village about twelve miles north-east of Tsing-poo, on the road between that city and Kah-ding. Colonel Burgevine (Ward's successor), having been informed that a large force of rebels was encamped in that direction, proceeded with a force of 1,000 of his drilled Chinese, on the 12th November, to look out for the enemy. On reaching Pao-kong, it was found that about 10,000 Taipings had intrenched themselves strongly in a camp of fifteen stockades. Nothing was done that day, but on the following day four guns and two mortars were put in position, and the place was gallantly carried after an hour's firing. The storming party was led by a brave young Chinese officer named Wong-ee-poo, to whom Admiral Hope had presented a sword for gallantry. This young soldier, however, was mortally wounded. The Taiping Chief, Wo-wang, was also killed after he had rallied his men several times. The rebel loss is set down at 2,300 killed, and that of Colonel Burgevine at five killed and fifteen wounded. This looks like exaggeration. An English surgeon attended to the wounded men. This is the most effective display that has yet been made by unassisted Chinese troops.

Later news states that the large body of rebels which had been reported as marching on Naz iang, had been encountered at Szu-chiang-kou, a place beyond Wang-du, by a body of Honan Imperialists, and drilled Chinese, led in person by the Governor of the Province, who totally routed them. They are said to have retreated in great confusion to Kun-shan.

The following account of the expedition to Kahding has been communicated to the *China Mail*. It will form an interesting supplement to the news communicated in our last number :—

Burgevine and Kingsley's men had moved on some two miles in advance, and at six next morning everything was in motion on to Kahding, the Chinese musketeers leading the way. About two hours found the advance guard close to Kahding, and blazing away vaguely with two little howitzers, to let the rebels know that the barbarians were coming, and that it was in order that Kahding should fall. But their ardour is soon checked, and the work of the Staff begins. Already they had suffered, riding on ahead, without waiting for the bridges to be repaired. Every field had its adventure, and every bridge its triumph. Happily one only, a Chinese, was hurt, and the heads started to reconnoitre without delay. It is a question whether we are to have a fight. Flags are seen, but they prove nothing. On goes the General to a post of observation when a bang and a round shot over his head settles our misgivings; all doubts are satisfactorily settled, and a smile of grim satisfaction suffuses every face. No villagers are to be seen, and the country once so smiling is a desert, so all information required must be obtained by ourselves. Having ascertained that the rebels are standing to their guns, and by the practice they are making may give us some difficulty, the engineer goes off to see where to place our guns, and pickets and sentries are posted all around. Soon the boats come up, and beer and loafing become, for many, the order of the day. . . . . .

All night long come in reports that such a gun is in position; that the mortars are all right; that such a bridge is ready, and finally, ere the first streak of light has tinged the sky, innumerable men are turning out in the cold raw morning. Through the high dank grass a long line of men, all marching into the positions they are to occupy; careless of the fact that the ground they are traversing is swept by the rebel guns, if they would only fire, and merely anxious for a good place where they can see well, and be among the first at the assault. It is cold, and marching and counter-marching are monotonous. But patience is not tried too long: a streak of day-light appears, followed sharply by a streak of fire—a rocket rises over Kahding and falls like its guardian star, dimmer, dimmer, and is lost. The ball is opened, and the bombardment has commenced in earnest. Two coolies are borne by in doolies—one dead and severely wounded. A sailor walks up as jauntily as if he were preparing for a dance; his shoulder shattered, he says, by one of Ward's men's shells; for every one is blazing away for dear life, and Ward's men are somewhat wild. It is day-light now, and the wall is crumbling. A moorsom knocks half a bastion down; a look-out tower is crushed by an 8-inch shell, and Kahding is no longer in a safe state. The fire from the walls is less than we anticipated. An artilleryman is killed; another of Ward's shells burst among us, and wounds a Frenchman; but we make up our minds that it is to be as at Najao—a heavy fire when our big guns cease and not till then. But we shall soon know. Word has come that the assault will commence in a moment, and while we turn our guns to make the left assault secure, the shout on the right tells us the 31st are in and Kahding has been taken, according to the programme. Vain is the attempt to stop the assault on the left. Till the guns have swept the breach, the Admiral may manage to hold in his marines, eager for the fray, but prompt to obey. The French are off with a whoop, and Ward's men with them. There is a frantic rush across the field, through the stockade, and a Chinaman of the coolie corps has got first in. Unhappy man! for he is immediately shot; mistaken by an impulsive ally for one of the Changmaos. Chinese, French, English, all swarm in, and the butchery and loot commence. Butchery perhaps unavoidable, but deplorably sad; for it is not our real foes who suffer, but the unhappy victims of their oppressors, and there can be no excuse for shooting an unarmed man, who is not even flying from you, but humbly imploring your protection. It is a stain on these expeditions that precautions are not taken to restrain the whole force, as they are already done to restrain that portion the least prone to these atrocities. Sad enough are the effects of the bombardment—a heap of bodies in this court-yard, all sent to the next world by an eight-inch messenger; a child with its head off, lying in the doorway; a strong man hideously crushed by a fallen beam. These sights are pitiable enough, but it is a horrible sight to see a poor miserable grey-haired man have his brains blown out by a creature calling itself a soldier and a civilised being; and such sights are seen. Of loot there is little, the garrison was a fighting one, and the wealth and the great chiefs found on the first visit to Kahding were no longer there; and though Ward's men and the French, who alone were allowed to loot, were loaded with bundles, these were in the majority of cases old clothes or cloth only, not as before, sycee and silk. It did not take long to become satisfied that there was nothing to see; the Treasury was empty, the chief's houses so handsomely furnished before, were seedy and disreputable; and the fights for the little loot there was made the occupation more dangerous than the assault, and soon the town was left to its legitimate possessors, the Chinese—of whom an army had marched up, imperfect to our ideas as far as arms and equipment, but a fine set of men, and in a certain state of order; and it was a cause for congratulation that we should leave the place in better hands this time than when we took it before.

The races appear to have been held with great success. The Autumn Meeting came off on the 13th and 14th Nov. The principal race of the first day was the Autumn Vase, and the following is the account of it as given in the columns of the *North China Herald*:—

"The AUTUMN VASE, value 100 gs.; for all horses.—Arabs, 8 st. 7 lbs.; Stud Bred, 9 st. 7 lbs.; Colonial, 10 st.; English, 11 st.—Entrance Tls. 10 each.—One mile and a half. Professionals allowed to ride.

1.	Captain King's ..	b. e. h. ..	Eskdale.
2.	Mr. Percy's ..	b. e. g. ..	Robin Hood.
	Mr. Mackenzie's..	c. s. h. ..	Pons Asinorum.
	Mr. Fitz James'..	b. s. h. ..	Chatterbox.

"This was the race of the day, and the one on which was concentrated the chief interest; inasmuch as some of the best racers in Shanghai were pitted against each other, while a new feature of allowing professional jockeys to ride, was introduced for the first time. Of seven horses entered, four started, two of which, Pons Asinorum and Robin Hood, were ridden by professionals, one of whom has had fourteen years' experience as a jockey. Off they went at a moderate pace, Eskdale leading the way for the first quarter of a mile without much trouble, when Pons and Robin crept up to him in a ruck, leaving Chatterbox behind, as they reached half round the course. Turning the corner, homeward bound, the race was close, when Pons began to flag, and Robin Hood was pressing close on Eskdale. But it was of no avail, that fine horse showed that he possessed speed and stamina yet, and his gentleman rider knew how to handle his steed with coolness and judgment against professional experience, and he brought in Eskdale a winner, amidst the plaudits of the assembled throng; with Robin Hood a good second, and Pons Asinorum nowhere. Time 2 m. 58 sec."

On the second day The Bachelor's Cup, value 150 guineas, presented by the bachelors of Shanghai, was easily won by Captain King's Eskdale. This was the first race in Shanghai in which all were professionals. The Drawing Room Stakes, value 100 guineas, also presented by the bachelors, were won by Captain King's Forester so easily that he was literally pulled up by his rider and walked past the winning post. There was also a steeplechase, the first in Shanghai, the prize being the Garrison Cup value £100. It was won by Mr. Markham's Miss Mowbray.

The fictitious Windham, who arrived some time ago at Shanghai, and announced himself as of Felbrigge Hall, Norfolk, has decamped from the Settlement in debt. The following advertisement issued by Mr. Smith, the owner of the Astor-house, appears in the papers :—

"Two Hundred Dollars Reward,—Warning to shipmasters, pilots, or proprietors of small boats in Shanghai. The undersigned begs to inform the community that an individual, calling himself W. F. Windham, of Felbrigge Hall, Norfolk, England, has absconded from the Settlement largely indebted to him, and hereby offers the above reward for his apprehension, and will esteem it a great favour of any person giving such information as will lead to his recovery. The following is a description of his

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person :—Height 5 feet; hair brown, and parted in the middle; eyes light blue; complexion pale; manner effeminate and eccentric, dressed generally in shooting jacket and tweed trowsers heavily braded, with Balmoral shooting boots. H. W. SMITH. Shanghai, 10th Nov., 1862."

The *Shanghai Recorder* writes :—"The *Juanpore* from London has just arrived bringing a large quantity of arms and ammunition for Ward's corps of disciplined Chinese. The cargo consists of twelve 12-pounder howitzers, ten thousand stand of arms, together with one million rounds of ammunition for the small arms, and a considerable quantity of shot and shell for the howitzers. These have been purchased from the English Government, and have been drawn from Woolwich, Purfleet, and Weedon."

Mr. M. Robinet, of the firm of Thomas Hunt and Co., met with a serious accident on the 14th November, that gentleman having fallen into the hold of a vessel a depth of fifteen feet. Little hope at first was entertained of his life, but he is now said to be progressing favourably.

Brigadier-General Staveley has issued an order that the left wing of the 5th Bombay N. L. I. is to remain in Shanghai until the spring, under command of Major Taylor, but the headquarters and band have returned by the *Dalhousie*. The detachment of the 22nd Bombay N. I., lately arrived by the *Hesper*, would relieve the detachment of H. M. 31st Regiment at Fawha. A field force that had left the Settlement for Nanzing, consisting of 200 of the 31st, 200 Beloochees, with two mountain howitzers and four mortars, under command of Colonel Hough, afterwards returned to Shanghai, leaving 500 French and a large body of Imperialists at that post—which has been strongly intrenched by the latter.

HANKOW.

The busy season is over. The rebuilding of the city continues, and, in a year, the whole will have been rebuilt. The sickness which had been so prevalent in Shanghai and elsewhere had not reached Hankow. The bands of robbers, which had appeared within thirty miles of the city, have since retreated, and are understood to be crossing the border into Honan, where the people are used to their constant presence. These banditti were not considered really dangerous, as, being badly armed, they always disappeared before the troops sent against them.

A fearful fire broke out at Hankow on the morning of the 2nd of Novembe, which swept away about 650 houses in one of the most thriving parts of the town on the Han River, The fire broke out in a tallow chandler's, the coolie watching the boiling tallow having fallen asleep and allowed it to boil over. The large hongs were principally filled with paper, oil, tallow, sugar, seaweed and hemp, and the property destroyed is estimated at about 750,000 taels. One old man and two children were burnt to death.

NINGPO.

A French contingent is in course of organisation. The country is quiet, but reports of the rebels being on the march for Ningpo are constantly circulated.

A newspaper correspondent writes :—"The Taoutai of Ningpo has deserted his Yamun and fled, nobody knowing his whereabouts. It appears that he was going through the city, when some of Ward's disciplined Chinese would not salute him as he passed ; but, on the contrary, were insolent. On this His Excellency ordered some of them to be seized and carried to his Yamun, where they were severely beaten. On being liberated they immediately repaired to their quarters, and having consulted with their comrades, a large number proceeded in arms to the Taoutai's Yumun, seized him, dragged him out, and beat him in return. The Taoutai immediately sent off to Capt. Dew for assistance, who landed with a party of men from the *Encounter*, and without attempting to arrest the perpetrators, shot down several ; some were afterwards secured, and, doubtless, will be beheaded. His Excellency the Taoutai has deserted the city, and Capt. Dew is in charge."

NANKING.

The long expected attempt of the Imperialists to capture Nanking is now likely to come off successfully with the assistance of the Russians. The Tarter General, Toh, of the garrison of Ching-chow, in the same province as Hankow, has been ordered by the Government to join the besieging force at Nanking ; he has just gained some victories over the Shen-si rebels. The Imperial Government has chartered several steamers for the conveyance of troops and stores. General Burgevine commands the Imperialists.

HONG KONG.

Mr. Charles Wirgman, who has for the last five years and more resided or travelled in China and Japan as artist for the *Illustrated London News*, was at Hong Kong, *en route* for England. He will long (says the *China Mail*) be pleasingly remembered in this part of the East, not only for distinguished ability in his profession, but for his amiable and obliging disposition.

A fire had occurred which destroyed the Chinese houses on each side of the way between Messrs. Bourjau, Hubener & Co's. and the Military Hospital. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it broke out in one of the newly-erected Chinese houses, and led to the destruction of twenty-five, including one of the police stations. The military, navy, and police exerted themselves to check the progress of the flames, which at one time threatened the destruction of the neighbouring European premises, filled with valuable goods. One of the Medical Staff Corps was killed by the falling down of a wall, and one if not more Chinese were burnt to death.

Captain Thomsett, the harbour master, having gone home on sick leave, his duties have been undertaken by Captain McMurdo.

A member of the Volunteer Corps havs given an impetus to the movement in favour of a full brass band for the corps, by pledging himself to give $1,000 so soon as other $2,000 were subscribed. A public meeting was about to be held on the subject.

On the departure of Admiral Hope, the *China Mail* writes :—

"To him it is due that we have not a vast Taiping camp in our neighbourhood at Shanghai. To him we owe it that that vast city has not exchanged its industrious population for a horde of rebel soldiers. The allied commanders have saved the Consular ports from virtual annihilation, by retaining them in Imperial authority. The residents, instead of that continual anxiety for their persons and property which must have arisen from the proximity of a rebel camp, with its numerous uncontrolled marauders, feel their present position to be both safe and dignified. The Consuls are at present on official relations with men whose authority is generally effective ; in the other case they would correspond with men who cannot undertake to be responsible—or pretend so—for the loose bands that hang about their camps. We know only too dreadfully well that the functions which pertain to those loose bands are those of alarmists, incendiaries, spies, robbers, and murderers, in advance of the general Taiping horde. Those ruthless pioneers would, when the moment arrived, make short work of a Consular port with one gunboat protecting it. But were even the exchange of tea and silk for arms and ammunition to save the ports in the Taipings' eyes, the position of the Consul and residents would be a very sorry one—disputes, defiances, threats, alarms, would be of daily occurrence ; and the supply of arms to men whom the Chinese abhor the idea of being governed by, would be a policy at once criminal and inhuman. By Admiral Hope's action, all this has been saved us. Either way, we are inconvenienced and put to trouble ; but it was easy to choose between the two. It was fortunate that we had in Sir James a man who not only chose wisely, but made his choice good with the sword, in two campaigns, of the most troublesome kind, with such a foe, of a not very glorious character."

Rustomjee Burjorjee, the chief hero of the great opium swindle, has been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

Mr. John W. Maclellan, having resigned the management of the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China," the following address had been forwarded to that gentleman :—

"Hong Kong, 21st November, 1862.

"John W. Maclellan, Esq., Hong Kong.

"Dear Sir,—We have heard with much regret of the resignation by you of the management here of the 'Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.' Permit us, on your so retiring, to express our sense of the invariable courtesy towards the public which has characterised your period of management, and which has only, we believe, been equalled by your zeal for the interests of your establishment.

"Wishing you every future success in life,—We are, dear Sir, yours faithfully."

Then follow the signatures of Jardine, Matheson, and Co., Dent and Co., and all the principal firms in Hong Kong.

CANTON.

The Viceroy, Laou, has been degraded in consequence of the charges urged against him at Peking. He is succeeded in office by Liu-chang-yew, formerly Governor of Kwang-si ; but, for some months, Laou will remain in charge. The new Viceroy is unknown to foreigners.

THE PHILIPPINES.

MANILA.

On the 6th Nov. a violent storm of wind, said to be a typhoon, was experienced in the Northern provinces, and was felt, with more or less intensity, in various districts. Much damage has been done to houses, roads, bridges, and to the crops. The shipwrecks reported are those of the Spanish

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barques *Amistad* and *Manuelita*, and the brigs *Estrella* and *San José*; various coasting crafts have also been lost. But the most deplorable wreck was that of the American ship *Nabob*, of Boston, Baxter master, bound for Shanghai with coals. She was wrecked on the coast near to Aparri, Cagayan; seventeen men and one woman (the Steward's wife) were drowned; and fourteen saved themselves by swimming. Among the latter were the captain, first mate, assistant mate, carpenter and steward. The weather was still hot in Manila, and the barometer low.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

Our correspondent writes:—

"The Tringanu affair attracts public attention to the exclusion of all others; our newspapers abound with party views on the subject. Intelligence has reached us that the bombardment of the place caused far more damage than was supposed by the commanders of the men-of-war engaged. Twenty men it is said were killed, many houses destroyed, and the first shell burst in the principal mosque. From a description of the place, it appears clear that the fort and Rajah's palace could not have been shelled without injury to private property; for they are both built close to the sea shore in a straight line with the houses of the town, so that the missiles that missed the former must have struck the latter. A very large section of the European community condemn the proceedings of the Government in opposition to the local press, which upholds its acts in toto. In my last letter I said that Tringanu was subject to Siam, but it appears that it is not so to the extent I supposed. The chief of the former, only acknowledges his inferiority by transmitting periodically the Bunjah Mas, or Golden Flower, to the Court of Bangkok. The act is not recognised as one of vassalage, and the British Government has always treated with the Rajahs of Tringanu as independent Princes, and no objection has been offered to the procedure by the Kings of Siam. In this instance, it appears the Governor of these Settlements only requested the Siamese monarch to interfere with the ex-Sultan of Singah in a friendly spirit on account of the relationship existing between them, and did not do so because Tringanu was considered a feudatory of Siam. The reference withal was made some months ago, and the King had had ample time to exert his influence; but up to the present moment he has not moved in the matter. Under these circumstances, our Governor had no alternative left but to take a decisive step with the Rajah of Tringanu, especially when he knew that the north-eastern monsoon which is setting in, would cut off all communication with the coast for several months. I have, after a careful consideration of the subject, arrived at the conclusion that Colonel Cavanagh acted rightly in the affair, and that the lesson, though severe, will have a salutary effect on the chiefs of the Peninsula. Under previous Governors conciliatory measures were usually adopted, and the prestige of our name suffered much; but with decisive acts, like the bombardment of Tringanu, it is certain we shall regain our influence. The late catastrophe will put a stop to any further attempts on Pahang by Wan Ahmet or the ex-Sultan of Singah. The latter fled from Tringanu, and has probably proceeded northwards to the Siamese territory. We are all now anxious to hear from Siam; it is more than probable that the King will presume upon Colonel Cavanagh's reference to him to take umbrage at the proceedings before Tringanu.

"I regret nothing more than that the latter should have thought it necessary to refer at all to Siam, for to Asiatics such a step is an acknowledgment of their superiority and our weakness. After the step was resorted to, our proceedings at first sight appear rude, and courtesy alone demanded delay; but, as we are kept in ignorance of some of the facts of the case under the bureaucratic system that prevails, I am only able to write on those that are before me. When the Supreme Government permits the publication of the correspondence relative to the affair, we shall be better able to form an opinion.

The Government notification extending the Stamp Act to the Straits Settlements reached us by the last Calcutta steamer—as usual, too late to carry it into effect on the day fixed for its introduction, the 1st of November. Colonel Cavanagh has fixed on the 10th inst., so that it becomes necessary for the Legislative Council to pass a short Act legalising all documents that should have been stamped between the 1st of November and 10th of December; as at present they are illegal, and subject the parties making or uttering them to severe penalties. Here is another instance of the folly of maintaining the present connection between us and India. With a Legislative Council of our own, no such bungling could possibly have occurred."

On the subject of the alleged encroachments of the Dutch in Sumatra, the *Singapore Free Press* writes:—"Information had recently been received in Penang of the intention of the Dutch to station controleurs at some or all of these ports. The last intelligence on the subject which had reached Penang, was to the effect that the Dutch were preparing an expedition to start from Siak northward, with the intention, it was asserted, of planting the Dutch flag in the ports along the coast from Siak as far as Lankat. It was also reported that the Dutch officials, in presence of the natives, profess their contempt for any of the treaties between the British Government and the chiefs along the coast, and not only forbid all intercourse by letter or otherwise with the Straits Settlements, but have obliged some of the Rajahs to take a solemn oath under the Koran not to communicate with the British authorities. If these statements are correct, the Dutch would appear determined to bring matters to a crisis without delay. The Government of the Straits Settlement has done all that the very limited power entrusted to it in regard to external affairs will permit. It has deputed the Resident at Penang to visit the different ports, and inform the chiefs that the British Government considers the engagements formerly entered into with them as still binding. It has made representations on the subject to the Supreme Government, which we trust will secure immediate attention, and lead to the local Government being authorised to take more active measures to preserve matters in *statu quo* until the question has been discussed between the British and Netherland Governments in Europe . . . . . .

"If the Netherland Government will give sufficient guarantees that in bringing the ports on the East Coast of Sumatra under its direct control it will not interfere in any way to restrict the intercourse of British subjects with these ports, or of the natives of these ports with the British Settlements; that the existing rates of duties will not be altered with the view of making them more heavy on British commerce; and that no monopoly or forced delivery of the pepper or other produce will be established; we have no doubt all objections to its proceedings will be withdrawn. But if the Netherland Government is not prepared to do this, we trust the British Government will take effectual means for supporting the rights of its subjects which are now threatened with such serious injury."

His Imperial Majesty's steamer *Semiramis*, arrived at Singapore on the 25th of November, having on board his Excellency Admiral F. Jauris, and sailed for Saigon.

PENANG.

It appears that a movement is being made for the appointment of Bishop Macdougal as diocesan of the Straits Settlements. The *Penang Argus*, of Nov. 20, writes:—

"A printed circular, oddly enough marked 'private,' is now passing from hand to hand here and at Singapore, setting forth the advantages of appointing Bishop Macdougal, of Labuan, to be diocesan of the Straits Settlements, and some efforts have been made to obtain signatures to a petition to the Home authorities in favour of the scheme. It will be gratifying to the chaplains to learn that their salaries are to be cut down sufficiently to raise the missionary bishop's income to *twelve hundred pounds sterling* per annum. Some will think it a singular circumstance that the printed circular is not signed by any one, and that part of a private letter from the Lord Bishop of Calcutta is appended to it, seemingly without the writer's permission. If the chaplains in the Straits are overpaid, it may be proper to reduce their salaries; but it does not appear to be necessary to appoint a bishop to keep two quiet gentlemen in order; especially as the arrangement would distract the right reverend prelate's attention from his proper missionary work in Borneo, a diocese larger than Great Britain and Ireland. Officious persons have no right to be thrusting temporal greatness, with its cares and temptations, on the spiritual father of an interesting mission, for the sake of which he publicly abjured even ecclesiastical pomps and vanities. Dr. Macdougal is a good man, a genial companion, and an excellent shot; but we take leave to doubt whether he is exactly adapted to fill the Bishopric of the Straits Settlements, even if it were intended to create such an office."

CEYLON.

A Bill was passing through Council to enable the Government to raise a million sterling for the purposes of the railways, in £100 debentures.

The weather had been very stormy, so that no produce could be shipped from Colombo by this mail, and the captains were kept prisoners on board their ships.

A curious legal point had been raised in the Supreme Court, touching the disposal of a condemned criminal, who had managed to escape from prison on the day previous to that on which he was to have been hung. The time prescribed for

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carrying out this last penalty of the law having expired, the double question arose of whether he could be hung on any other day, and if so had the Supreme Court sitting collectively in Colombo, the power under the Charter of re-sentencing a convict originally condemed at the Batticaloa Sessions. The Judges ruled that they had this power, ruling at the same time that the date of the execution was of little account, and that the Fiscal might have hung the prisoner at any time after his capture upon the original warrant. They contented themselves, however, with sentencing him to transportation for life.

The sum of £19 has been forwarded by this mail from Colombo for the Lancashire Distress, £208 having been previously remitted.

The following programme of a journey to be made this month by the Governor appears in the *Ceylon Times* :—"The Governor will leave Colombo for Galle on the 12th January, accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp. After remaining at the Southern capital for a day or two, His Excellency will proceed, *via* Matura, to Orobokka, which he will probably reach about the 19th. Thence, after inspecting the Irrigation Works and the adjacent cultivation, Sir Charles MacCarthy will proceed, *viâ* Rakwane to Balangodde, where he may be expected about the 23rd. The new road, as well as a portion of the trace onwards to Kalupahane, will be inspected, and his Excellency will finally return to Colombo by way of Ratnapoora and Avishawella."

The same journal says :—"It is now definitely settled that Captain Gorman will act as Deputy Commissary General during the absence of Mr. Bernard, and that Mr. Arrowsmith, of the Ceylon Rifles, will act as Acting Assistant Deputy Commissary, an arrangement, which though exceedingly judicious, is not at all likely to prove acceptable to the members of the Civil Service. We had certainly understood that this appointment was to be bestowed on a civilian in future, and that this was the reason of the retirement of Captain Gorman from the army."

Another discovery with regard to small-pox appears to have been made by Mr. John Loftus, of the Ceylon Medical Establishment, who is in charge of the Small-pox Hospital of Galle. This gentleman thought he discovered in an apparently worthless weed, very common all over the island, a specie of the *Sarracenia purpurea*,, which has long been used as a specific against small-pox in North America; and tried, it is said, a strong diffusion or decoction of its roots in small-pox cases with decided success.

From a statement of the total revenue of the island from Customs, for nine months of the past year, it appears that to the 30th of September there was a decrease of £21,688 on the collection of 1861. The last quarter, however, would, it is said, show a different state of things. The increase at the port of Colombo alone during October and November, amounted to £18,000, and it was expected a further increase of £5000 would be shown in December. This would raise the total Customs' revenue above the £241,000 collected in 1861—the amount estimated for 1862 by the Colonial Secretary being £213,500.

Early closing on Saturday afternoons is now common at Colombo, and a clerk writing from Kandy hopes that the firms there will follow so good an example.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

ANOLDA—On the 13th ult., at Maliban-street, Colombo, the wife of Mr. T. Anolda, of a daughter.

ARMSTRONG—On the 1st Nov., at Shanghai, the wife of Wm. Armstrong, Master of the steamer *Shantung*, of a daughter.

AUCHINCLOSS—On the 10th Nov., at Bangkok, Mrs. Auchincloss, of a daughter.

CAINE—On the 23rd Nov., at H.M.'s Consulate, Swatow, the wife of G. W. Caine, of a son.

CAVE—On the 3rd ult., the wife of Wilmot Browne Cave, Esq., of a daughter.

CONDIT—On the 17th Nov., at Canton, the wife of the Rev. J. M. Condit, Presbyterian Missionary, of a daughter.

DE ZILVA—On the 24th ult., at Ella Cottage, Negombo, the wife of John Edgar De Zilva, Sub.-Assist Surveyor, of a daughter.

EALES—On the 17th Nov., at Shanghai, the wife of Captain George D. Eales, H.M.'s 29th or 2nd Belooch Regiment, of a daughter.

KERR—On the 17th Nov., at Canton, the wife of Dr. J. G. Kerr, Presbyterian Missionary, of a daughter.

HERBERT—On the 14th ult., at Colombo, Mrs. William Herbert, of a daughter.

MATHESON—On the 17th Nov., the wife of C. S. Matheson, of a son.

MINTO—On the 28th Nov., at Hong Kong, the wife of George N. Minto, of Whampoa, of a daughter.

NOWLAN—On the 9th ult., at Colombo, the wife of Captain Nowlan, 50th Regiment, of a daughter.

THOMPSON On the 2nd ult., at Rose Cottage, Kandy, Mrs. W. M. Thompson, of Alma Estate, Maturatta, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

AUSTIN—WOOD.—On the 26th November, at Point de Galle, by the Rev. Edward Mooyaart, Benjamin Austin, Esq., to Miss Ellen Mary, third daughter of the late E. J. Wood, Esq.

CAREY—HOWELL.—On the 6th inst., at St. Martin's-in-the Fields, by the Rev. R. K. Arbuthnot, Henry William Carey, of China, third son of James Carey, Esq., of Oak Hall, Wanstead, Essex, and Mincing-lane, London, to Marian, elder daughter of William May Howell, Esq., of New South Wales, late of Cheam, Surrey. No cards.

MCDONALD—BASKERVILLE —On the 1st inst., at Plympton Maurice, by the Rev. Henry Willoughby Taylor, Chaplain Royal Navy, assisted by the Rev. H. A. Gilbert, of Clare Portion, Tiverton, T. W. McDonald, Esq., Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, to Louisa, relict of Charles B. Baskerville, Esq. Lieut. R.N.

DEATHS.

BENKER—On the 13th November, at Shanghai, Abraham Benker, chief officer of the American barque *Emily Banning*.

BUTLER—On the 11th Nov., at the General Hospital, Hong Kong, Lawrence Butler, Private, 99th Regiment, aged 25 years.

COOPER—At Hong Kong, on board H.M.S. *Hercules*, Joseph Cooper, Private, 31st Regiment, aged 22 years.

COSTERTON—On the 27th ult, at Croydon, Annie Mary Caroline, youngest child of the late John Costerton, of Hong Kong, aged five months.

CARTER—At Fuhchau of dysentery, — Carter, master of the British ship *Polmaise*.

DAWSON—At her residence in Colpetty, of disease of the heart, Miss Margaret Dawson, aged 34.

FERGUSON—On the 16th Nov., at the General Hospital, Hong Kong, John Ferguson, Sergeant, 21st Regiment aged 39 years.

FLYNN—On the 26th November, at the General Hospital, Hong Kong, James Flynn, Private H.M. 67th Regiment, aged 29 years.

GARRACK—On the 19th Nov., at the Seamen's Hospital, Hong Kong, J. Garrack, seaman belonging to the ship *Maria Lucia*.

GRIBBLE.—On the 18th Oct., at Foochow, Charles William Langley, eldest son of the Rev. Charles B. Gribble, Chaplain to the British Embassy, Constantinople, in the 24th year of his age

HUXTABLE—On the 23rd November, at Hong Kong, on board H.M.S. *Sanspareil*, Samuel Huxtable, armourer.

LENNON—On the 25th November, at Hong Kong, on board H.M.S. *Hercules*, Michael Lennon, drummer, 31st Regiment, aged 26 years.

MACKENZIE.—On the 28th ult., at the residence of her mother, 5, Warwick-gardens, Kensington, most deeply lamented, Ricarda Catherine Mackenzie, the beloved wife of Donald William Mackenzie, Esq., of Hong Kong, China, the youngest daughter of the late Capt. Richard Croker, R.N., in the 25th yea of her age.

O'BRIEN—At Hong Kong, on board H.M.S. *Hercules*, Hugh O'Brien, Private 31st Regiment, aged 29 years.

PICKWOAD—On the 16th November, at Shanghai, at the residence of his brother, Alfred Pickwoad, aged 45 years.

PATERSON—On the 25th ult., at Singapore, Alice Graham, aged 10½ months, only daughter of William Paterson, Esq.

SLACK—On the 16th Nov., at Hong Kong, on board H.M.S. *Melville*, —. Slack, Assistant Engineer, H.M.S. *Renard*.

SPROLES—On the 15th Nov, at the Government Civil Hospital, Hong Kong, Henry Sproles, late Constable to H.M. Consul, Canton.

SULLIVAN—On the 16th Nov., at the Seaman's Hospital, Hong Kong, John Sullivan, late of the British barque *Alicia*.

SCHOKMAN—On the 28th November, at Colombo, Mr. L. H. Schokman, aged 59 years.

TIDZER—On the 16th Nov., at Hong Kong, an board H.M.S. *Melville*, Thos. Tidzer, seaman. H.M.S. *Imp rieuse*.

VERHOEVEN—On the 3rd December, at Hill-street, Colombo, Jane Agnes, infant daughter of Mr. J. G. Verhoeven, aged 1 year and 2 months.

WARNER—On the 13th Nov., at the Seaman's Hospital, Richard Warner, of the American ship *Southern Cross*.

WEATHERLEY.—On the 4th Nov. last, of dysentery, James K. C. Weatherley, Engineer of H.M.'s G.B. *Snap*, off Swatow, China, in his 24th year, beloved, respected, and lamented.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CHINA—EXPORTS.

TEA.—Canton.—There has been a fair business done in Congous during the fortnight, the firmness of the teamen enabling them partly to recover the fall lately established. Teas worth 26 taels and upwards have advanced 1 tael, the market closing with firmness. It is said that 15 to 20 chops more only are expected this season. A very moderate business only has been transacted in Scented Teas, Canton Greens, and Canton packed Congous. In Country Greens no business is reported—700 pakgs. Moyune have come to hand since last mail. The following are the transactions reported for the fortnight :—Congous : 15 chops Houchows at 20 to 25¾ taels, 2 chops Monings at 27 to 29 taels, 1 chop Chong-sow-kyes at 22½ taels, and 6 chops Woopacks at 28 to 34 taels. In all 24 chops, besides Canton packed 1,000 hf-ch. common at 15 to 20 taels, and 250 ditto fine at 26 to 27 taels. Scented Teas, 1,500 boxes Caper at 19 to 20 taels for fair, and 22 to 23 taels for mid. to good. 8,000 boxes Orange Pekoe at 28 taels for fair, 25 to 27 taels for mid. to good; and 28 to 38 taels for fine to finest. Canton Greens : Gunpowder, 4,000 boxes, at 17½ to 20 taels for mid. to good; Imperial, 400 half-chests, at 19½ to 20 taels for middling to good; Young Hyson, 600 half-chests, at 13½ taels for com. The total settlements of Congous this season amount to 166 chops, besides 6 chops contract teas.

SHANGHAI.—Black : There has been very little demand during the past fortnight, but no decline on previous rates can be quoted, The stock that is on offer is considerably diminished, and holders are unwilling to sell at a reduction, as very little more Tea is expected to arrive from Hankow this season. Settlement and re-shipments during the fortnight 13,000 chests Black Tea, making a total to date of 228,936 chests, against 118,927 chests same time last year. Stock 9,000 chests Congou, and 1,000 chests Flowery Pekoe. The quotations are as follow :—Hohow, Tls. 22 to 24 common to good; Oonhams, Tls. 24 to 28 second and third crop; Ningchow, Tls. 25 to 27 second and third crop; and Oopack, Tls. 28 to 30 third crop. Green : There continues a steady demand for all good country teas, and prices are fully maintained. Considerable arrivals have come forward from Kiukiang, but have for the most part been re-shipped on owners' account. This market is now quite cleared of all fine Moyunes, and the remaining stock of country tea principally consists of old and new leaf mixed. A few chops of Pingsuey are on offer, but Teamen are asking exorbitant prices. Hoochow and Japan teas are almost entirely neglected, rates may be quoted easier. Settlement and re-shipments during the fortnight 12,000 half-chests China and 300 half chests Japan, making a total to date of 114,840 half-chests and 14,445 half-chests respectively, against 83,946 half chests and 11,842 half-chests same time last year. Stocks 8,000 half-chests Hoochow and Pingsuey, 7,200 half-chests Moyune and Fychow, and 1,000 half-chests Japan.

FOO-CHOW-FOO.—A steady business has been done during the greater part of the fortnight at about previous rates. Of the settlements, about 9,000 chests are low and dusty, partly for India and partly for England—these were taken at full rates. The settlements of the better kinds have been at irregular prices. Since the receipt of the mail of the 26th Sept. no transactions have been reported. The following is the report of the business of the fortnight :—Congous, 16,812 chests, and 16,316 hf-do. at

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6 to 16 taels for ordinary, to brkn. lf.; 16½ to 24 taels for good com. to flo'ry; and 24½ to 26 taels for the better kinds. Souching, 900 chests at 24 to 30 taels for fair to good. Flowery Pekoe, 234 chests, at 20 to 33 taels for com. to good. Oolong, 8,100 hf.-ch. at 17½ to 24 taels for com. cargo to supr. Scented Teas, 4,648 boxes at 14½ to 26½ for com. to good. The stock for sale upon the market is thus estimated, Congou 100,000 chests (say 40,000 ord.; 58,000 good com. to flo'ry; and 2,000 better kinds), Souchong, 2,150 chests. Flowery Pekoe 1,200 do. Oolong 50,300 hf.-do., and Scented Teas 8,000 boxes. The total arrivals of Congous from the country to date, including contract Teas, amount to 537,700 chests, against 457,400 chests corresponding period last season.

AMOY.—Settlements have continued in this Tea market to some extent, for shipment to the United States, and prices for most descriptions continue very firm. Congou: The demand is quite stagnant, buyers are holding off, chiefly on account of the exorbitant rates demanded by teamen; settlements 167 half-chests at $16.50, stock 2,800 half chests. Oolongs: In this class a good business has been done, principally for loading the *St. Paul.* Towards the close of the fortnight some parcels of objectionable flavour have been settled, at rates somewhat below the former demands of the teamen; for desirable parcels, however, prices are fully supported, and teamen continue indisposed to realise these, except at very full prices. Settlements 15,790 half-chests at $17 to $25.25, stock 30,000 half-chests. Ankoy: Those of clean burnt quality have again been in demand, and this class is now becoming rather scarce. The commonest kinds continue to attract no attention, and the stock of these is in excess. Settlements 2,360 half-chests at $10 to $16.75, stock 9,200 half-chests. Orange Pekoe: A few chops have been settled at very full rates. Settlements 590 half-chests at $11.25 to $18.75, stock 2,330 half-chests. Caper: No change. Stock 10,300 boxes.

HANKOW.—The settlements of the fortnight are reported at 15 chops Congou at 17 to 22½ taels at rates previously current. The market is steady; holders though firm are willing to sell at current quotations. The total supplies of the present season to date exceed 430 chops. The stock on the market is stated at 32 chops.

KEWIANG.—A good business continues to be done in Green, which, however, is much restricted by the paucity of fine teas. The supplies from the country were scant until about the 10th instant, when fully 12,000 pkgs. arrived. These have not yet been placed upon the market, but the Teamen are extremely firm in their demands, especially for the better kinds, for which there is an active competition. The settlements for the fortnight amount to 15,000 pkgs. Prices have tended upwards till the present standard of weights is two taels above that ruling at date of last report. Fair to good Moyunes have fetched 25½ to 31½ taels, one chop bringing 33½ taels. Some fair to good Fychows have been taken at 25 to 30 taels. Kewkiang packed and mixed old leaf have fetched 21 to 24 taels. The total arrivals on the market for the present season to date amount to 110,000 hf. ch., 40,000 of which have been settled, 20,000 were contract teas, 20,000 have been sent to Shanghai for sale on native acct., and the remainder, or 30,000 from the stock, upon the market. In Congous the transactions of the fortnight are confined to the sale of one chop at 15 taels, and to the shipment of another to Shanghai on native account. There is no stock for sale upon the market, but two chops of contract teas have arrived down within the last few days, and will, of course, be forwarded on to Shanghai. The total supplies this season reach 85 chops.

YOKUHAMA.—There is no particular change to note in this article during the week; owing to the extreme rates asked by the Teamen, buyers still continue to buy sparingly.

RAW SILK.—SHANGHAI: Since last report about 2,000 bales have been settled without any material alteration in prices. The dealers throughout the fortnight have remained firm, and notwithstanding the decline in Europe announced by the 26th September mail, they will not at present entertain any corresponding reduction. The scarcity of silk up country and the very high cost, strengthen the position of holders in this market, and some of the Chinese prefer shipping to England rather than submit to any decline. The receipts from the producing districts have been confined to a few hundred bales, and all reports agree that there stocks are very small. The supply from Japan has been nearly 1,800 bales, and by last advices, is likely to continue to arrive freely. The transactions of the fortnight are reported at 3,800 bales, against 5,000 bales in the corresponding fortnight of last season, and 5,000 bales the season previous. The total settlements for the season to date amount to 41,700 bales, against 32,000 bales in the corresponding period last season, and 44,750 bales the season before. The present unsold stock is estimated at 9,000 bales against 20,000 bales in the corresponding period last season, and 8,000 bales the season before. The following are the latest quotations:—Tsatlees—No. 1, taels 470 to 485 per picul; 2, 450 to 465; 3, 420 to 435; Market, 3, 405 to 415; 4, 380 to 400; 5 and com., 360 to 370. Taysaams—No. 1, 375 to 385; 2, 340 to 355; 3, 315 to 330; 4, 5, and com., 280 to 305. Yuenfa—No. 1, 405 to 425; 2, 380 to 400; 3, 355 to 375; 4, and com., 340 to 350. Hainings, 350 to 415. Hangchow Tsatlees, 360 to 380. Sewhing's, fair to good, 310 to 330; mid. to inferior, 260 to 300. Leayongs, 260 to 280. Throwns, 315 to 420.

YOKUHAMA.—Grey shirtings, 5½ catty per piece, $2.60 to $2 70; ditto, 6 catty, 2.70 to 2.80; ditto, 6½ catty, 2.20; T-cloths, 2 to 2.10; white shirtings, 2.60 to 3; white spots, 3; dyed, ditto, 3.50 to 3.75; brocades, white, 3; ditto, coloured, 3.50 to 3.75; ditto, purple, 3.50 to 3.75; chintzes, assorted, 2 to 2 25; camlets, BBB good colours, 22 to 23; ditto, assorted, 21 to 22; ditto S, good assortment, 21.50 to 22.35; SS, 20.50 to 22.35; long ells, 7.50 to 8; lastings, 13.50 to 14.50; velvets, black, 35 yards, 10.50 to 11; ditto, blue, 27 yards, 8.50 to 9; ditto, indigo, 8.50 to 10; lead, 9 to 10; tin, block, common, per picul, 41 to 42; ditto, plate, 7 to 7.50.

CANTON.—The article is scarce and wanted. The supplies are scant, the rates demanded high, and consequently no business is reported.

YOKUHAMA.—Prices for Dye Pots are from $5 to $10 easier, while others, Koshus and other descriptions, have fully maintained rates last quoted, and a rise of $10 has been established in Hutchogees. The market has been mainly supplied with the medium and lower classes of Dye Pots—few parcels of No. 1 have come forward. Settlements are estimated at 500 bales, and unsold stock at 250:—Mybash best parcels, $480 to 490; do. medium, $465 to 475; do. inferior $440 to 460; Sodai, 1, 2, $400 to 450; Oshu best parcels, $440 to 460; do. medium, $380 to 400; do. inferior, $320 to 350; Coshu 1 and 2, $390 to 400; do. 2, 3, 4, $370 to 385; do. 3, 4, 5, $345 to 360; Hatchogee, $330.

DRUGS, &c.—The following is the report upon the Canton market:—Cassia Lignea, 500 pls. sold at $15.75 to $16.50, stock 500 pls. Cassia Oil nominal $200, no sales and no stock. Cassia Buds scarce and wanted at $45. Star Anniseed, scarce and wanted at $22.50 to $25. Rhubarb, 100 pls. only in stock, $50 to $60 demanded. China Root no sales—quotation $3.50. Stock 500 pls. Galangal Root no sales, quotation $3.50 to $4, stock 400 to 500 pls. Vermillion, sales 25 boxes, quotation $36 to $37. Galls, no sales, stock 100 to 200 pls., $12 to $13 demanded.

MANILA.—The arrivals of produce from the provinces have been of little consideration during the fortnight, but prices have risen to rates unexpected three months ago, which, though bearing a flattering appearance at present, must be regarded with a certain caution by collectors of produce, so as not to contract engagements for long periods counting upon present quotations; nevertheless, we believe, they will remain steady during some fortnightly periods, and they partly make up for the losses sustained by the prostrate situation of the market twelve months ago. The following figures compared with those of our former reports will give an exact idea of the situation of the market:—Hemp—Quilot, 235 piculs, unfixed; Sorsogon, 1,941 piculs, $6.50; Current, 6.524 piculs, $5.50 at $6. Sugar—Current, $4.50; Tanduay, $4.50 at $6.50, nominal; Iloili, 18,023 piculs, $3.25, packed: Cebu, 14,193 piculs, $3; Taal, 1,834 piculs, $3.

CHINA IMPORTS.

KIUKIANG.—There has been less doing in imports owing to the high rates at which Cotton Goods are now held, the quotation for 6½ catty Grey Shirtings is tls. 2.4 and for 7 lbs. T.-Cloths tls. 1.8 at which some trifling sales have been made.

HANKOW.—Imported manufactures have been held firmly. The sales effected are trifling and confined to local consumption only.

SHANGHAI.—Importers continue firm, and a moderate business only has been the consequence. Grey shirtings are about the same as last quoted, but white are 1 to 2 mace higher and wanted. T-Cloths have advanced a little and so have Chintz and Damaoks. Coloured Brocades are 3 to 4 mace dearer. Long Ells have advanced 2 to 3 mace. American goods are held at a figure which the dealers cannot give. The above quotations are nominal. The stock is reported at 112,000 pieces. Drills, 5,500 pcs. Sheetings, and 1,500 pcs. Jeans. Other piece goods are unchanged. Sapan Wood is saleable. Glass has advanced to 2 mace, and is wanted. Tin tends down a little. Coals are in full stock and good demand.

FOO-CHOW-FOO.—The following are the sales reported for the fortnight:—Grey Shiritings, 8.6lbs. 1,000 pieces at $3.38 per piece. T-Cloths, 7 lb. 8,900 pieces at $2.60 to 2.65 per piece. American Drills, 40 pieces at $6 per piece. Dyed Brocades, assorted 250 pieces at $4 per piece. Spanish Stripes, common, 200 pieces at 84 cents per yard. Lead, 1,800 piculs at $8.50 to 9 per picul.

AMOY.—Cotton Yarn: About 50 bales Nos. 16 to 24 have passed back into the hands of foreigners at $61 to $62 per picul, which is to-day's quotation. Stock 280 bales. Manufactured Goods are in but limited inquiry. Grey Shirtings: Small sales of 63¾ catty goods have been reported at $3.60. Quotations are: 5¼ catty, $2.90; 6¼ catty, $3.40; 7 catty, $3.70 per piece. Stock, 16,350 pieces. T-cloths: No sales reported. Quotations: 4½ catties, $2; 5½ catties, $2.40; 6¾ catties, $2.50 per piece. Stock, 3,500 pieces. White shirtings: No sales reported. Quotations: 54 reed, $2.85; 64 reed, $3.60; 74 reed, $4.50; 80 reed, $4.80 per piece. Stock, 1,500 pieces. Turkey red cloths: No sales reported. Quotations: $3.20 to $3.50 per piece. Stock, 1,000 pieces. American drills: $5.30 per piece. Spanish stripes: 80 cents. to $1 per yard. Stock, 620 pieces. Metals: Lead, $9, nominal. Tin, Malacca: $22; Banca, $36 Quicksilver: $62 per picul. Window glass: $4.25 per box.

CANTON.—Transactions in Cotton manufactures have been very limited, and were sales attempted a reduction in price must take place. The present, however, is the harvest time, when business in imports is usually dull. An improvement may be expected before the new year. Woollens are in fair inquiry, but holders ask a little more than dealers are at present willing to give. Metals continue in good demand, Iron having advanced a little.

HONG KONG.—In cotton manufactures the dealers do not appear to be able to do business at the present enhanced value, and the tendency is downwards, holders, however, being still firm. Woollens are dull, and metals have not moved off as was expected. The gathering of the harvest operates more directly upon Hong Kong than elsewhere, which accounts for the dulness.

IMPORTS.—CHINA AND JAPAN.

TIENTSIN.—There has been an improved demand for imported manufactures. Foreigners, however, instead of selling have been buying, and dealers hesitate to operate at the advance established. A good business is expected shortly as supplies will be cut off by the ice which has set in early this season.

EXCHANGES IN LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

		Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael.)	6 months sight.	6s. 1d.	6s. 1½d. to 6s. 2d.
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	6 ditto	...	...
At Canton, At Hong Kong, At Macao	6 ditto	4s. 8d.	4s. 8½d. to 4s. 9d.
At Singapore	6 ditto	4s. 8½d.	4s. 9d.
At Manila	6 ditto	4s. 5d.	4s. 5d. to 4s. 6d.
At Batavia (guilders.)	6 ditto	..	..
At Colombo		...	..

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The Exchange on India at Shanghai was 296 rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 222 per $100. Bar Silver at Shanghai 111.50 per 100 tls., and Hong Kong 6½ per cent. prem. The currant quotation at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 81½ tls. per $100, and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 24 to 25 per cent. discount.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN SEASON 1862-63.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From June 1, to Oct. 3, 1862	26,268,375	25,659,250	10,755,437	64,445,358	50,111
Comparative period last season	11,846,881	19,559,259	16,050,204	48,758,461	27,074
TO UNITED STATES.					
From June 1, to Oct. 3, 1862	...	...	...	7,859,419	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	6,814,334	...
TO THE CONTINENT.					
					Bales.
From June 1, to Oct. 31	...	...	...	397,064	...
Comparative period last season...	...	...	...	841,790	...
TO SAN FRANCISCO.					
				Packages.	
From June 1, to Oct. 31	...	...	...	...	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	...	...
TO AUSTRALIA.					
				Total lbs.	
From June 1, to Oct. 31	...	...	...	...	
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	...	...
TO GREAT BRITAIN.					
From 1843 to 1844	...	...	...	51,022,600	..
„ 1845 to 1846	...	...	...	57,334 200	18,604
„ 1850 to 1851	...	...	...	63,972,300	22,143
„ 1853 to 1854	...	...	...	77,327,800	61,980
„ 1855 to 1856	...	...	...	92,240,300	50,480
„ 1857 to 1858	...	...	...	76,990,255	68,311
„ 1858 to 1859	...	...	...	65,789,792	83,136
„ 1859 to 1860	...	...	...	85,560,452	64,163
„ 1860 to 1861	...	...	...	90,066,160	79,644
„ 1861 to 1862	...	...	...	109,854,040	70,199

The picul is 133⅓ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At SHANGHAI.—From Newcastle: Nov. 6, Iris; 8, Rubicon; 11, Blackburn. From Glasgow: Nov. 7, Radnagore. From London: Nov. 8, Juanpore. From Cardiff: Nov. 11, Monarchy. From New York: Nov. 17, Benefactress.

At HONG KONG.—From London: Nov. 18, Red Riding Hood. From Cardiff: Nov. 14, Fredrick VII.; 28, Verbena. From Newcastle, Nov. 14, Cividale. From Aberdeen: Nov. 15, Continent.

SAILED.

From SHANGHAI.—For London: Nov. 13, Mallard; 17, Ann Adamson, Meggie Atkinson.

From HONG KONG.—For London: Nov. 18, Mirage; 24, Endora; 25, Blenheim; 26, Millbrook. For Liverpool: Nov. 18, Spirit of the Deep, Banda, Khimjee, Oodowjee. For New York: 28, Eureka.

From FOO-CHOW.—Nov. 13, Britannia; 18, Chapman.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

HONG KONG.

Business in freights has continued very dull during the past fortnight. Very little has been done for the Rice Ports, and that little with small vessels at very low figures. Little or no freight for the coast. At Amoy rates continue good for small craft. At Foochow rates have advanced slightly, but no increased demand for tonnage. At Manila we hear of no improvement. Very many vessels have been circulated for Singapore, but there is no freight of any consequence offering for that port, and what there is is taken at any prices shippers choose to offer. For Calcutta many vessels have departed in ballast—the high rates ruling there at last advices having induced masters to leave for that port seeking. At Shanghai several vessels have been taken up to load Cotton for England at medium figures. We quote as settlements:—

GREAT BRITAIN.—Speedwell, Haw, barque, 555 tons, on the berth hence to London, £3 to £3. 5s. Victory, Br. ship, 595 tons, on the berth from Whampoa to London, £3 to £3. 5s. Bahia, Br. barque, 566 tons, on the berth from Whampoa to London, £3 to £3. 5s. Berwickshire, Br. ship, 1,111 tons, on the berth from Whampoa to London, £3. to £3. 5s. Rauma, Norw. brig, 254 tons, on the berth from Whampoa to London, £3. 5s. Genii, Br. ship, 974 tons, hence to Liverpool with cotton, £3.

AMERICA.—Nubia, Am. barque, 510 tons, on the berth from Whampoa to New York, at $12 per ton general, $25 for silk. Romance of the Sea, Am. ship, 1,500 tons, on the berth hence to San Francisco, at $8 per ton. Henry Brigham, Am. ship, 1,068 tons, hence to San Francisco (chartered there for the round voyage at $14,000). Ardville, Br. barque, 424 tons, hence to Vancouver's Island and back here to Amoy, $8,500 in full. Westward Ho, Peruv. ship, 1,409 tons, Macaoto Callao, with Coolies, on owner's account.

SHANGHAI.

Rates have advanced, the amount of shipping in harbour has materially diminished, and the tendency of quotations is upwards. The supply of cotton from the country having been large, a considerable quantity of the staple is under shipment to the Southern ports as well as for England. Timber for building and shipwright purposes is wanted, and ships adapted to that trade are sought after. The approach of winter has stopped shipments to Newchwang and Tientsin. To Japan there is little doing. To Hankow rates have advanced owing to the wants of the Chinese and Japanese Governments having taken off a number of steamers. To Foochow a good business is doing in vessels capable of carrying timber. To Great Britain a good business is also being done. To New York very little. The following are some of the settlements of the fortnight, and may be taken as indicative of the nature of the transactions which have occurred:—

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Palmerston, Heroes of Alma, Gorilla, Lebanon and Crest of the Wave have been taken up to load Cotton at £2. 15s. to £3 per 50 feet.

FOR LONDON.—Harwood, Orissa, Excelsoir, Empress of India, Cissy, and Queen of Nations, are loading at £2. 15s. to £3 for Tea, and £1 more for Raw Silk, per 50 feet.

FOR NEW YORK.—The rate is $12.50 for Tea, and $17.50 for Silk per ton of 40 feet. At these rates the Game Cock has filled, the Penguin and and Oneida are laid on, and the Mermaid is engaged full of Raw Cotton.

CASUALTIES.

HONG KONG.

The Spanish barque *Manuelita*, hitherto a regular trader between this port and Manila, has been totally lost near the latter port during the late gales. The *Amistad Estrella* and *San Jose* are also total wrecks. The American ship *Nabob*, from New York, was lost on the coast. Seventeen lives lost.

The steamer Viscount Canning has been thirty-six days on her passage from Bangkok to this port. It appears she was supplied with very bad coal, and not enough of that even, and morever she was certainly laden too deeply to come up the sea at this time of the year. It came on to blow fresh when the vessel was about one hundred and fifty miles to the northward of Saigon. Put into How-e-tow Bay and remained there nine days, having during that time laid in a supply of wood. Upon the weather moderating put to sea, experienced very heavy weather, lost nearly all the canvas, but managed to get into a port in Luzon (a place we hear which has just been surveyed and declared a fit spot to build an arsenal, docks, &c.); here more wood was procured, and after laying there five days, put to sea and succeeded in reaching Manila. Encountered very heavy weather between Manila and this port. The steamer sustained no damage further than the loss of sails.

TREATY WITH BURMAH.

We are glad to announce that Lieutenant-Colonel Phayre has succeeded in forming an important treaty with the King of Burmah, the value of which, especially as regards the opening of Western China to English enterprise and commerce, it will be difficult to over-estimate. In our next number we hope to give our readers full particulars of the treaty.

THE REVOLUTION IN JAPAN.

DAILY NEWS.

Even if this country had openly employed force in opening up Japan, that would by no means require it, in order to be consistent, to employ further force for the sake of creating commerce, when it finds that commerce does not follow in the natural course of events. The circumstances of Japan were very peculiar, for foreigners were so entirely excluded that it was difficult to say what might happen were that outer barrier broken down; but the case is very different now that the experiment has been tried, and the breach made has disclosed only more serious barriers behind. At this date we actually find ourselves further off from intercourse with the Japanese than when Lord Elgin landed at Yedo, and those who are most urgent for what is called an "energetic" policy confess that nothing will create commerce in Japan except the destruction of the power of the feudal chiefs—that is to say, of the whole existing political and social organisation of the country. If everything seems to point to Sir Rutherford Alcock's opinion, that commerce with Japan can only be established by violent means, it is well worth our while to inquire what amount of effort will probably be required for that end. Setting aside at present the serious political and moral questions thus raised, it is obvious that we shall have to deal with a brave people, more indifferent to death than almost any other in the world, in a state of very high organisation, if not of civilisation, completely under the command of their chiefs, fond of fighting, and well armed. It is long since the retainers of the principal Daimios have been furnished with Sharp's rifles, bayonets, and Colt's revolvers; and these weapons are even manufactured in the country itself. Their missions to America and Europe have been busily engaged in studying the latest improvements in warfare, having been allowed to do so on the supposition that that would tend to frighten them. Their country is as hilly and well wooded as Virginia, while it is more mountainous. Almost every step made upon it might be contested by very ordinary troops or by guerillas, and no security for an invading army could be obtained against men so reckless as the Japanese are. It is in these circumstances, against twenty millions of a courageous, proud, and organised nation, that some people talk of using force, as they would of punishing a few Borneo pirates or Papuan cannibals. The last China expedition would be nothing compared with a Japanese war. Instead of the rusty jingalls, bows and arrows, and swords apparently made out of iron hoops which were scattered so plentifully about the Taku Forts, we should meet arms scarcely, if anything, inferior to those employed by our own soldiers. Instead of a population regulated by its own immediate local interests, unwarlike in its habits, and ready to trade with the invader, we should find one vast camp of men, among whom fortitude is the highest virtue, who visit the craven in their ranks with a swift doom, and who would effectually prevent trade by driving back all the inhabitants from spots occupied by the foreigner. Certainly it is very objectionable that the Japanese should refuse to enter the comity of nations; but it is no new thing for them to resist the demand. Early in the seventeenth century the English were the first to

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withdraw from Japan, and so avoided the disasters which there soon after befel the Dutch and Portuguese. If our present position can only be maintained by force of arms it is more than likely that England will do as it has done before, and retire in a dignified manner, leaving to more impulsive nations the task of going to war for a most dubious prospective trade, and perhaps of finally retiring for more cogent reasons. At the same time it is worthy of consideration whether the footing we have already obtained in Japan might not be turned to good account in a quiet way. Why should Englishmen there be on a footing different from that on which they stand in other countries? It is worth while trying whether Japan might not be slowly but really "opened up" by foreigners, who would learn the language of the nation, adapt themselves to its manners, and not set themselves more above its laws than they do over those of many other nations which are not a whit superior to it.

PRESS.

We have no doubt, whatever may be the political aspirations of individual Japanese nobles for power, that one of the chief objects which was held in view in these changes was to thwart the demands which we have lately had to make upon the Tycoon for the recent outrage and assassination of our countrymen at Yokuhama. Yedo is at the mercy of our ships of war, and to that city the Daimios have hitherto been obliged to bring their wives and children to reside, though they must have estimated our character by their own if they ever contemplated that we should be guilty of the sacrifice of their families to avenge even the foul assassinations in which they are so often concerned. Such, at all events, seems a not unreasonable motive, though there may be many others to account for this sudden migration. As far as the Emperor at Miako is concerned, it is believed that he will in every respect be as great a puppet in the hands of the Daimios as the Tycoon. Both are represented as being utterly dissolute and effete, and sunk in the most degrading pleasures. It is therefore probable that unless a man of energy and ability should spring up, something like one of the ancient Japanese Mayors of the Palace, to rule the country in his own name, or else under the Emperor as a new Tycoon, we shall soon hear of Japan being split up, as it was in the middle of the sixteenth century, into as many principalities or kingdoms as there are powerful Daimios to seize upon *disjecta membra* of the Empire. Viewing the revolution in this light, it becomes a serious question for our consideration. The Daimios are our worst enemies, and the prospects we now entertain of extending our intercourse with the country, if their influence should become supreme, will be utterly blank and hopeless. Meanwhile, our Minister at Yedo is unaccredited to any power in the country. The Tycoon is devoid of power, if by this time the unhappy youth who held that rank has not been deposed and beheaded. The only Court that remains is that at Miako, where the spiritual Emperor resides. Even at Yedo our Minister often remained for weeks a prisoner in his own house; will he not tempt new and greater dangers by taking up his residence at Miako? If the new power is to be established there, there too he must go; and doubtless he will be accompanied by a sufficient escort to demand a fitting compensation for the gross outrages and the foul assassination which still remain unredressed.

SATURDAY REVIEW.

The mystery which for centuries has hung over everything Japanese does not seem to have been dissipated by a nearer view of their institutions. There never was anything more hopelessly obscure than the description of the so-called revolution which has been extracted from the columns of a local newspaper (*Japan Herald*) by *The Times*. It appears to have been made by nobody in particular, to have consisted of no remarkable event, and not to be likely to produce any result worth noticing. The rulers have issued no proclamation; there has been no rising among the people; and according to the first account no blood has been shed. But still we are told there has been a revolution; and the brilliant and successful Constitution of Iyeyas, which has lasted in peace for two hundred and sixty years, has been destroyed. The only event which is definitively recorded is that, by the action of some person or persons unknown, the law which requires the Daimios or nobles to visit Yedo frequently, and to leave their wives and families there permanently, has been relaxed. Happy the nation whose revolutions consist in their nobility going out of town. There is a curious juxtaposition of cruelty and gentleness in the steps by which this political change has been accompanied. The Regent, who has only been suspected of a share in a victorious movement, has been murdered. The Tycoon, against whom it was levelled, and whose power it has broken, is entirely spared. Successful conspirators usually find a dethroned potentate very inconvenient to dispose of, and a prison murder is the ordinary solution of their perplexity. But the Daimios have settled the difficulty, and provided for their own safety in a manner which is, no doubt, satisfactory to themselves, but wholly strange to European experience. They have forced him to marry three wives, and sent him to visit the Spiritual Emperor. Which of these two punishments is to restrain him from effecting a counter-revolution, or otherwise doing harm to the dominant party, is not explained. The journalist from whom all the information that has reached England is derived, appears to think that it is the wives that will be the most effective. The Japanese substitute for regicide is nearly as quaint as the Japanese idea of a revolution.

STANDARD.

It appears that the European Powers have been recognising as the head of the State, sending plenipotentiaries to, and entering into a treaty with, a man who has about as much right to represent the foreign policy of the country as has the Lord Mayor of London. The diplomatic fraud which has been practised is now indeed evident. The Japanese Government, it is believed by good authorities, never had any intention to carry out the treaty. Having first tried resistance on the spot, they, as a last resource, sent the ambassadors to Europe, and it is to the reports of those functionaries, leaving no doubt of the determination of the European Powers to persist in their object, that the revolution is ascribed. The duplicity which has characterised the entire proceedings of the Japanese is beyond all example in our intercourse even with eastern nations. Up to the last moment the Gorogio beguiled the English and French Ministers into the belief that ample reparation would be made for the outrage at Yokohama. With tears in their eyes they deplored the wrong that had been done, and so impressed the Ministers with their sincerity as to induce those hardened officials to partake of the friendly symbol of tea—which, it may be remembered, Lord Elgin refused when exacting reparation from the Chinese Government for the murder of Brabazon and Bowlby. The position of the Ministers and merchants is now one of the utmost embarrassment, not to say danger; and what action should be taken to relieve them involves a very delicate question. The difficulty is this. We may have every assurance of the fraud practised upon us, but we have no proof of the fact; and if the Japanese Government say that they never entered into the treaty the violation of that treaty can scarcely be considered a *casus belli*. Moreover, our object being peaceful intercourse and commerce, an appeal to arms does not seem to be the best way to success. At the same time it is difficult to see how two civilised nations of Europe can honourably submit to the treatment they have received from their semi barbarous ally.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF CHINA.

DAILY NEWS.

Pending the immense revolution and reformation which is to be produced in China by Captain Sherard Osborn and his naval Gospel, it is still necessary to note what is going on at Shanghai in connection with the Taipings. The new attempt to impress European civilisation upon the Celestials must be left to the test of time, for it is impossible at present to make anything of the grounds on which it is advocated by its leaders. Mr. Lay, who occupies the proud position of being a philanthropist on five thousand a year, informed us the other night at the Geographical Society that the great cause of the suffering of China was its over-population, "which the productive power of the soil was not sufficient to maintain." If emigration, about which there has been some vague talk, is to be the remedy, it is not quite apparent how it can be forwarded by Armstrong guns; and if China is suffering chiefly because the productive power of the soil is not sufficient to maintain the native population, it is not easy to understand how that evil is to be remedied by making the soil maintain, in addition, a number of very expensive foreign officers, soldiers, and sailors. The gallant naval head of the expedition is quite as puzzling as his civilian superior, for he tells us that his first duty in China will be to bear in mind that he is a member of the Geographical Society; and though this may be very advantageous for Burlington House, it affords an inadequate explanation of the way China is to benefit by his vaunted advent. Perhaps, however, it may be accepted as a proof of his being a philanthropical adventurer, that his first care will be to look after, not the interests of the Chinese Government, which pays him £3,000 a year, but those of a society to whose funds he is called on to contribute. As these gentlemen seem to have the power of carrying on their scheme for the present, they will doubtless do so; but it is a mistake for them to depart from the policy of reserve which they have hitherto followed. It does not seem, however, that Mr. Lay and his friends are to have undisputed possession of the field. Other birds are flocking to the supposed carcase. Not to speak of the American filibusters who have set the example, there comes a report from Shanghai that a Russian fleet with 10,000 soldiers are to rendezvous at Nagasaki previous to going over to China to act as a contingent to the Chinese troops. This is quite possible, and so is the statement that they are to do so in consideration of further territorial concessions. Russia is always wanting and getting more territory south of the Amoor, and she must appear to do something in return, as she did when she pretended that her representations saved Peking from the allied troops. If the Russians send 10,000 men, it is not at all likely that the French Emperor will neglect such an opportunity of finding remunerative employment for a regiment or two—of extending the glory of France and the reign of ideas. The Chinese hitherto have suffered from their enemies, but now they are in still more danger of being oppressed by their friends. As in all probability the Chinese authorities will soon get tired or afraid of their European auxiliaries, it must be distinctly understood that these latter take office entirely at their own risk, and are not to be allowed to drag this country into a war in order to support any pecuniary claims which they may afterwards have. Let them try to regenerate China by any means at their disposal, but let them not be permitted to involve others in the case of their failure.

SPECTATOR.

There is a revenue of two millions, controlled by a British officer, and as secure, when pledged, as the revenue of any European Power. A draft upon Mr. Lay, once sanctioned by the Regent, though it be for the price of a fleet, is almost as good as cash; and the Regent intends to use this power for the reorganisation of the empire through English hands. Already he has set aside a sum for the maintenance of a fleet, to be commanded by Europeans. Already he speaks of assigning another to secure an internal police. Already Mr. Lay declares himself an "intermediate" power between the Chinese Empire and Europe, and already the Indian Government has despatched two regiments of Beloochees, the best light troops in India, to uphold European influence. The one difficulty in the way of aggrandisement has been at last removed. There is a great fund, sufficient at Asiatic rates to maintain a small but highly organised power, exempt from party revision and Parliamentary control. That fund, too, is an increasing one, and before long the whole will be assigned for the maintenance of the European allies. For it must be remembered—and this is the true source of danger—the first steps in this process always relieve, and therefore gratify, the central native authority. The Europeans produce order, though at high cost, and every new inspector means so much more money rolling into Peking. Every regiment of Chinese sepoys implies a province restored to order, and to its tax-paying power; and till they awake to find authority departed, the Chinese Court will revel in an unaccustomed wealth and security. Few statesmen, and no Asiatics, can resist the temptation of enormous revenue and security; and the Chinese, when the system is complete, will be one of the wealthiest and most powerless Courts in the world. Its European agents, highly paid, and therefore untempted to plunder, will have introduced order and regularity, a sound system of finance, an honest though tardy system of justice, and an expensive but terribly efficient system of military police. Those are all advantages for China—advantages which may even compensate for the extinction of national life and the slow closing of all native careers; but they involve, to

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the simplest understanding, a British protectorate in the empire. Is this undertaking, so vast that our readers will in its very vastness scarcely credit the statements submitted, to be begun without a Parliamentary debate, or an expression of the national will? Are the English people to be once more cajoled into empire?

SIR R. ALCOCK ON JAPAN.

The second general meeting of the members of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society was held on the 30th ult., when a lecture on Japan was delivered by Sir R. Alcock, K.C.B.

Sir RUTHERFORD having given a brief geographical description of the Japanese empire and of its discovery, remarked that, unfortunately for the prospect of foreign commerce, the soil of Japan was of such excessive fertility, and the people were so industrious and ingenious, that they might be said literally to want nothing. They desired nothing so much as to be left alone, which was precisely the thing Europeans did not believe in. They wanted commercial intercourse with them; for it was a question how far any nation so favoured by Providence as Japan, was entitled to keep herself isolated, and to exclude the rest of the earth from intercourse. The Government of Japan had come of late years to the conclusion that the time had arrived when it could no longer carry out its traditional policy, or, at all events, it felt that if it did attempt it there would be a force and power brought to bear upon it much too strong to resist. A large portion of the ruling classes in Japan had never reconciled themselves to this change, and whether the struggle of civilisation with opposing principles would end during this generation was a very serious question. The decree had gone forth that this isolation should not be, and it was for them to endeavour to ascertain the facts which would enable them to arrive at a conclusion as to what were the future destinies of Japan and the prospects of foreign trade and commerce with the people. Sir Rutherford then traced the events which followed the first introduction of Europeans —Portuguese and Spaniards—in the 16th or 17th century, the readiness and hospitality with which they were received, the introduction of Christianity, the erection of churches, schools, monasteries, &c., followed, however, by the utter expulsion of foreigners, from the fear that they would subvert the power of the sovereigns of the empire. Now that foreigners were again admitted they must hope it would be with better result—that, warned by the past, they would avoid its errors, and seek through commerce and civilisation to bring good and not evil. The similarity of the geographical distribution of the Japanese empire and the British islands suggested a striking view of similarity and of contrast in the development of the industrial arts and manufactures of the two peoples. In pure workmanship, in beauty of design, in command over the powers of nature, and in many other respects, the Japanese were able to rival the best productions of Europe, and yet side by side with this they had a feudalism exactly corresponding with that of our Anglo-Saxon and early Norman forefathers. Having entered at some length into a comparison of the points in which the Japanese resembled the Anglo-Saxons, he gave an amusing description of the dual character of the government of the empire. There were two sovereigns, one to look after the temporal affairs, and the other after affairs spiritual; two foreign ministers, two councils of state, and, indeed, every man had his shadow, producing a most complex administration, which it was surprising could be made to work. The Japanese were not intolerant or bigoted on religious subjects; indeed, they cared too little upon the subject to trouble themselves about it. He could not say much for their veracity, for the last thing he hoped to hear from them was the truth. He believed there was very little corruption amongst the judges, and, what was most extraordinary, there were no lawyers. He could not say much for the temperance of the Japanese; they were very quarrelsome over their cups, and as they always wore swords (which had the reputation of being equal to Damascus blades), and as life was regarded as of little value, frequent fatal encounters occurred. The Japanese boasted of their valour, and death was always accepted in preference to disgrace. If a noble were convicted of any offence, his property was confiscated and his family degraded, and therefore, to avoid this, a man charged with crime assembled his friends, and in their presence made away with himself. Turning to the progress of civilisation, tested by the industrial arts, he observed that notwithstanding the existence of feudalism, the people had advanced in material civilisation to an extent scarcely inferior to our own. In the applied sciences, in steam machinery, &c., they were far behind Europeans, but some of the results of skilled labour, in silk and textile fabrics, in lacquer, metals, porcelain, &c., would bear comparison with those of any other nation. Sir Rutherford exhibited a large variety of specimens of Japanese art, illustrating the ingenuity, the graceful design, and the marvellous workmanship expended in their production. The Japanese were thus able to supply all their wants, and though this was highly honourable to them, it was little favourable to foreign commerce. It was the upper class, the nobles, who were most hostile to trade and foreign intercourse; they remembered the designs of the first foreigners admitted into the empire, and they regarded the introduction of commerce as being the precursor of social disorder and revolution and as certain to lead to their impoverishment. As to the chances of admission for English cottons and woollens, &c., he said that the Japanese having been self-satisfied for many years, it was clear they must wait until there had been time to create new wants. At present any wants Europeans could supply, they (the Japanese) could supply better and cheaper. We must wait until new wants were created. It was possible, with time and patience, and if the necessary force were maintained, that the opposition to foreign intercourse would greatly diminish, and even finally disappear; but it was impossible to conceal that life was insecure, and at any moment the people might determine to risk everything upon the hazard of war with foreign powers, rather than allow them to establish friendly and peaceful relations. They could only hope for the best, and resort to no means which would bring about any such calamity as he had referred to, if they could avoid it. They had forced themselves upon the Japanese; they had begun by force, and if they wished for commerce they must establish it by force. If they did not wish for commerce at that price, then they should be consistent, and withdraw from the Japanese empire. A vote of thanks was then passed by acclamation, and the audience separated after inspecting the beautiful objects of Japanese art displayed by the lecturer.

THE FOREIGN INSPECTORATE OF CHINESE CUSTOMS.

(FROM "BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.")

"The history of the introduction of the Foreign Inspectorate of Chinese Customs is one so little understood, and yet forms so important an episode of Europeans relations with the Empire of China, that we must describe its institution and progress. Upon it at present pivots our intercourse with the Government of three hundred millions of people. By it we have at last succeeded in making the officials of Peking recognise the value of our commerce as a source of prosperity to the empire; for the Imperial revenue from Shanghai, which did not exceed £266,000 in 1853, will amount in 1862 to one million sterling; and upon the Foreign Inspectorate must be based all farther reforms and civilisation, the steamship, the railway, and the telegraph.

"By the summer of 1854 the accumulated vice and misery of sixty years of imbecile Government rushed like an avalanche over the learning, wealth, and respectability of the fairest portion of China. A native ruffian—a strange mixture of Asiatic cunning, improved upon by having learned enough of Christianity to parody the Old Testament, and blaspheme the tenets of the Protestant faith—led a horde through blood, fire, and rape, into Nanking, the second city of the empire, intrenched himself there, and at once gave a nucleus and *point d'appui* to the discontented and dishonest of a population as numerous as that of all Europe put together. The flood rose on every side, and it was only the inherent viciousness of the plunderers that saved the Manchow dynasty; the Taipings drove the better classes into the arms of a bad Government, for they preferred injustice to anarchy. The city of Shanghai fell in turn into the hands of a local banditti, composed of vagabonds. They were headed by a scamp from Singapore, and a groom who was in the employ of an English firm. The foreign community did not at first regret the expulsion of the Imperial authorities; they already fancied that the millennium of the trader had been reached—'No Customs dues, a cheap foreign market, and large profits at home;' a Quaker's paradise! The gang of miscreants in Nanking pretended that the teachings of Gutzlaff and Hamberg had touched their souls; they had slain or done worse to the thousands of Roman Catholic converts they found in that city; but as they proclaimed the Divine Presence in Nanking, and promulgated the Ten Commandments, there were people weak enough to believe them. It tickled the vanity of the Protestant missionary, as well as the residents, and the rogues, anxious to secure British sympathy, and, what was equally important, plenty of powder and weapons, promised fair.

"The Imperialists naturally claimed the duties on exports and imports. Our consciences would not allow us to pay either party; and, although we had a Treaty with the Emperor of China, a step was taken which was one only of the many acts of injustice perpetrated by Europeans. Our merchants would pay neither party, but gave in to their own Consuls bills made payable to the Government at some future day; but each merchant made a proviso with his Consul that he was not to be called upon to pay until everybody else paid. Imagine, for example, foreigners trading with the United States refusing, because the South was in rebellion, to pay their Customs dues, and merely giving bills, to be paid to the victorious belligerent, provided the merchants of all European States met their engagements, and not otherwise! This pleasant state of things at Shanghai was, however, too good to last long; and one day the Imperialists, aided by the French, recovered the city, and trade returned into its old courses.

"Now, it so happened that the Taoutai, or intendant of circuit, in Shanghai, in addition to enormous pickings and stealings from the Customs revenue, had gone into partnership with two of the leading foreign firms. Every one smuggled, but this coalition had advantages against which no smuggler could compete. The less influential and wealthy merchants learned that smuggling was not so profitable as they had anticipated, inasmuch as the coalition could smuggle ten times as much as they could, and undersell them in both markets inflicting often actual loss, and at all times grievous uncertainty as to the issue of their consignments. There was a general outcry; and in June, 1854, the European Consuls were forced to apply a remedy to this system of wholesale smuggling. The intendant of circuit, Woo, then entered into a convention with Mr. Rutherford Alcock, and the French and American Consuls, by which Europeans were to be introduced, '*to secure an honest and efficient Custom-house administration.*' Each Consul was to nominate one gentleman; they were to be paid and to be treated as inspectors of foreign Customs. His Excellency Woo, with charming candour, allowed that it was 'impossible for him to obtain Custom-house officials possessing the qualifications of probity, vigilance, and knowledge of foreign languages required for the close observance of Treaty and Custom-house regulations.' Mr. Wade, now Secretary of Legation at Peking, was selected by Sir Rutherford Alcock as the British nominee, and a Mr. Carr and a Mr. Smith were nominated respectively on the part of the United States and France. A healthy tone was soon imparted to the Customs administration of Shanghai. The native and foreign community were a little startled, and some of them, like the fisherman who let the great genius of knowledge out of the bottle, were anxious to get him corked down again and cast into the depths of the ocean. But to the credit, be it said, of our Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Home Government recognised the importance of the step that had been taken. They could not have initiated it, but they frankly supported the institution; and when Mr. Wade surrended the post in 1855, Lord Clarendon approved of the appointment of Mr. Horatio Lay in his place. Mr. Lay was then Vice-Consul of Shanghai, and an application had been made for his nomination through Sir John Bowring, by Keih, Governor-General of Keang-soo Province. Of course, our Minister of Foreign Affairs was careful to let it be understood that the British Government would hold itself in no way responsible for the conduct of those lent as advisers to the Chinese Government. The European reactionists, however, became alarmed, and the Americans took steps to isolate the English representative, and endeavoured to bring back the Customs to the old condition of peculation, smuggling, and confusion. It only required a due amount of management, in the lobbies of the Capitol of Washington, to secure the introduction into a Consular Bill, then before the Senate, of a claus

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which forbade any citizen being recommended for employment under a foreign Government. Mr. Lay soon found himself alone—a target for all the abuse it was possible to heap upon him, and upon the system of Customs administration he was teaching the native authorities to introduce. Trade was declared by some to be falling off; but the returns of imports and exports, published half-yearly by the Foreign Inspectorate, triumphantly refuted such a fallacy. Against this opposition, and the covert hostility of natives as well as foreigners, the Inspectorate struggled on, until, by 1856, the Chinese authorities—having watched and tested the system in every possible way—recognised cordially its value. They then willingly assented to Mr. Lay's suggestions, and supported all the alterations that he advised; and one of the many beneficial results of the influence and guidance of the Foreign Inspectorate of Customs at Shanghai was shown, in 1857, in peaceful relations and a flourishing trade being maintained there, while at Canton, where there was no adviser to whom the Chinese could look, Governor-General Yeh floundered into a war with Great Britain, in his own unaided and stupid efforts to combat the piracy and smuggling fostered by Europeans.

"Astonished at the result of the experiment, the Governor-General and other authorities of Keang-soo, in 1859, 'placed the entire control of the Shanghai Customs in Mr. Lay's hands, intrusted him with the selection of all European subordinates for the service, and pledged themselves not to remove any one without his sanction.' This confidence upon the part of the Chinese Government, secured by the tact and high probity of our Europoan representative, was maintained in spite of the loud outcries of the Europeans. They already foresaw that a just observance of Treaty engagements would eventually extend itself throughout China, and affect their illicit profits. 'The new system' was attacked with a virulence known only in the outposts of civilisation, and its required all the temper, perseverance, and tact, which Mr. Lay eminently possesses, to bear up against the outcry; and what that ordeal was few can appreciate who have not shared in colonial questions."

Continental Intelligence.

FRANCE.

Count Bertimi, who succeeds M. Bourboulon as ambassador *ad interim* at the Court of Peking, is expected to leave Paris shortly.

A letter from Toulon explains the cause of the delay of the sailing of the screw transport *Seine*, with troops and military stores, for Cochin China. The captain had received instructions from the Minister of Marine to make the necessary preparations to take on board, on his arrival at Alexandria, a battalion of 1,000 men, composed of negroes of Darfour, which Said Pasha of Egypt offered the Emperor for his expedition to Mexico. They are old, well-trained troops, sufficiently brave, and not liable to be affected by hot weather or fever, which qualities will give them an immense advantage over the Mexican guerillas.

A letter from the same port of the 28th ult. states that the *Christophe Colomb*, *Sansonet*, *Alexandre*, and *Etoile*, four merchant ships chartered by the Minister of Marine, are embarking in the dockyard of Castigneau in that port the eight gunboats taken to pieces for the purpose of being sent out to Cochin China. Advantage is being taken at the same time of all the vacant space to fill it with several hundred casks of provisions and military stores.

"The last advices from Cochin China," says *Le Nation*, "state that some parties of Annamites had attempted to resume hostilities against the French in the province of Gaconda. Letters from Saigon of the 1st December announce that the *Mitraille* gunboat, having been sent to that part of the territory, was fired at, and two men wounded. In addition, a French battery, defended by eighteen men only, was surprised, and remained in the hands of the insurgents until the French soldiers, recovering from their first astonishment, charged them with the bayonet, and forced them into the water. Admiral Bonnard being informed of those facts, addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants of Gaconda, advising them to return to their duty, if they did not want to see their junks confiscated, and severe reprisals executed against them. Since then the insurgents had remained quiet, the mass of the population seconding the French in maintaining tranquillity."

In opening the Legislature on the 12th inst. the Emperor, in allusion to China and Cochin-China, said that "There are not any countries, no matter how far distant, where any attempt against the honour of France remains unpunished."

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 6th.

I am sorry to communicate the unpleasant fact that the First Chamber of the States General has thrown overboard the Colonial Budget by an overwhelming majority, in consequence of which Mr. Uhlenbeck, the Minister for the Colonies, tendered his resignation, which was accepted by the King, and the duties of the Colonial Office are confided to Mr. Betz, the Minister of Finance, till a definite arrangement can be made by the appointment of his successor in office. It was on the 29th of December that the First Chamber, whilst debating on the whole Budget for 1863, as passed in its details by the Second Chamber and sent up to them for their sanction, showed a very marked reluctance to confirm the ninth article (Colonial Department) of the Budget, which was vehemently attacked by several members, among whom may be mentioned Messrs. Boreel van Hoogelanden, Cremers, Schimmelpenninck van der Aye, Hartsen, and Baron van der Heim van Duyvendyke. In vain did the Colonial Minister defend the measure, and equally in vain did the Prime Minister come to his assistance. Other members got up and supported the attack, among whom were van Nispen and Viruly. When the division came on the Colonial Budget was negatived by thirty votes to four, the latter being Van Swinderen, Hartevelt, Cost Jordens, and Sassen. Five members (Rysterborgh, van Meeuwen, van den Dries, van Eysinga, and van Weel) were absent, and all the other members voted in the majority. The other sections of the Budget were all passed without any opposition. The Colonial Minister immediately had an audience of the King to communicate to His Majesty the result and to tender his resignation. In consequence of this lamentable failure, the Second Chamber, which had adjoured for a fortnight's Christmas holidays, is again convoked and meets to-morrow for the purpose of passing a provisional law voting temporary supplies for carrying on, the business of the Colonial Department, to prevent any inconvenience or interruption in the regular routine of that office.

Information has been received in this country that the Governor-General of Netherlands India has granted a general amnesty to all the native princes and chieftains on the South and East coast of Borneo, who either directly or indirectly took part in the late hostilities to the Dutch at Banjermassing and in other districts of the island. The only persons excluded from the amnesty are Antassari and his sons, Demang Lehman, Amin Oellah, Soero Patti and his sons, Kiai Djaja Lalana, and Goesti Kassan and his sons.

Royal permission is granted to the Chartered Bank of Java to increase their joint-stock capital of four millions of florins by a further emission of two millions in shares of 500 florins, thus making their working capital six million florins.

The official *Staats-Courant* contains the names of two hundred and twenty-seven new Burgomasters nominated by the King to different communes for the present year.

As there appears to have existed some misapprehension on the subject of the duty on pepper in the new tariff, an official interpretation has been published by the Finance Department in the shape of a Ministerial Resolution dated 21st December, 1862, No. 82, ordaining that white, black, and long pepper, as well as cayenne and Spanish pepper, are all included in the category of "Pepper," and as such are liable to the import duty of 1½ fl. per 100 kilogr., whilst cubebs or tailed pepper, being used exclusively for medicinal purposes, are to be classed under the head of "Drugs," which may be imported duty free. On the other hand, curry powder, as being composed of a mixture of several aromatic ingredients and used only in cookery and as a condiment for made dishes, is to be considered as an article of luxury, and placed under the head of "Spices," which are subject to an import duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*

A contract for the further delivery of 100 kil. of sulphate of quinine (*sulphas chinicus basicus*) for the use of the army medical service, has been awarded to Messrs. J. Mouton and Son, of the Hague, their offer of 117½ fl. per pond being the lowest of six tenders sent in.

Contracts for the furnishing 70,000 kilogr. of smoked bacon and 60,000 kilogr. of salt meat, in eleven lots, for the use of the army and navy in Netherlands India have been entered into by the Netherlands Trading Company on behalf of the Colonial Department. The successful competitors were W. H. Korts for five lots, L. van Winkel two lots, C. van der Straaten two lots, the remaining two lots being awarded to W. Kranenborg and Co.

During the month of December the number of vessels that arrived in this country from the Far East was 14 (against 10 in November and 48 in October), of which 5 discharged at Amsterdam and 9 at Rotterdam. Eight brought cargoes for the Company and six for the private trade. Five came from Batavia, three from Tjilatjap, two from Passaroeang, one from Samarang, one from Sourabaya, one from Macassar, and one from Padang.

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Another work has appeared in India, called "Sketches of Military Life in Netherlands India," by Major A. W. Weitzel (published by J. Noorduyn and Son, of Gorinchem), giving a description of the expedition to the Lampongs in 1856. But it is not confined to accounts of strategical evolutions, though principally intended for military readers, as it contains a lively and amusing description of the country and people against which the expedition was directed, of the vicissitudes to which the author and his companions were subjected, of the manner of conducting military operations in the Dutch colonies, and of the dangers and difficulties to which the troops are continually exposed. This work, which is written in an easy and fluent style, will no doubt be read by many with satisfaction, and must contribute to increase at home the knowledge of the Dutch East India possessions, and enhance the respect and gratitude of the country to her brave defenders in the Far East.

A letter from Nieuwe Deep states that on New Year's Day a small howitzer, weighing about 100 lbs., was found on the coast. It was very much honey-combed and corroded by the action of the salt water. The general impression seems to be that it must have fallen into the sea at the landing of the British troops there in the year 1799.

At Dordrecht a committee has been formed for the purpose of collecting contributions towards erecting a monumental statue in that town in memory of the late Duke Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar.

From official tables just issued concerning the trade and navigation of Java and Madura in 1861, it appears that the value of goods imported there by the private trade amounted to 46,806,060 fl., and goods for Government account 29,838,080 fl., making a total of 76,644,140 fl., being 7,302,728 fl. more than in 1860. The exports by the private trade in the same year were to the value of 52,998,583 fl., and those of the Government 56,080,769 fl., showing a total of 109,079,352 fl., being 4,622,873 fl. in excess of the exports of the preceding year.

Considerable activity prevails in the royal dockyards of the kingdom in consequence of orders being received to fit out for immediate service several war-steamers to reinforce the Dutch squadrons in the East and West Indies. Among the ships ordered to be put into commission are the steam-corvette *Princess Amalia*, the screw-steamer *Metalen Kruis*, the paddlewheel-steamer *Ardjoeno*, and five smaller screw-steamers. Your readers interested in the Dutch navy will be glad to hear that the Egyptian eye disease that was last year so prevalent among both officers and sailors, and which at one period baffled all the scientific treatment of the medical faculty, has now very nearly ceased, there not being more than twenty persons in the naval hospitals suffering from that mysterious complaint.

Contracts are invited by the Naval Minister for the construction, together with the materials, of floating docks in Netherlands India, for the use of His Majesty's ships. Preference will be given to a Dutch establishment. Further particulars to be obtained on application to the Naval Department at the Hague.

Lieut. Yaunker E. P. de Stuers, R.N., is appointed flag-lieutenant to Rear-Admiral H. Wipf, Director and Commander of the naval forces at Vliessingen, *vice* J. Kroef, whose period of service in that capacity has expired.

PERSONAL.—Mr. A. F. H. de Pina has been recognised as Consul for H.I.M. the Emperor of the French, at Padang, in Sumatra.

Captain A. Struiken, of the East India Army, now in this country on leave of absence, has at his own request been permitted to retire from the service with a pension for life.

The following young gentlemen have been appointed naval cadets:—G. J. Guichard, A. de Leef, J. W. Groeneyk, W P. Bakhoven, J. F. de Vries, J. L. Kroeze, J. Vasseur, D. J. van Oosterzee, G. P. Ryk, and E. Fabius.

Lieutenant E. B. Bonn, R.N., is appointed to the guardship *Rhine*, at Helvoetsluys, *vice* Lieutenant Count van Limburg-Stirum, whose period of service has expired.

First Lieutenant G. M. Hermanni, of the Colonial Recruiting Establishment, at Harderwyk, is transferred to the 44th Regiment of Infantry in garrison at Woerden.

The King has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be officers in the Second-Class in the East India Civil Service:—W. L. Harloff, C. M. Ketting-Olivier, O. A. Burnaby-Lautier and Younker H. A. de Geer.

Mr. H. A. Blume, of the E.I. Civil Service, lately Controller of the Third-Class in the Department of Revenue and Cultures in Java, now in this country on leave of absence, has been permitted to retire from the service.

Colonel G. F. Mauta, of the E.I. Infantry, is appointed to the command of the troops in garrison at Surinam.

Pensioned Brevet-Major A. W. van Haeften, of the E.I. Artillery, is appointed member of the Board of Directors for administering the affairs of the Widow and Orphan Fund of the officers of the army in Netherlands India, *vice* A. Buternig, retired.

Mr. V. P. G. de Serière, resident of Cheribon, is permitted to retire from the service.

Two years' sick leave is granted to Mr. J. A. W. van Ophuyzen, resident of Patembang, and the same to J. Kappers, of the Government Telegraph Department in Java.

First Lieutenant C. L. von Freytag van Overstraten, of the Home Infantry, doing duty with the army in Netherlands India, has been permitted at his request to return to Holland.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Burgomeester van Reenen*, Capt. Zwaneveld, at Amsterdam, from Samarang; Mr. and Mrs. Goedhardt.

Per *Gebroeders Houtman*, Capt. Withof, at Rotterdam, from Batavia; Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Harthorn and five children.

COMMERCIAL.

COFFEE.—Since the departure of the last mail this article has not only remained firm, but the tone of the market has undergone a decided improvement; and purchasers who had been deterred by the present high prices from operating to any extent, see now that it is hopeless to wait any longer, and thus orders to buy are coming in from all quarters, which has further tended to strengthen the market. Company's goods, such as No. 9, 21, and 22 of last sale, are in most request, but as they are scarce, higher rates must be paid to obtain them. Amongst the sales for the fortnight are 2,000 bags of Java ex *Kykduin*, 780 bags of Macassar ex *Maria Catharina*, and 1,300 bags of do. per same ship at different prices, together with 3,730 bags of Java ex *Vyf Frienden*, at from 46 to 50 cents, according to quality, but in all cases at values that could not be obtained previously. The company's statistical tables of the deliveries of Java coffee, show for 1862 a total of 870,082 bags, against 980,093 in 1861, 955,887 bags in 1860, 874,108 bags in 1859, 1,199,590 bags in 1858, and 812,028 bags in 1857. The stock of E. I. coffee on company's warrants is now 121,494 bags, and this must last till the spring sale. Unsold coffee in the company's warehouses, 257,630 bags, but several cargoes have arrived during the last few days, and are now being landed.

SUGAR.—Inactivity continues to prevail in the raw market, and prices are still drooping. A slight improvement is perceptible in refined goods, and refiners are by no means anxious to sell for delivery at present rates. It is likely that as the spring advances the market will further improve.

RICE.—Market firm, but without animation. Java table much sought after, and full prices paid; but as there have been no fresh supplies of late, stocks nearly run out, and fine qualities difficult to pick up.

SPICES.—Partly owing to the Christmas holidays the dealings are extremely limited, and the market on the whole is remarkably quiet Java cinnamon No. 3, is the only article in good demand, but there is scarcely any to be had. Pepper well supported at 21½ cents. The deliveries of spices in 1862 and present stocks are as follows:—

	Present Stock.	Deliveries in 1862.
Nutmegs	5,937 casks	2,188 casks
Mace	2,080 „	660 „
Cloves	3,089 „	866 „
Java cinnamon	2,436 bales	3,313 bales
Ceylon do.	105 „	26 „
Black pepper	716 bags	6,343 bags

TIN.—There are sellers of Banca at 68½ fl., but the transactions to report are few and insignificant. The deliveries in 1862 were 139,424 blocks, against 160,431 in 1861, 144,360 in 1860, 136,482 in 1859, 196,956 in 1858, and 161,387 in 1857.

Present stock on warrants 71,740 blocks, against 55,971 in 1862, 65,214 in 1861, and 58,061 in 1860.

SALES OF SHIPS IN HOLLAND.

At Amsterdam,	barque, Bantam,	353 tons	18,800 fl.
Do.	barque, Wilhelmima and Eliza		27,800 „
Do.	ship, Metalen Kruis		31,400 „
Do.	schooner, Johanna Hendrika		13,000 „
Do.	brig, Triton		8,000 „
Do.	barque, Prince Hendrik		12,200 „
Do	brig, Catharina and Gertrude		16,550 „
Do.	schooner, Tweelingen		16,600 „
Do.	barque, Christina Agatha		18,200 „
Do.	barque, Rynbrandt	328 „	30,000 „
Do.	brig, Haabetsanker	181 „	1,250 „
Do.	barque, Amsterdam, 4-64ths		1,725 „
Do.	ship, Louise, 2-64ths		1,375 „
At Dordrecht,	ship, Duke Bernhard of Saxe	820 „	82,000 „
Do.	barque, Ida Wilhelmine	778 „	26,600 „
At Rotterdam,	barque, Josepha Louise	613 „	37,200 „
Do.	do. Wilhelmine		25,000 „
Do.	do. Isaac da Costa	617 „	42,300 „

DENMARK.

The former Minister for the Affairs of Holstein, Privy Councillor Raasloeff, has been sent on a mission to China, where the Danish commercial interests require some protection and support. He has already started for Trieste, where he will embark in the Austrian Lloyd's postal steamer for Alexandria, to proceed by the overland route to Hong Kong.

SPAIN.

In the Cortes, on the 10th inst., Senor Olozaga stated that he considered that Spain had not obtained a sufficient indemnity for the expenses of the expedition to Cochin-China.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, THURSDAY, JAN. 15, 1863.

OUR POSITION IN JAPAN.

THE Japanese are a wonderful people. They have proved more than once that they possess that invincible energy, and that power of sacrificing self-interest for what they consider the common good—which mark the seeds of greatness in a nation. The revolution just accomplished, is one of the most extraordinary in the annals of history. Yedo is not a nominal capital, employed as such for purposes of official convenience. It does not exist simply as the seat of the Government of the TYCOON. On the contrary, it is a vast city, rich in all the appliances of life—a city containing within its boundaries the residences of more than three hundred feudal princes, each of whom boasts a large number of retainers. What Paris is to France, Yedo is to Japan. No wonder, therefore, that we have been anxious from the first to have our interests protected by a British Minister at the capital; and no wonder, too, considering the opposition always shown by the Conservative party to intercourse with foreigners, that this advantage has been so often covertly resisted. Again and again measures have been taken to make the place too hot for us; but we venture to say that no man, however versed in Eastern politics, could ever have predicted that the Japanese would depopulate Yedo, and deprive it of all its glory, in order to thwart the aims of the foreigners. This great and bloodless revolution only proves more clearly than ever, what indeed has been obvious for some time, that the power possessed by the Government of the TYCOON has long been waning, and that it is now virtually extinct. Our treaty with Japan has been a blunder. We have been fairly out-witted, and the concessions we have recently made will be regarded by Japanese politicians as unquestionable proofs of our weakness.

Meanwhile, the excitement caused by this revolution has served as an admirable pretext for doing nothing to avenge the death of poor RICHARDSON. The TYCOON, it is said, has confessed his inability to punish the offenders, and if, as is rumoured, he is requested to abdicate, his successor entering upon office with diminished powers and without the responsibilities attaching to the present TYCOON, will not be likely to afford us any assistance or compensation. We take it for granted that our Government will make the most ample demands for the punishment of SHINADZOO SABURO, and that if these demands are not complied with, we shall show by some vigorous act that every Englishman who, on the strength of treaty rights, visits the open ports of Japan, goes thither protected by his country. It would be easy to punish SATSUMA, and we might do this without involving ourselves in a war with Japan. We sincerely trust that we may escape that alternative; although Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK thinks that it is a necessity, unless we withdraw from the country altogether. There still remains, however, one course open to us. We must carry our claims to the Court of the MIKADO and have our treaty ratified by the EMPEROR in person. If this cannot be accomplished, our position in Japan will continue to be one beset with difficulties and dangers. Our countrymen at Yokuhama are evidently alive to the peril of their position. Recent events have proved in the plainest possible way how insecure that position is. Yet English pluck and resolution are equal to almost any emergency; and we are glad to see that a Rifle Corps has been formed for the defence of property and life. We have no doubt that "the Yokuhama Volunteer Corps" will speedily attain efficiency, for the members of it, having an immediate purpose to accomplish, will be inclined to throw a double energy into their drill.

British policy in the present day has changed with the spirit of the age. The energetic and warlike measures which delighted our grandfathers cannot be resorted to by the Government of Lord PALMERSTON. There is no doubt that if the circumstances which have recently occurred in Japan had taken place during the rule of the elder PITT a fleet would have been forthwith despatched from England to inflict condign punishment on the offenders. In those days, too, supposing the position of other Powers in the Far East to be what it now is, we should have become rapidly convinced of the necessity of establishing a counterpoise to the progress of France in Cochin-China, and to the stealthy advances of Russia; the islands of Japan would then have been regarded as a magnificent prize, to which, after the manifold provocations received, we were honestly entitled. The difficulties of the undertaking would have been over-looked; the justice of the cause would not have been questioned; no Manchester politician would have opposed the votes of Parliament, and thus for the sake in the first place of revenge, and in the second place of territorial aggrandisement, this country would have plunged into an uncertain struggle with a brave and independent nation. We have turned over a new leaf in politics. Instead of wishing to annex territories, we are rather disposed to give up some of our old acquisitions. We have just now refused the gift of a kingdom, and so modest and sensitive are we becoming that the right of the mother country over her own colonies has been seriously questioned. *Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis;* but though we are changed, the policy of Russia and of France in this respect is the same as it ever was, and it is impossible to blind ourselves to the difficulties which may crop up in the future, should France obtain command of the valley of the Cambodia, and Russia establish a naval footing in the Japanese waters.

THE BISHOP OF LABUAN AND MR. SPENSER ST. JOHN.

IN the last chapter of "Life in the Forests of the Far East," Mr. ST. JOHN wrote in a very depreciatory tone with regard to missionary labours in Borneo. His whole statements in that chapter were intended to implicate the head of the Mission, and we can scarcely wonder that the BISHOP has endeavoured, in a reply, to defend his official and personal character. This reply, addressed to the Rev. ERNEST HAWKINS, is now before us, together with "A Vindication" of his statement by Mr. ST. JOHN, published in the form of a pamphlet. Mr. ST. JOHN is a clever writer and a most enterprising traveller, but his qualifications for judging of the success or non-success of a Mission may well be questioned. Many points on which he touches must be regarded as matters of opinion, and it is enough to say of them that the Bishop of LABUAN takes one view, while his critic takes another. The controversy proves indeed that the Mission has not been so outwardly prosperous as its friends in England might wish, but Mr. ST. JOHN'S attempts to point out the causes of failure are by no means satisfactory. One of Mr. ST. JOHN'S complaints was that the Mission should have been established at Kuching instead of at San Pro or Siniawan, to which the BISHOP replies, and in this statement he is corroborated by the Rajah Muda, that the position was fixed upon by Sir J. BROOKE himself; and adds, as his own opinion, that "there is no other position in the territory of Sarawak which "would serve as a centre for the Society's Missions." Mr. ST. JOHN answers in this instance, as in many others, by a flat contradiction, saying, "Sir JAMES BROOKE recommended an- "other and a better position for the Mission," the present site having been chosen and fixed upon by the BISHOP himself. A reference to the RAJAH will decide this point. "The head "Mission at Kuching," says Mr. ST. JOHN, "does not much "influence the missionary work. Kuching is a town almost ex- "clusively composed of Mahommedan Malays and Buddhist "Chinese; and the only effect of establishing the Mission "among the former is to have rendered them more zealous Ma- "hommedans. Before the arrival of the clergy the Mosque "was nearly deserted, now it is crowded." The BISHOP answers that the Mission has several pupils, Chinese, Malay, and Dyak, entirely removed from heathen influence, and that these could not have been obtained in any other place. He might have said, too, that the reviving zeal of the Mahommedans was in itself a proof that the Mission was exercising "much influence," since the honest inculcation of truth almost invariably produces a temporary revival of error.

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A serious charge is brought against the BISHOP with regard to the secession of Missionaries, for which Mr. ST. JOHN accounts as follows:—"Too often men, otherwise estimable, when they are placed in authority become "overbearing, coarse in their manner towards subordinates, "hasty in temper, uncertain in arrangement, and ungenerous "to the foibles of their associates; and if to these unfortunate "qualities be added a systematic disparagement of the work "done by others, unwarranted expressions about their neighbours, and continued and unnecessary absence from their posts "on trifling pretexts, much injury must be done to the Missions "placed under their care, and would account for the "failure of many." In making this charge Mr. ST. JOHN does not mention the Bishop of LABUAN, yet, it is perfectly obvious that it is directed against him. He has therefore replied to it *seriatim*. It will scarcely be credited that in his "Vindication" Mr. ST. JOHN falls foul of the BISHOP for having "recognised "the likeness, and so placed its fidelity beyond dispute;" and adds, "he resented what he might have despised, and applied "to himself what he need not have acknowledged." This is simply ridiculous. The BISHOP would not have possesed common sense if he had not seen that Mr. ST. JOHN's statements were directed against himself, and none can blame him for at once coming forward to meet them openly. Let us see how he does this. That several Missionaries have left their post is certain, and this may well be regarded as a most unfavourable circumstance; but, Mr. ST. JOHN having seen very little of the Mission of late years, is, says the BISHOP, "equally unjust and "incorrect" when he imputes this defection to his treatment of them. He then mentions each case in which a Missionary has withdrawn from the mission and endeavours to explain the cause. There is only one of these cases to which it is necessary for us to refer. Speaking of Mr. COX, a Catechist, the BISHOP writes:—"His leaving the Mission was owing to Mr. ST. JOHN himself, "whose evil influence over the young man while I was in England, in 1853, so shook him, both in faith and morals, that "when I returned in 1854, looking forward to ordain him "with pleasure (for I had a great love for him), he told me, to "my grief and surprise, that as he could no longer believe in "the Divinity of our LORD, and doubted the Scriptures; he had "made up his mind to leave the Mission and take an appointment in the RAJAH'S service, which was open to him. He "was one of the victims of the Malay conspiracy in 1859; but "before his death he confessed to me, and others, the deepest "sorrow for the step he had taken, and expressed his great dislike to Mr. ST. JOHN for having caused him to do so." Mr. ST. JOHN extracts this passage in his "Vindication," and adds, "If it can be proved to be true, I should be unfit for the company of honest men?" He then states in refutation of the assertion—"I conversed with Mr. FOX frequently, as one man "talks with another, upon a variety of subjects. I listened to "his religious views, and I spoke of my own; but that I ever "influenced him for evil I deny; and if I ever influenced him "*at all* it was by the force of reason and truth." We all know the story of the man who defined orthodoxy as his "doxy" and heterodoxy as his opponent's "doxy," and we are reminded of it by this charge on the part of the BISHOP and by Mr. ST. JOHN's indignant denial. We may safely acquit Mr. ST. JOHN of having corrupted his friend's morals, but if he did influence him, as he says is possible, "by the force of reason and truth," and thus led him to renounce his faith in the Divinity of our LORD and in the Scriptures, we can quite understand how the BISHOP regarded his influence as "evil." The letters which in defence of his conduct Mr. ST. JOHN produces from Sir JAMES BROOKE, from Mr. CHARLES JOHNSON, and from Mr. CHARLES T. C. GRANT, do not greatly affect the real point at issue. Sir JAMES BROOKE says he could not condemn Mr. ST. JOHN's morals without condemning his own, that he is sure he would not influence any one for evil, and that Mr. FOX's morals were quite on a par with those of other gentlemen; Mr. JOHNSON is equally sure that Mr. ST. JOHN "never had any demoralising influence" over Mr. FOX, who was "strictly an honourable, amiable, and good man to the last;" and Mr. GRANT is also "quite sure that there is no foundation for the charge that you corrupted FOX, and were the means of his leaving the Mission." Sir JAMES BROOKE and Mr. GRANT add, and their statements are certainly in favour of Mr. ST. JOHN, that Mr. FOX had doubts on certain points of doctrine before entering on the Mission, and that whatever doubts he had on matters of religion were entirely his own; while Mr. JOHNSON is certain that such an idea as wishing to return to, or repenting of having left the Mission, never entered his mind. With regard to this last mentioned circumstance it is clear that either the BISHOP or Mr. JOHNSON must be in error. The likelihood is that the BISHOP is correct, as his statement is more definite than that of Mr. JOHNSON; but it is probable that we shall hear more on the subject, which will set the matter at rest.

The obnoxious charge which Mr. ST. JOHN brings against the BISHOP, of having by his own overbearing conduct alienated the Missionaries, is one to which the best, and indeed the only satisfactory reply would be a denial on the part of the Missionaries themselves. Two of these, "the oldest Missionaries, except the Bishop in Borneo," have repudiated in the strongest terms Mr. ST. JOHN's statement on this point. The Rev. W. H. GOMEZ says:—"The defection of Missionaries is a fact to be "deeply deplored, and well worthy of inquiry. Out of all those "who have, during my time, resigned their connection with the "Mission, I do not know of one who was led to take this step "from any quarrel with you, or interference on your part with "them." And the Rev. W. CHAMBERS writes:—"I can assure "you your clergy, and all others under your authority, will rise "as one man to deny his (Mr. ST. JOHN'S) insinuations as to "your conduct with respect to them, and our brethren who have "left us." The gentlemen who have written thus happen to be spoken of in high terms by Mr. ST. JOHN, who stated in his work that the Borneo Mission had been fortunate in securing their services. Now, however, the only reason he can assign for their writing as they have done is "that from the habit of education and obedience, a clergyman is averse to condemn his "Bishop, or to carry a disagrement with him as his testimonial to a new diocese;" and he then proceeds to rake up one or two silly stories worthy of a female gossip rather than of a clever man and an able writer, of how the BISHOP annoyed Mr. GOMEZ in 1858, by removing a few children from his school to Sarawak, and how he insulted him "on the tenderest point" in 1856. Mr. ST. JOHN evidently thinks that it would have been wiser in the BISHOP not to have recognised the portrait he had drawn; the public, on the contrary, will, we suspect, consider that Mr. ST. JOHN would have been wiser if he had not attempted to defend his statements on the Bornean Mission by a "Vindication." We have no wish to act as the panegyrists of the Bishop of LABUAN; on the contrary, we are quite ready to own that, occupying as he does an onerous and exceedingly difficult position, it is very possible he may have been led sometimes astray by errors of judgment, or by the failings of natural temperament. Bishop MACDOUGAL claims no infallibility; and none of his friends would care to claim it for him. Mr. SPENSER ST. JOHN'S attack, however, instead of doing the BISHOP harm will, we believe, be of service to his reputation. The last chapter of "Life in the Forests of the Far East" contains a violent comment on the Borneo Mission, written by a man who confesses that he "has no practical experience of the management or working of religious societies;" the "Vindication" is written by a man who is evidently so out of temper that he mistakes abuse for argument. The first act was a blunder, the second shows the writer in a still more unfavourable light. Happily, however, for Mr. ST. JOHN'S fair fame there are few people who will care to expend a shilling upon his pamphlet.

A BRITISH PROTECTORATE IN CHINA.

IT is impossible to over-estimate the importance of the changes which have recently taken place in our relations with China. We have been gradually, but surely, gaining power in that empire; first of all, by the establishment of the Customs Inspectorate, and now by the permission to English officers and seamen to serve under the Government of Prince KUNG. If we administer the finances of the kingdom, and fight its battles, it seems easy to foresee that China must ere long sacrifice her independence to her safety. But in that strange country things often go by contraries, and in judging of it we must not be guided by any parallel that may occur to us in European history. Certain it is, we have undertaken to fulfil sundry duties towards China which may well give rise to much speculation with regard to our future intercourse with that country. Other nations, too, following our good example, are showing their solicitude for the prosperity of the Celestials, and Russia has volunteered to give such aid as may be required for the reduction of Nanking. Who shall say again that adversity is unfavourable to friendship? China is in adversity, and yet Russia, France, and England, the three most powerful nations in the world, are all standing round the bedside of the sick man, and offering their professional assistance. Capt. OSBORN will, we have no doubt, do his part vigorously and well, leaving it to statesmen and

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politicians to discuss the possibility of China, by his assistance and the aid of others, falling gradually under British protection, and losing whatever independence it at present possesses. It is cause however for much surprise that the Anglo-Chinese fleet and its commander are still in this country. Not only does this dilatoriness inflict an injury on the Government of China, but it is at the same time injurious to our own interests in that country. Without doubt, in a case of this nature, promptness may be regarded as a cardinal virtue. The following, according to the *Army and Navy Gazette*, are the terms upon which the seamen, mariners, and boys, forming Captain OSBORN's force, will sail under him for the East :—

"A very fine body of short-service men-of-war's men are entering, all with 'very good' in every column of their certificates. They will, we doubt not, prove an excellent nucleus, upon which we understand Captain OSBORN hopes to graft native levies of Chinese seamen. The compensation for wounds is based upon the pension for wounds given to our own men; but the grant to widows, mothers, and children, in the event of any man being killed in action, is quite a novelty, and we congratulate the force upon it. Wages paid weekly while in England, but, when abroad, will be paid monthly; the dollar at the same rate as in Her MAJESTY'S navy. Once every quarter men can be furnished with bankers' cheques for any sum they may wish to remit out of their wages. Three months' advance will be paid by advance notes, on the same conditions as in the merchant service. Provisions on the same scale as in Her MAJESTY'S navy, but no savings allowed. Prize-money will be granted on a more liberal scale than that of Her MAJESTY'S navy, but will only be paid on discharge from the force and arrival in England. Men invalided will be paid three months' wages, and provided with a passage to England, compensation for wounds, &c. The widow, child, or mother of men and boys killed in action will receive the sum of £500. Men or boys losing two limbs on service will receive the sum of £500; men or boys losing one limb on service, will receive the sum of £300; other injuries in proportion. The laws and customs of Her MAJESTY'S navy will be enforced, with the exception of 'corporal punishment,' for which 'discharge from the force' will be substituted. Clothing: Men will be expected to provide themselves with the established kit previous to receiving their advance, and when abroad can supply themselves from the clothing which will be kept in store, paying cost price for the same out of their monthly wages."

THE POSTAL ROUTE THROUGH SIBERIA AND MONGOLIA.

We published an account in our late numbers of the journey made by Mr. CHARLES MITCHELL GRANT from Peking to St. Petersburg, and we have now to announce that Mr. GRANT has proceeded to St. Petersburg and Kiachta to organise a courier route, to be conducted fortnightly, connecting London and Shanghai. The estimated time between these two places Mr. GRANT gives at 25 days. The telegraph from London to Omsk is already in working order, and from Omsk a pony courier is to run to Kiachta and Peking, using the post-houses which are already in existence all along the line. The distance from Omsk to Peking is 4,380 verstes, or 3,000 miles. From Peking the despatch bag will be forwarded on to Tientsin, thence to Shanghai by steamer. The expense of this service it is proposed to raise from the merchants and the various European Governments interested in the China trade. Several of the merchants have already subscribed to the undertaking, and with their usual liberality have also contributed £500 towards the preliminary expenses. Mr. GRANT expects to have his arrangements completed next March, and to maintain a regular fortnightly service to and fro between London and Shanghai. The Russian Government, we believe, intend to push the telegraph wires on to Kiachta, and every step they make in this direction will shorten the time of Mr. GRANT'S messages. There is also a scheme hatching in Paris for running a railway from St. Petersburg to Kiachta (it is already completed for a portion of the distance), and from Kiachta it is to strike off through the Amoor possessions to Port Constantine, in the sea of Japan. From Port Constantine lines of steamers are to connect the ports in Australia, California, Japan, China, and India. The time of transit from London to China is estimated at eighteen days, and twenty-three to Australia. This looks at present rather romantic, but not more so than the present route by the Red Sea did when proposed by WAGHORN. The promoter of this scheme is Colonel SLEIGH, a retired officer in the English army As an illustration of the feats now accomplished by the telegraph to Omsk, we quote from a contemporary the following account :—

"ANOTHER FEAT IN TELEGRAPHY.

"On the occasion of the departure of Mr. CYRUS FIELD, in the *Persia*, for New York, the Submarine Telegraph Company despatched a message to their agent at Berlin, desiring him to make arrangements for the transmission of any item of news from the most distant available station in the Russian possessions, in time to meet the *Persia* at Queenstown. The understanding was that such news would, on the arrival of Mr. FIELD at New York, be telegraphed to California, so that, by this means, it would be ascertained in what period of time our present telegraphic system would allow of a message being transmitted from one to the other extremity of the habitable globe. The following despatch, transmitted from Omsk by the Agent of Colonel ROMANOFF, at eight A.M. on the 21st Dec., was received at the central station of the Submarine Telegraph Company, at Threadneedle-street, at 9.59 A.M.

"'Omsk, 21st Dec., 1862, 8 A.M.

"'To-day, Sunday, a portion of the materials have arrived for the construction of the line to Lake Baikal.'

"This message, the transmission of which, it will be seen, occupied less than two hours, was immediately forwarded to Queenstown, and was duly received before the departure of the steamer."

MR. JOHN DENT FOR TOTNES.

We are glad to say that Mr. John Dent has once more come forward as the Conservative candidate for the representation of Totnes, a vacancy having occurred owing to the death of Lord Gifford. Had it not been for undue influence Mr. Dent would not have retired before, and he has now come forward again at the request of very nearly one-half the constituency. The following is Mr. Dent's address "To the Independent Electors of the Borough of Totnes":—

Gentlemen,—Another vacancy having occurred in the representation of your borough, through the lamented decease of Lord Gifford, I beg leave a second time to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages.

The cause of my abrupt retirement on the last occasion is thoroughly known to you. Since that event, however, and within the last three days, I have been enabled to place myself in a position to afford protection on the spot to any voter who may feel disposed to exercise his franchise in my favour; and when I add that I reappear before you upon the written requisition of very nearly one-half the constituency, embracing several of its most influential names, I trust I have said enough to justify my reappearance.

Having so recently laid before you my political creed, any reiteration of it becomes unnecessary.

I regret very much that the state of my health does not permit me to present myself personally among you immediately, and to recommence my canvass. I can only promise to do so at the earliest moment I shall be permitted to leave London; and, meantime, must confide the advocacy of my cause to those kind friends among yourselves, to whom I am already so deeply indebted.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
London, Dec. 29, 1862. JOHN DENT.

LATER NEWS FROM JAPAN VIA SAN FRANCISCO.

We have repeatedly called attention to the practicability of receiving early news from Japan viâ San Francisco, and have more than once mentioned the reception of such intelligence. Last week we were in receipt of news, by steamer, from Japan up to the 22nd November, a month later than that brought by the last Overland Mail.

Literature.

It is stated that from the commencement of December, 1861, to the end of November, 1862, the press of this country produced no less than 4,828 new books, including reprints and new editions. The highest number, 942, were religious works, the lowest number, 60, represents the books devoted to commerce; of works of fiction, 925 appeared, of poetry and general literature, 673. It is interesting to remark the class of books most in demand by the reading public. Thus we find that Mr. Murray sold last year 30,000 copies of "Dr. Livingstone's Travels" at a guinea a-piece, and 10,000 more at six shillings. Messrs. Longman and Co. sold 4,000 copies of Sir J. Emerson Tennent's "Ceylon," at 50s. each copy. Messrs. Trubner and Co. disposed of 800 copies of Ravenstein's "Russians on the Amoor." Of religious works it is noteworthy that 5,000 copies of Roundell Palmer's "Book of Praise" were disposed of in little more than a month. Of the "Essays and Reviews" 20,000 copies were sold, while of the reply published by Mr. Murray, entitled "Aids to Faith," 7,000 copies were purchased by the public. The same publisher disposed of 6,500 copies of Dr. William Smith's large and expensive work 'The Dictionary of the Bible." The sale of works of fiction was very extensive during the year. Messrs. Chapman and Hall sold more than 100,000 copies of "Nicholas Nickleby," and 140,000 of "Pickwick;" 28,000 copies of "Tom Brown's School Days," and 9,000 of Kingsley's "Westward Ho!" were sold by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. Historical and biographical works had also a large sale. Of Motley's "History of the United Netherlands," 4,000 copies were sold, 3,000 of Earl Stanhope's "Life of Pitt," 2,000 copies of Rawlinson's "History of Herodotus," and 55,000 copies of Mr. Smiles's "Self-Help." Finally, of Macaulay's "History of England," Messrs. Longman and Co. sold the amazing number of 267,000 volumes.

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Blackwood's Magazine for January contains a most able and apparently official article, entitled "Progress in China." It is written with considerable clearness and tact, and the writer manages to say a great deal in a comparatively small compass. An extract from the essay will appear in another column of our journal. The third and concluding volume of the "Voyage of the Novara," has reached us, and we shall notice it in our next issue. From Mr. Bohn we have received Part VIII. of "The Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature," by Wm. Thomas Lowndes, a work in high repute among all book lovers. The present edition is revised, corrected, and enlarged by Mr. Bohn himself. *The Dublin University Magazine*, for this month contains an article on the "The Yang-tse River and the Taipings in China." Earl Stanhope has a volume of "Miscellanies" just ready, which will be published by Mr. Murray. "The Chronicles of Carlingford," a novel by Mrs. Oliphant, which has been appearing in monthly numbers in *Blackwood*, is announced for separate publication by Messrs. W. Blackwood and Sons, on the 20th of this month.

London Gazettes.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Francis Howard Vyse, Esq., now Her Majesty's Consul at Kanagawa, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Hakodadi; and Charles Alexander Winchester, Esq., now Her Majesty's Consul at Hakodadi, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Kanagawa.

THE SERVICE OF THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

Her Majesty has ordered that from and after the 16th of December, 1862, it shall be lawful for all military officers in Her Majesty's service to enter into the military service of the Emperor of China, and to accept any commission.

THE TELEGRAPH TO INDIA.

The India Board have intrusted the entire superintendence and control of the whole plan to Colonel Patrick Stewart, R.E., as well known for his services during the Indian mutiny as for his labours in connection with telegraphs throughout India. This gentleman has chosen Sir Charles Bright and Mr. Latimer Clark, electrical engineers, for the undertaking and for submerging the line. Every detail is now arranged, and the work begun, and before this day twelvemonth we shall have our news every morning from India. Colonel Stewart has himself during the last two years travelled through and examined the various overland routes which have been from time to time suggested for a part of this line across the Turkish portions of Asia Minor. One of these has been selected from the greater ease with which land lines are erected and kept in repair as compared with submarine wires, and also because along at least three-fourths of the route the Turkish Government have already established and keep in admirable working order a telegraph from Constantinople to Bagdad. This land line runs from Scutari on the Bosphorus across Asia Minor to Diarbekir, thence to Mossul (the ancient Nineveh), and thence to Bagdad. It happens, however, that over the broad tract of country which intervenes between Bagdad and the head of the Persian Gulf, along which the submarine cable to India is to be laid, various predatory tribes of Arabs claim a sovereignty, and fight for it with more or less success, and over these lawless vagabonds of the desert the Porte has about the same control as Sir Joshua Jebb enjoys over his ticket-of-leave men. Always quarrelling among themselves, they agree only on the one point of disobeying and defying their nominal lord the Sultan. These people will require skilful handling, and the land line from Bagdad will most probably be taken along the frontiers of Arabia, through the territories of the most powerful of the tribes, who are able to protect it against all comers, and whom a subsidy of £1,000 a-year will at once render most willing. By this route, for a length of some 300 miles, it will pass to the head of the Persian Gulf at the broad estuary which marks the junction of the Tigress and Euphrates—an eastern township called Shatel Arab.

It is not intended however, to rely solely upon this route. Another land line will most probably be taken from Bagdad over the frontier of Persia to Teheran, thence to Ispahan, and so on by Shiraz down to the shore of the Persian Gulf at Bushire. Thus, even in case of the Arabs ever proving refractory, there will always be the land line through Persia to Bagdad, and so on to Constantinople and England. From the estuary at Shat-el-Arab the submarine portion of the line is to be laid in three sections; for, though the length of the whole is only 1,010 miles, yet the Government have most wisely determined to avoid the dangers which always beset telegraphy through long deep-sea routes by making no less than three breaks at the stations at which the cable will be landed. The first length will be from the head of the Persian Gulf at Shat-el-Arab to Bushire, a distance of 170 miles, along which the cable will be submerged in from 20 to 25 fathoms of water. The next length will be from Bushire to Mussendom, a bold, desolate, stony headland on the coast of Arabia. This section will be 440 miles long, and submerged in from 30 to 35 fathoms of water. The third length will be from Mussendom to Guaddel, a small city on the Mekran coast, on the frontier of the Kelat territory. This portion will be 400 miles long, and laid in from 40 to 50 fathoms of water. From Guaddel, a short length of land line is now almost complete along the coast, giving direct communication with Kurrachee, and thence all over India.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

CITY, THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN THE TABLE.—Jan. 6, at Texel, from Batavia; Kalimaas; 8, at London, from Canton, Canadian; 5, at Bremerhaven, from Singapore, Garland; from Nagasaki, Heloise; 6, at Brouwershaven, from Patjitan Zes Gezusters; 8, off Dungeness, from Batavia, Herman de Ruyter; 6, Aldebaran; 7, off the Wight, from Colombo, Starbeam; 6, at Brouwershaven, from Batavia, Bulgersteyn; 7, J. C. Schotel; Dec. 26, at New York, from Foo-chow-Foo, Magenta; Jan. 5, at Zierikzee, from Batavia, Kosmopoliet; 10, at London, from Foo-chow-Foo, Dumphail Castle. Jan. 7, at Texel, from Padang, Paul Johann; 10, at Deal, from Maulmain, Aspasia; 12, off Torbay, from Shanghai, Finzel; 11, at Liverpool, from Rangoon, Old England, from Maulmain, Seaflower; 9, at Texel, from Batavia, Cornelia. Dec. 30, at New York, from Penang, Sonora; 12, from Canton, John Nicholson; 13, at Deal, from Hakodadi, Sea Witch; 9, at Zierik-zee, from Batavia, Haamstede; 4, at Cadiz, from Manila, Alavesa; 13, at London, from Galle and Colombo, Jane Anna; 12, at Texel, from Samarang, Waalstroom. Dec. 6, at St. Helena, from Bombay and Trincomalee, Star of the South.

The William Carey, from Singapore, did not arrive at Deal 30 Dec., as reported.

DEPARTURES.—Jan. 8, from Dartmouth for Colombo, Excelsior; 7, from Cardiff for Hong Hong, Shakespeare; for Singapore, Carl; Aug. 8, from Holyhead to Batavia, Ronald; Jan. 10, from London for Shanghai, Chaa Sze; 8, from off Dover for Shanghai, Catharina; from Holyhead for Batavia, Record; 8, from Penarth for Manila, Frederick; 10, from Portsmouth for Shanghai, Ravensbourne; 9, from Cardiff for Manila, Java; 12, from Deal for Shanghai, Edinburgh; from Sunderland for Galle, The Cedars; from off Dover for Batavia, Nagasaki; from Cardiff for Shanghai, Merrington; 14, from Liverpool for Hong Kong, Valdivia.

SPOKEN.—Willem III. (Dutch), Amsterdam to Batavia, Sept. 17; Hamburg barque, 3rd d.p., 7,504, Cardiff to Singapore, Sept. 20, 40 S., 63 E.; Patna, Canton to Liverpool, Nov. 26, 34 S., 17 E.; Zephir, Batavia to Rotterdam, Dec. 3, 20 S., 2 W.; Cornelis, Anthony, Rotterdam to Batavia, Dec. 24, 44 N., 13 W.; Vesta, Batavia to Rotterdam, Nov. 3, 35 S., 20 E.; Gitana, Colombo to London, Nov. 10, 18 S., 3 W.; Laurel (ship), Shanghai to London, Sept. 11; Sodore, Shanghai to London, Nov. 3, 21 S., 68 E.; Royal Albert, Canton to Liverpool, Oct. 10, off Island of Gasper; Star of the North, Batavia to Amsterdam, Nov. 17, 34 S., 26 E., Amsterdam ship; Newcastle to Sourabaya, Dec. 4, 2 N., 24 W. Sarah Newman, Boston to Shanghai, Aug. 23, 23 S., 46 W. Francis, London to Colombo, Dec. 4, 3 N., 25 W. Glename, Amoy to New York, Oct. 20, 4 S., 107 E. Dewa Gungadhui, Macao to London, Dec. 2, 21 S. Acasters, Newcastle to Galle, Dec. 31, 43 N., 15 W.

LAID ON.—At London for Shanghai, Sir W. F. Williams, Havelock Woodville; for Singapore and Penang, Daylight: for Algoa Bay and Ceylon, West Indian; at Liverpool for Singapore, Tigris; for Hong Kong, Valdivia.

ROCHESTER, 13 Jan.—The Johannes Christian Obelt, from London, for Batavia, &c., which put in here, 8th Jan., after collision; reports that, while in the Downs on the 5th, the Lady of the Lake (barque), also at anchor, came across her, by which serious damage was caused.

The Admiralty have engaged freight for Government stores in the Maiden Queen for Hong Kong, and have offered the following for tender, viz. :—86 tons navy provisions and medical stores from the river Thames to Hong Kong.

Monetary and Commercial.

CITY, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 14, 1863.

The reconstruction of the firm of Frith, Sands, and Co., in the East India trade, has been announced. The Messrs. Wallace continue business in London under the firm of "Wallace Brothers," in connection with Wallace and Co., of Bombay, and Messrs. Frith and Sands also continue business together under the firm of Frith, Sands, and Co.

The second ordinary general meeting of the East India and London Shipping Company (Limited) was held at the offices, 9, Mincing-lane, on the 29th December; Captain Pelly, R.N., presiding. The report of the directors, which entered fully into the transactions of the company, and dwelt particularly on the excellent passages their ships had been making and were still maintaining, together with the encouraging future prospects of the company, was read and unanimously adopted. The retiring directors, T. Brassey, jun., Esq., and C. Capper, Esq., were re-elected, as were also the retiring auditors, F. H. Gordon, Esq., and C. F. Kemp, Esq. The meeting then became special, in accordance with the notice to that effect, when a resolution extending the borrowing powers of the directors and sanctioning the borrowing of a sum not exceeding two-thirds of the nominal capital was unanimously adopted.

The subscription list of the Western Neilgherry Coffee, Tea, and Cinchona Plantation Company will be closed on the 12th inst. Out of 10,000 shares to be allotted, 8,650 have already been taken up by the public. The report of Dr. Hassall, the analytical chemist, who undertook to test a sample of the cinchona (quinine) grown on the company's estate, is stated to be of a very favourable character.

The biddings for 60,00,000 rupees in bills on India took place on the 7th inst. at the Bank of England. The proportions allotted were to Calcutta, 35,90,000 rupees; to Bombay, 20,50,000 rupees; and to Madras, 3,60,000 rupees. The declared minimum price was as before, viz., 1s. 11¾d. per rupee on Calcutta, and 2s. on Bombay and Madras. The applications within the limits were for 180 lacs. Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 11¾d. will receive about 45 per cent., and above that price

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n full; on Bombay all above 2s., and on Madras all at and bove 2s. will receive in full

An advertisement has appeared in *The Times* announcing that tenders will be received for the surrender of San Francisco Fire and School Bonds of 1854, 1860, and 1861. Holders of bonds in Europe may forward their bids through Messrs. Wm. T. Coleman and Co., New York, agents of the city of San Francisco.

Another Marine Insurance Company has been announced, styled the British and Foreign (Limited). Capital £1,000,000, in 50,000 shares of £20. The directors are numerous and influential. Amongst the number is Mr. George Lyall, of the firm of Lyall, Still, and Co., China.

The demand for bar silver and Mexican Dollars, coupled with the short supplies in the market, have caused a rise in the rates. Bar silver has been done at 61½d. to 62d., and Mexican Dollars 63d. to 63½d.

The Board of Trade returns for the month and eleven months ended November 30, have been issued. The total declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce, &c., in this time, as compared with the corresponding periods in the two preceding years, was as follows:—

	November.	Eleven Months.
1860	£10,757,749	£123,714,276
1861	9,874,762	115,355,004
1862	9,761,510	113,280,779

The value of the exports for November fell short of that of the same month of last year by £113,252, and of November, 1860, by 996,239; on the eleven months there is a decrease of £2,074,225, as compared with the corresponding period of 1861, and of £10,433,497, as compared with the value of the exports for the first eleven months of 1860.

To CHINA.—No exports of cotton yarn have taken place during the month; the value of the amount exported in November, 1861, was £6,303, and in November, 1860, £28,358; for the first eleven months of 1862, the value of the cotton yarn exported was £183,963, against £275,945 in the first eleven months of 1861, and £324,639 in the corresponding period of 1860. Cotton goods: £37,015 in November, 1862, against £87,776 in November of 1861, and £212,250 in November of 1860; for the eleven months of 1862, £1,219,777; of 1861, £3,022,501; of 1860, £2,700,585. Lead: £17,186 in November, 1862, against £4,300 in November, 1861, and £15,692 in November, 1860; for the eleven months of last year £176,351, against £109,461 in 1861, and £85,316 in 1860. Woollen and worsted manufactures: £31,181 in November, 1862, against £18,483 in November, 1861, and £15,978 in November 1860; for the first eleven months of last year, the value of these exports were £239,812 against £346,880 in the corresponding period of 1861, and £384,720 in that of 1860. Worsted stuffs: £46,695 in November, 1862, against £25,786 in November, 1861, and £13,630 in the same month of 1860; for the first eleven months of 1862, £374,212 against 330,725 for the same period in 1861, and £414,878 in the first eleven months of 1860.

To PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—No exports in November.

To JAVA.—Cotton Goods: £34,864 in November, 1862, against £35,669 in November, 1861, and £79,018 in November, 1860; for the first eleven months of last year £489,925 against 697,252 in the same period of 1861, and £911,352 in the first eleven months of 1860. There were no other exports.

To SINGAPORE.—Cotton goods: £5,441 in November, 1862, against £60,543 in 1861; value of exports for the first eleven months of 1862, £541,941, against £611,007 in the corresponding period of 1861. Cotton yarn: Value of exports for last November, £3,250, against £5,190 in November of 1861; for the first eleven months of last year, £96,949, against £96,798 in 1861.

To CEYLON.—Cotton goods: £3,511 in November of last year, against £36,306 in November of 1861; for the first eleven months of last year, £261,230, against £300,304 in the corresponding period of 1861. No export of cotton yarn in November.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service, Limited	50	93 to 95	...
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	20 to 21	...
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	42 to 44	...
50	London Joint Stock	10	35 to 37	...
100	London and Westminster	20	79 to 81	...
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	54 to 56	...
50	Union of London	12	33 to 34	...
100	Hindustan, China, and Japan	10	2 to 3 dis.	...
25	Bank of Egypt	All	25 to 26	...
100	Bank of London	50	100 to 103	...
	MISCELLANEOUS			
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	3 to 4	...
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	71 to 73	
50	Do. New	30	41 to 43	
10	Labuan Coal Company	4	...	...
10	China and Japan Steam Company	5	...	...
2	Telegraph to India Company	1	⅜ to ½ dis.	...
5	Bombay Gas	1	¼ d. to ¼ pm.	...
10	E. I. Cotton Agency	2½	¼d. to par.	...
10	E. I. and London Shipping B.	All	3 to 6	...
20	E. I. Irrigation and Canal	2	¼ d. to ¼ pm.	...
2	Indian Carrying Company	1	...	...
20	Madras Irrigation and Canal	1	2¼ to 2½ pm.	...
1	Oriental Gas	All	1¼ to 1½	...
10	O. Inland Steam	All	8 to 9	...
100	West India Steam Company	60	55 to 57	...

The amount of bullion by the P. and O. Company's steamer *Pera*, from Southampton on the 4th inst., was—in gold: To Alexandria, £65,600. To Ceylon, £20,000. To Madras, £6,907. In silver: To Madras, £5,000. To Calcutta, £63,100. To Penang, £750. To Singapore, £1,545. To Hong Kong, £18,515. To Foo-chow-Foo, £300. To Shanghai, £800. Total in gold, £92,507; in silver, £90,010.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—In glancing at the results of the past year, the foremost in importance has been the "Cotton Famine," which has so materially affected the well-being of the manufacturing population. But even this has had its compensating features, by enabling the large accumulated stocks of manufactured goods to be worked off in the different markets at prices which have saved very heavy losses to those concerned, whilst it has added immensely to the wealth of India and other countries, whence increased supplies of the raw material have been drawn. The Treaty with France has given a great impetus to general trade, whilst our exports to other countries have also been enlarged to a degree sufficient in a great measure to make up for the decline in the export of cotton goods, the total amount for 1862 being expected scarcely to fall short of that of 1861. In the import trade the profits on cotton have been enormous, but other branches have, on the whole, been unremunerative. The home trade has been dull throughout. The harvest was only a moderate one, but any deficiency has been more than made up by the very large supplies of breadstuffs from America and other countries. Money has ruled low the whole year. 3 per cent. was the rate at the opening, and after declining to 2½ and 2 per cent., it has again risen to 3 per cent., and with a moderate demand. As regards tea, the great feature this year has been the opening of the Russian market to supplies from this country, and with the exception of Flowery Pekoe, at a lower rate of duty than by the overland route. The duty has been so moderate as to enable the dealers to make a very great reduction in price; thus the demand has been very large, whilst the teas have generally given satisfaction. The total quantity sent we estimate at about 12,000,000 lbs., and we think the trade will continue on a large scale. All classes of Congous and Souchongs have been taken, chiefly, however, fine to finest, and common, also Tayshan kinds. The demand for tea seems on the increase generally, and our export has reached a total of 27,567,000 lbs., which has given great support to our market, and enabled us to work off an otherwise excessive supply. The growth of tea in India continues steadily to increase, and the supplies find a ready sale at full prices. As the cultivation becomes better understood, and the different sorts arrive in larger and more generally marketable quantities, we think the tea will assume a high position, as it is very suitable for home consumption for purposes of admixture. From Japan also our supplies are on the increase, but these descriptions are not appreciated for home consumption. During the early part of the year the great scarcity of Green Teas made them readily saleable, especially for export to America; but latterly the uncoloured kinds have been only in moderate demand, whilst the Green Teas, especially Young Hyson, of which our supplies are considerable, are almost unsaleable, the leaf being generally much broken and dusty. We would again point out that the uncoloured sorts require briskness and strength to render them suitable for home use, whilst the Green Teas will require to be assimilated to the China kinds to bring them into favour. The market opened with a large general demand both for home consumption and export, Green Teas and Oolongs being taken largely for America, whilst the anticipated opening of the Russian markets also tended to impart confidence, thus the whole of the large arrivals at the beginning of the year were absorbed at very full prices. It continued very firm with but few fluctuations in Black Teas until about the middle of March, when prices gave way for medium Teas about 1d. to 2d. per lb., which brought in buyers; the prices of Green Tea varying from time to time according to the extent of the export demand. The opening of the Russian market, in April, led to large transactions in fine Monings and Wopaks at an advance of about 2d. per lb., and strengthening the market for second class grades of these descriptions, whilst on the other hand the lowest qualities, under 1s. 8d. per lb., were heavy of sale at lower prices. The market remained very firm up to to the end of June, the very large deliveries for export helping to sustain prices. During the latter half of the year there was much less activity, owing to the comparatively small selection of good to fine Teas for export, whilst the distress in the North began to affect general trade, and prices for all common to medium kinds continued to decline. At the end of September the first ships with the new Kaisows arrived, but the quality, with but few exceptions, was generally disappointing, whilst the prices asked were so high as to check business, only a few finding buyers from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 10d. per lb., but further arrivals coming to hand sales were made at a decline of about 3d. per lb., which has only been recovered in the very finest kinds. The following month the new Monings and Wopaks arrived, and the first sales made were from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 7d. per lb., from which there was a decline of 2d. to 3d. per lb. on those ranging from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 4d. per lb., which was recovered to some extent. Teas of old import during the last two months have become almost unsaleable, whilst the new arrivals of Scented Teas and Oolongs were large, and have been pressed to sale to such an extent as to cause them to rule lower than almost ever known at this period of the year. Green Teas were fairly supported, except for common to fair Young Hysons, of which our supplies are excessive, and which are only saleable at very low rates. The market closed with a dull appearance, the quantity afloat being very heavy, amounting to 50,977,000 lbs. against 30,400,000 lbs. last year. It will be seen on reference to our tables that the year has been one of great development in the tea trade, the increase in imports and deliveries being very marked. In the latter the increase is almost entirely in exports, that for home consumption being about 1,000,000 lbs. The imports are 106,268,000 lbs. against 92,726,000 lbs. last year. The deliveries, 106,287,000 lbs. against 91,550,000 lbs. last year, and the stock we estimate at 68,360,000 lbs. against 65,384,000 lbs. last year, but this is exclusive of several million lbs arrived but not taken into stock. Black Teas: Dusty and broken lea

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kinds of Congou have been, with few exceptions, difficult of sale throughout, and prices have ranged from 7d. to 11d. per lb. according to quality. Low to fair common with leaf have been in fair request, owing to a sustained demand for export, and prices have fluctuated with those for good common. This kind opened at 1s. 1½d., and from large purchases for the Halifax market in the spring advanced to 1s. 2d. per lb., but on these ceasing the price gradually declined to 1s. per lb., but in the autumn advanced to 1s. 1d. per lb. upon a few purchases, but has since become in very limited demand, and the price nominally 1s. 0½d. per lb. Fair to good Sinchune Kais and fair Kaisows were early in the year sold freely at full prices, but as further supplies came to hand prices gave way about 1d. to 1½d. per lb. There was some improvement about the month of July, owing to an export demand, and they continued in fair request until about the end of September, since when they have been very unsaleable even at a reduction of 1d. to 1½d. per lb. Common to fair Ho-Hows and Ning-Chows have been generally difficult of sale, although at one time, owing to the dearness of the better qualities, they were in some request; during the year a decline of 1½d. to 2d. per lb. has been established. Good Ning-Chows and second-class Monings and Woppaks have been in fair demand, the high prices ruling for fine to finest for Export having brought them into consumption more freely than before. Prices have fluctuated to the extent of 2d. to 3d. per lb., the lowest point being in May and June, whence they recovered from 1d. to 1½d. per lb., but have since declined fully 1d. per lb. This season's opened at 2s. 1d. to 2s. 3d. per lb., but soon declined to 1s. 10d. to 2s., from which there was a rally to 1s. 11d. to 2s. 2d., which were the closing quotations. Fine to finest Monings and Wopaks up to the month of April remained in steady demand without fluctuation in prices. The Export demand then caused a rapid advance of 3d. to 4d. per lb., which was maintained until the arrival of the new season's Teas. These were not equal to those of the previous year, but they opened at 2s. 4d. to 2s. 7d. per lb., which latter price has been maintained for a few favourite Chops, but others are difficult of sale. Good to fine Kaisows have met with a steady demand, the early absorption of the finest qualities having strengthened their position. The new season's opened at 2s. 3d. to 2s. 5d., but sales were quickly made at 2s. to 2s. 2d. per lb., from which there was a rally of 1d. to 1½d. per lb., but which was subsequently lost. Finest during the year maintained a high rate, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 8d. per lb. being freely paid as the year advanced. The quality of the new season's was very disappointing, yet a few were sold from 2s. 6d to 2s. 10d., but except for very superior quality, of which there is but little, the latter price is not to be got, and the bulk of the finest are selling at 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. Tayshans early in the year were saleable at very full prices, but as further arrivals came to hand prices gave way materially, and notwithstanding considerable shipments to Russia, they close with a heavy appearance, fair quality ruling at about 11d. per lb., and good 1s. to 1s. 1d. per lb. Oolongs, common to fair descriptions, were eagerly taken early in the year for export to America at an advance of 3d. to 4d. per lb., and all the arrivals of good to fine were freely saleable for home consumption during the first three months at from 1s. 11d. to 2s. 1d. per lb., but this was followed by a decline of 2d. to 3d. per lb. in all descriptions, at which the demand was limited. The first of the new season's were sold at from 1s. 9d. to 2s. 4d. per lb., but large arrivals having come to hand they have given way 3d. to 4d. per lb., and at this are difficult of sale. There was a steady demand for fair and good Souchongs for export early in the year at full prices, but fine remained without much inquiry until the month of June, when a speculative demand arose, and prices advanced 2d. to 3d. per lb., at which they remained very firm until the new ones arrived. These were sold from 2s. 8d. to 3s. per lb. for fine to finest, and they continued in demand for Russia until the close of the year, The Flowery Pekoe market has been a great disappointment, the opening of the Russian market having failed to give the relief to our heavy stock which had been expected, but the differential duty of nearly 1s. per lb. upon them has operated against them. Prices have fluctuated considerably, but they show a very heavy reduction on the year. The new arrivals were at one time saleable in small parcels at full prices, but latterly the demand has been very limited. The demand for low and common Scented Capers has been generally dull, and prices have ruled from 8½d. to 10d. per lb. For the first six months fair to good and fine were in great request at very full prices, but they have latterly in a great measure gone out of demand, and the new season's have been very difficult of sale at even 4d. per lb. below last year's opening prices. The Lancashire distress has had much to do with this. Foo-chow kinds are equally difficult of sale. Scented Orange Pekoes: The common to fair qualities have been scarce, and sold generally at fair to full prices. Good to fine have been more difficult of sale, and prices ruled from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. for fair to good kinds. The new season's supply has been very large, and although the quality has been good, they have been very difficult of sale, and the prices ruling are about 4d. to 6d. per lb. below those of last season, good to fine selling from 1s. 6d. to 2s. Foo-chow kinds opened at 1s. 9d. to 2s. 8d. per lb., but have since declined 2d. to 3d. per lb. Uncoloured Japans early in the year were taken for export at very high prices, say 1s. 8d. to 1s. 11d. per lb., but subsequently declined, and at one time showed a decline of 4d. to 6d. per lb., but latterly they have been rather more in demand. Assam and Cachar Teas have sold steadily all the year at full prices, except for the very common qualities. Green Teas: Our supplies this year have been very large, especially of Young Hysons, but the deliveries show a considerable increase, the demand for export for the first six months of the year having been heavy, owing to the short supplies and high prices ruling in New York. Low Twankays and Hyson Skins, which in January were saleable at 10d. to 1s. 2d. per lb., have since become unsaleable at any price, there being no demand for export. Fair to good qualities, free from dust, have been wanted, but prices for these have declined 4d. to 5d. per lb. Hysons have fluctuated from time to time according to the extent of the export demand, but they have ruled high throughout; those in double cases have been wanted for the Brazil markets, and they close at the highest point of the year. Young Hysons at the early part of the year were very saleable, even the Japan kinds, the export demand for Canada and New York taking off all the available supplies, and the lowest price for fair qualities was about 2s. 1d. per lb. for Japan, and 2s. 4d. per lb. for Shanghai Teas, but under heavy supplies prices have gradually declined, and on common to fair kinds of Shanghai the fall may now be quoted at 8d. to 9d. per lb., whilst Japan kinds are almost unsaleable even at a greater reduction. Good to fine Moyune kinds have been better supported, but in these a decline must be quoted of 3d. to 4d. per lb., as also in the Fychow descriptions. Imperials have been in fair demand for export throughout, but prices show a decline of about 3d. per lb. on the highest point of the year. Gunpowders have met a ready sale throughout. The prices of these were less influenced by the export demand, and the reaction has been less in consequence, still they show a fall of about 3d. per lb. on the fine to finest Moyunes, also on the good Fychow qualities The Ping Suey kinds have not come to hand as usual at the end of the year. All kinds of Japan are much out of favour with the trade, and are very difficult of sale. Canton-made Gunpowders and Young Hysons early in the year were saleable at very extreme rates, the former at from 1s. 6d. to 2s., and the latter at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d., but as the supplies of country teas became larger, the demand became more limited, and with a pressure to sell, prices for Gunpowders have given way about 6d. per lb., and Young Hysons 7d. to 8d. per lb. from the highest point, and there is not much inquiry even at these prices. During the greater part of the fortnight, our market was quiet, though a few ships coming to hand have a better assortment of teas, which were taken to some extent by the trade at fully previous prices for Monings and Kaisow kinds of Congou; old import teas remaining very unsaleable. Oolongs and Scented teas have been very difficult of sale at lower prices. Souchongs have sold very readily at extreme rates. Green teas maintained former value. Since the turn of the year, the arrivals have been extremely heavy, amounting to no less than twenty-five ships. The bulk of these supplies are not yet on offer, but the trade buy very cautiously. Moning and Wopak kinds are fairly maintained, but medium Kaisow kinds, Oolong, and Scented teas have given way fully 1d. per lb. Green teas have been taken, but prices have ruled in favour of the buyers.

SILK.—The annual report is as follows:—In China Silk, an increased import of 5,200 bales, and an increased delivery of 8,300 bales; Japan Silk, 1,800, and 1,400; Canton Silk, 1,450, and 430; Chinese Thrown Silk, a diminished import of 850 bales, and an increased delivery of 1,230 bales; Bengal Silk, 180, and 600; Persian Silk, an increased import of 3,200 ballots, and an increased delivery of 2,820 ballots; Italian Silk, 150, and 570; Brutia Silk, imports and deliveries remain nearly the same as last year. Thus showing an aggregate increase as compared with last year of fully ten per cent. in the weight of silk both of the imports and deliveries. The aggregate stock remaining in the warehouses is the same as last year, a high average, especially as 5,000 bales of China and Japan silk are now in course of landing, and prices close twenty per cent. above the quotations of last year—still the new year opens with a buoyant appearance. The extent of business done and the amount of the deliveries in the year 1862 has been very large, almost on a par with our largest years—but we fear the result has not been satisfactory; certainly it has not been so to our home manufacturers and throwsters. All hope of a return to profitable trade vanished very early, and the high range of prices and the sluggish nature of the demand for goods made it one long continued struggle for them. Importers have, upon the whole, done fairly well, but to speculators and dealers it has been a year of great opportunities. Starting with moderate prices, the downward movement commenced in April and continued till the beginning of May – it had then reached 7½ to 10 per cent.—about the second week matters began to mend, and when news arrived from America that for a day or two induced the belief, or rather hope, of modification, if not arrangement of the difficulties, we had recovered the fall of 7½ to 10 per cent. which had been established, and for a few days the idea was entertained of a further advance, but as the favourable expectations passed away so prices began to recede, and the close of June found us again 7½ to 10 per cent. under the highest point. This tendency continued till the arrival of the new China Silk in August, and the first transactions were upon that parity; but upon receipt of the China telegram early in September of very large settlements and large shipments for the overland route, a further fall of 5 per cent. was established. This extreme depression was short lived; early in October, an opinion began to gain ground that the large settlements, twice, indeed three times repeated, must be the consequence of a well-founded belief in the shortness of the crop, and that the large quantity brought down from the interior was to be looked upon as a measure of precaution, and arising from the altered mode of business in China rather than a proof of the existence of increased quantity; very large business was done, the deliveries of the month reached almost the highest figure known, except in the month of March and in November we again reached the highest figures of March, and May, and with them we commence the year, notwithstanding the quiet trade and small deliveries of December. The arrivals of January, we expect, will be heavy, probably 12,000 to 14,000 bales China and Japan silk, but after that there is a strong belief that they will be light for the remainder of the season as two-thirds of the supposed total will then have come forward. The importation of foreign manufactured goods has been again very large, exceeding even the enormously increased quantity of the preceding year, frequently coming in large parcels and frequently at prices considerably under cost, making us the consumers of the produce of those looms which would ordinarily have been working for America. In China silk the supply has not been of a satisfactory character, the better classes both of Tsatlee and Taysaan always very scarce, and the quality and size of thread of the medium and lower classes leaving much to be desired. The proportion of Haineen and Yuun-fa has been scarcely maintained - this class is still appreciated for the size of thread and the unfortunate position of our Throwsters continues to induce them to put up with its comparatively bad working qualities, but it has scarcely supported its proportionate price. Chinese thrown silk remains entirely out of favour, although it has shared to some extent in the improved prices from the extreme depression. The deliveries show an increase upon last year and the stock a considerable reduction, still it ranks far below its former position in the scale of prices. Canton silk shows a considerable increase in the importations and deliveries, but it has only been in the last five months that we have received the bulk of

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the supply, and throughout the year the prices have been depressed below their usual relative standard. In Japan silk the supply continues to increase—this silk does not progress in favour, so that although it has always been taken more or less freely, there have been frequent periods when it has been sold comparatively cheap. The quality does not improve, and speaking generally, it denotes materially less care in the reeling—a greater mixture and greater variation in size of thread in the same skein than formerly—the strings too had increased to an extent to put it a good deal out of favour, but an arrangement has been made which sets this matter right. The present quotations are :—

	Ordinary.		Superior.	
	s. d. to s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Tsatlee, No. 1 and 2	24 0 to 25 6			
„ No. 3 and 4	21 0	23 0		
„ No. 5	19 0	20 0		
Ditto, Hang-Chow	19 6	20 6	21 0	
Yuenfa	10 0	21 6	22 6	23 6
Taysaam	15 0	19 6	20 0	20 6
Ditto, skeins	14 6	15 0		
Ditto, long reel	15 0	17 6	18 0	18 6
Canton	11 0	16 6	17 0	
Chinese Thrown	15 0	19 6	22 0	23 6
Maibash, dyepot	21 0	24 6	25 6	26 6
Ida, bricks	19 0	24 0	25 0	27 6
Sodai „	18 0	21 6	22 0	22 6
Oshu, re-reeled	17 0	22 0	23 0	
Koshu, Selé	19 6	21 6	22 0	22 6
Archezan, slips	15 0	20 0	20 6	21 0
Mashtah „	17 0	20 0		
Hatchojee, Tussah	17 6	18 0	18 6	

The following are the ruling rates at New York :—There has been continued activity in raw silk, with great firmness in prices. Stock moderate. Re-reeled Canton Cumchook, Nos. 1 and 2, $6.50 to $6.75. Long reel Canton, No. 3, $4.75. Japan, $5 to $7. Tsatlees, $7.50 to $8 for Nos. 1 and 3; do. Hong, $7 to $7.25. Taysams, usual reel, Nos. 1 and 2, $7 to $7.25; do. do., Nos. 3 and 4, $6 to $6.50.

STATE OF THE WAREHOUSES.

	Sold Stock.		Unsold Stock.		Delivered.	
	Jan. 1, 1863.	Jan. 1, 1862.	Jan. 1, 1863.	Jan. 1, 1862.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1862.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1861.
Bengal	1,623	1,909	3,205	3,549	6,731	6,129
China	11,926	9,972	7,243	9,288	63,021	54,695
Japan	2,537	1,258	697	1,409	10,128	8,744
Canton	1412	931	1,554	1,900	2,036	1,610
Chinese Thrown	1,060	1,128	1,119	2,629	2,848	1,618

SUGAR.—Market dull: transactions effected at drooping prices. There have been sold 70 tons Bengal; good yellow Gurpattah Date 36s. 6d., low middling and good middling white Benares 40s. 6d. to 41s. 6d. 230 tons Madras, middling yellow, 37s. 6d., good to fine, fine yellow, 40s. to 42s. 6d.; Native 30s. to 31s.; and 370 tons Penang from 31s. to 39s. 6d.; 80 tons clayed Manila at 33s., and 550 tons Manila, floating cargo, at 20s. for Liverpool. Total amount of imports for the past year of sugar from all quarters was 457,630 tons. In looking to the causes of depression in the sugar market in that period, the American war must be considered as chief; plentiful crops of beet root on the continent have also interfered with its consumption. Mainly owing to the distress in Lancashire present quotations show a marked decline on the reduced rates of last year.

COFFEE.—Parcels of Ceylon offering have been taken at an advance of fully 1s. per cwt., the limited supply prevents any large transactions at current quotations. The business for the month comprises—1,200 casks, 1,300 barrels and bags Plantation Ceylon, fine fine ordinary to low middling, 22s. 6d. to 86s.; middling, 87s. to 88s. 6d.; 450 casks, 3,000 bags Native, fine ord. to superior, 73s. to 74s. 6d.; a few very fine, 75s. to 76s.; black and red garblings from 34s. 6d. to 66s. 6d.; 200 packages Mocha, middling to good yellow long berry, 97s. to 104s.; and 500 packages other East India, chiefly greyish Neilgherry, 80s. to 83s.; good and fine ordinary, Malabar, 75s. to 76s. In reviewing operations for the past year we have to note the influence of a deficient supply of Brazil and Java in stimulating prices, the quotations in many instances having exceeded those of previous years. Colonial and Ceylon descriptions proved to be the first to advance; the supply of Ceylon in 1862 varied slightly from preceding years: of Mocha the imports have been larger, and the clearances for home purposes less. Quotations in Coffee are from 3s. to 11s. per cwt. above those at this time in 1862. Present high prices will not probably undergo abatement in the course of this year.

RUM.—Latest sales of Penang have been at 1s. 4¼d. to 1s. 5d.; but quotations may be taken at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 5¼d. The imports of 1862 were almost the same in quantity to those of 1861. The last six months' prices have advanced 1d. to 2d. higher than during the previous portion of the year.

RICE.—We quote Bengal white, 10s. to 16s.; cargo, 7s. 9d. to 9s.; Madras, 10s. to 12s.; Arracan, Rangoon, &c., 7s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.; Java, 9s. to 21s. All these quotations are above those of this period last year, with the exception of Java. A great want of animation characterised this market in the early part of last year; subsequently it experienced considerable fluctuation. Latterly the market has been very dull, and the amount of business limited. Principal feature in floating cargoes has been the gradual decline in the value of Nakrenzie, attributable to the inferior character of the arrivals of this season's crop. During the past year the arrivals have been 88,800 tons, against 72,000 tons in 1861; the deliveries 75,000 tons, against 76,500 tons, and the stock at the close was 35,200 tons, against 25,860 tons in the preceding year.

PEPPER.—Owing to demands of shippers, value of Eastern sorts continue, as during the greater part of last year, to maintain good prices. Good and fine qualities Singapore range from 5¾d. to 6¼d.; common to good Penang, 5⅛d. to 5½d. per lb. Imports of 1862 were 1,300 tons more than in 1861.

SAGO.—We quote Pearl at 16s. to 25s. below the prices realised this this time last year, when our quotations were 19s. to 26s. This is attributable to the increase of imports in 1862, which more than doubled those of 1861. Less depression is observable in the fine qualities. Sago flour, the stock of which is quadruple that at the close of 1861 rules, as low as 14s. to 14s. 6d.

SPICES.—Cinamon: Ceylon, 1, 2, 3, is quoted at 11d. to 2s. 6d.; Malabar and Tellicherry, 7d. to 1s.; Parcels maintain the rise they experienced last October. Cloves: Amboyna and Bencoolen are 4⅛d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. Imports for the present year have been light; Penang especially, has been scarcer; Zanzibar has slowly and steadily advanced. Ginger: Cochin and Calicut, 60s. to 120s. per cwt.—a great advance on quotations at this period last year, when prices were 46s. to 114s. Landings of East India have been lighter, and deliveries heavier than in 1861. Scarcity of Bengal has benefited common sorts of Cochin and Calicut. Mace is 6d. to 2s. per lb.; Ordinary to good Bright Red brings 8d. to 1s. 1d. Stock still returns a surplus over 1861. Nutmegs range from 7d. to 4s. per lb. Quotations of all but the fine qualities now rate below those of 1861. Clearances, the past year fell off rather materially. Arrivals for 1862 were barely equal those of 1861. The market the past year exhibited its greatest activity during the first three months. Cassia Lignea: The quotations are 95s. to 102s. per cwt., whilst at this period last year they were 84s. to 92s. There has been some increase in the supply, but without producing an important excess in the stock. The year opened with an active inquiry from speculators, and prices rose 4s. to 5s. per cwt., but this was of short duration, and for some time after business was very limited at declining rates, middling to good quality in July being disposed of at 86s. to 91s.; subsequently, the article was more in request, and with the firmness of holders since, present quotations are about 10s. per cwt. higher. Cubebs maintain the same quotations; no transactions of any importance have transpired. GALANGAL ROOT.—Little ammation, prices aange from 25s. to 30s.; no public auctions. Musk: No public sales, and the transactions that have taken place had been of a most limited character. We quote, 1st quality, 27s. to 33s.; lower quality, 12s. to 15s.

SALTPETRE.—We quote Bengal at 37s. 0d. to 39s. 6d.; Bombay and Madras at 35s. to 36s.; English (refined), at 42s. to 43s. 0d. The landings have been 6,000 tons heavier than in 1861, but as the deliveries have also largely increased, the quantity on hand is only 700 tons in excess. The fluctuations in the year now brought to a close have been of greater importance than in the previous one, and extend to about 10s. per cwt. In January the removal of the prohibition to export led to some revival of animation, more particularly for the common qualities, which, however, soon subsided. Bombay has likewise experienced some variation in price, the best sales being in October, when 36s. 6d. to 38s. were paid for 61 to 27 per cent. refraction, but in November at 32s. to 33s. 6d. for similar quality, from which there has since been a rally of about 2s. per cwt. The Madras which has arrived during the year has been taken off at 36s. to 37s. 6d. for common to good.

COTTON.—We quote Madras at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 5¼d., and Surat 1s. 1d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. Owing to the somewhat changed aspect of the American war, the quotations are by no means firm, and a series of fluctuations, influenced by the prospect of supply from the Southern States may be looked for.

JAPAN WAX.—£3. 10s. to £4. 5s. Last year's same time quotations were £2. 18s. to £3. 15s. The market is quiet but firm. No sales are reported since opening the market this year.

HEMP.—The market continues to maintain its improvement, though operations have been extremely limited. £22 to £27 has been realised in private transactions for middling to good. Arrivals of Manila have been barely equal to those of 1861, being 4,100 tons, against 4,320 tons, and as the clearances have been 4,600 tons, against 3,410 tons, the stock is lighter than last year's viz., 5,150 tons, against 5,700 tons. As to jute, the imports in the past year have been 26,300 tons, against 22,400 tons in 1861; the deliveries 25,670 tons, against 22,640 tons; and the stock at the end of December was 8,840 tons. Manila, current quality, £23 to £27; Sunn, £15 to £32.

TIN.—Transactions are limited. Banca, £119 to £120; Straits, £117 to £118.

MISCELLANEOUS.—India-rubber: Batavia, fine at 1s. 5¼d. per lb.; Singapore, at 1s. 4¼d. Aloes: £3. 10s. to £24 per cwt. Castor Oil: None here, 5d. to 5⅞d. per lb. Coculus Indicus: 9s. to 12s. per lb. Bees' Wax: £9 to £9. 10s. for bleached; £7 to £8 for unbleached per cwt. Castor-oil: 6d. to 6⅞d. per lb. for straw to very good second quality. Cowries, fresh: 34s. to 34s. 6d. per cwt. for fair to small, and 6s. to 18s., large and medium. Dragons' Blood, in reeds: £15 per cwt. Black Lead; 7s. to 23s., quiet; 19s. 6d. per cwt. for good lump, and 9s. 6d. dust. Camphor, China and Japan: £9 to £9. 10s. Gum Benjamin: 1st quality, £16 to £18. Sumatra: 2nd quality, £14 to £16; 3rd, £7 to £12; 4th, £1 to £5. Damer: 35s. to 52s.: flat, and nothing of any consequence doing. Gamboge: picked, £9 to £11; in sorts, £5 to £8, to £9. 10s. per cwt. for middling pipe. Gutta Percha: 1s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.; nothing of consequence doing. Sapanwood: Bemah, £5 to £8 per ton; Siam, £8 to £11 per ton; at £10. 5s. to £10. 10s. per ton. Shells: Mother-o'-pearl, Singapore, 125s. to 150s. per cwt.; Manila, 80s. to 100s. per cwt.; firm, with little offering. Soy: 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.; in steady demand. Star Anniseeds: 95s. to 105s. per cwt. Sticklac: Siam, 70s. to 95s. per cwt.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £6. 15s. to £7; nail rods, £7. 10s.; hoops, £8. 10s. to £9; sheets, single, £9. 5s. to £9. 10s.; Staffordshire bars, £7. 15s. to £8; rails, £5. 15s. to £6.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £16.

COPPER.—Sheet and sheathing, £105 per ton; yellow metal, 9¼d. per lb.

TIN.—115s. for block; 116s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, I.C. 29s. to 30s. per box.

LEAD, &c.—English pig, £21 to £21. 5s.; shot, patent, £23. 10s.; sheet, £21. 10s.; spelter, £18.; zinc, English sheet, £23. 10s. to £24; quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

The export of metals to China for 1862 stand as follows :—Rail iron, 133 tons; pig, 454; bar and nail rod, 7,155; hoops and sheet, 515, steel, 173; copper in sheets and nails, 220; yellow metal, 548; pig lead, 8,277; sheets, 450; spelter, 50; zinc, 19; tin plates, 10,081 boxes; quicksilver, 630 bottles.

The following is from the circular of Messrs. French and Smith :—The course of trade in metals during the past year, 1862, has been healthy,

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and, on the whole, an improvement on that of the year previous. There has been no very great activity at any period of the year, but the demand has been steady both for home consumption and export. The price of Scotch pig iron was maintained at 3s. to 4s. per ton above the average price of 1861, principally owing to continued speculative purchases. It is estimated the stock is increased during the year 100,000 tons. Welsh iron was in very fair demand during the whole of the year, and the price slowly improved about 10s. per ton. For Staffordshire also there has been very good inquiry. The trade in copper has been very dull during the whole of the year. We had some improvement in August, and the early past of September, which was checked by the combined smelters declaring in advance, far beyond what the current of trade warranted, since which business has been very quiet, and transactions now are generally under quoted rates. Foreign is dull. Burra, £98; Kapunda, £99; Spanish Rio Tinto, about £89. Tin has fluctuated much less during the year past than usual. Common English was 120s. at the commencement, and in August was sold as low as 111s., but has since recovered, and is now firm at 115s. Foreign also has been unusually steady. The lowest price at which straits was sold was 110s., but at this price there were numerous buyers and the price quickly rose; the present price is 117s. to 118s., and appears firm. In Banca there is but little doing. The stocks of foreign tin, here and in Holland, for three years, are given below:—

	31st December, 1862.		1861.		1860.	
	Slabs.	Tons.	Slabs.	Tons.	Slabs.	Tons.
Foreign in London, estimated at.....		2350		1585		380
In Holland	69740	2136	53971	1652	65214	1997
		4486		3237		2377
In Holland towards next sale	61928	1896	73236	2242	78678	2409
		6382		5479		4786

The quantity of Straits tin afloat for Europe is 620 tons, against 1263 tons in 1861 and 995 in 1860.

TIN PLATES.—The exports of this manufacture greatly increased in 1862 over the year preceding. The shipments last month, December, were 46,5000 boxes, against 47,000 boxes, December, 1861. The value of the tin plates exported in 1862 is £1,230,000; in 1861, £900,000; in 1860, £1,498,000. Lead has been steadily improving during the whole of the year, and at present prices is very firm, with an improving tendency. The shipments in 1862 show an increase of 14,000 tons over those of 1861. Spelter is without activity. The stock on 31st ult. was 5,530 tons, against 6,040 tons 31st December, 1861.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from Southampton during the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers.

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	£800
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	300
Hong Kong	—	18,515
Amoy	—	—
Singapore	—	4,545
Penang	—	750
Ceylon	£20,000	—

FROM MARSEILLES.

(BY THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.)

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	—
Hong Kong	—	—
Singapore	—	—
Penang	—	—
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	—

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold (per ounce)	£3 17 9	
Spanish Doubloons	3 16 0	to 3 17 0
United States Gold Coin	3 16 3½	
Silver in Bars	0 5 1½	to ⅞
Mexican Dollars	0 5 3	to 5 3½
Carolus Dollars	0 5 6	

Shipping Intelligence.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Dec.21	Plymouth	Batavia	Cornelis Antonie	
— 23	Clyde	Do.	Record	
— 22	Queenstown	Sourabaya	Christian Rankin	
— 23	Sunderland	Hong Kong	Queen of the Age	Ellis.
— 26	London	Singapore & Penang	Isabella	Bruce.
— 23	Cardiff	Penang Island	Sir I. Newton	Pironet.
— 24	Do.	Hong Kong	New Grenada	
— 24	Do.	Do.	Melchers	
— 25	Queenstown	Batavia	Schoonderlos	
— 27	London	Shanghai	Glenaros	Buckham.
— 29	Sunderland	Do.	Keepsake	Swan.
— 31	Deal	Bavaria	Watergeus	Giezon.
— 8	St. Vincent, C. V.	China	Defiance, str.	Maddison.
— 4	Bahia	Ceylon	White Jacket	Trevellick.
Nov.29	Rio Janeiro	Sourabaya	Ludwig	Englund.
Jan. 5	London	Hong Kong & Canton	Banian	Parsons.
— 3	Off Dartmouth	Batavia	Minerva (Dutch brig)	
— 6	Deal	Galle	Sawely Chludow	Borse.
— 4	Off Waterford	Cape, Singp., & H. Kg.	Clan Alpine, str.	Bolton.
— 7	Liverpool	Galle	Waterloo	Thomson.
— 7	Do.	Shanghai	Childe Harold	Gunison.
Nov.24	New York	Do.	Sumatra	
— 28	Do.	Do.	B. of the West	
— 29	Do.	Hong Kong	Solow	
Dec. 6	Do.	Shanghai	Mandarin	

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Dec.26	Deal	Foo-chow-Foo	Invincible	Locke.
— 29	London	Shanghai	Ballarat	Jones.
— 29	Do.	Do.	Assyrian	Mearns.
— 29	Do.	Hong Kong & Canton	Northfleet	Freeman.
— 27	Falmouth	Maulmain	Lorenzo	Hamlin.
— 27	Do.	Singapore	Garland	Koch.
— 27	Off Liverpool	Canton	Chrysolite	
—	New York	Manila	Catherine	Foster.
—	Do.	Penang	Versailles	Sherburn.
— 29	Deal	Singapore	Northwind	Jeweth.
— 29	Do.	Foo-chow-Foo	Prince Alfred	Ellson.
— 29	Off Liverpool	China	Aden	
— 28	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Valdivia	Halliday.
— 26	Cuxhaven	Rangoon	Georg and Johann	Bulxkubl.
— 14	New York	Shanghai	Red Gauntlet	Lucas.
— 15	Do.	Amoy	Golden State	Rowlett.
— 29	London	Shanghai	Sir W. F. Williams	Rees.
— 30	Do.	Do.	Ocean Mail	Banks.
— 29	Deal	Do.	Philomela	Moore.
— 29	Do.	Foo-chow-Foo	Maiden Queen	Smith.
— 30	Do.	Canton	Othona	Holmes.
— 30	Do.	Singapore	William Carey	
— 29	Falmouth	Maulmain	Sea Flower	Taylor.
Nov 24	Callao	Manila	Asia	Ashbury.
Dec.30	Falmouth	Maulmain	Cordelia	Cullum.
— 30	Do.	Do.	Edward Stanley	Yeates.
— 30	Liverpool	Do.	Wideawake	Barman
Jan. 2	Portsmouth	Do.	Jane Henderson	Ritchie.
Dec.30	London	Galle and Tuticorin	Maldon	Seals.
— 31	Do.	Sarawak	Esperenza	Murell.
— 31	Do.	Shanghai	Agincourt	Beauvais.
— 31	Do.	Foo-chow-Foo	Star Queen	Barber.
— 31	Do.	Penang	City of Bristol	Burrowes.
Jan. 1	Do.	Shanghai	Jubilee	Balfour.
— 1	Do.	Foo-chow-Foo	Alcyone	Gray.
Dec.30	Off Margate	Do.	Sancho Panza	Hale.
— 31	Falmouth	Maulmain	Lancashire	Hazard.
— 31	Deal	Shanghai	Thomas Dryden	Brown.
— 31	Do.	Foo-chow-Foo	Siam	Wilson.
—	Queenstown	Manila	Beucleuch	Thomson.
—	Do.	Maulmain	Aspasia	
— 26	Bremen	Rangoon	Evangeline	Gregory.
— 30	Off Dungeness	Batavia	Henrietta	Kryner.
— 30	Off the Wight	Do.	Amalia Augusta	De Veer.
—	Off Falmouth	Do.	Scotland	Lyle.
— 31	Off Liverpool	Manila	San Luiz	Larranaga.
— 18	New York	Foo-chow-Foo	Contest	Steele.
— 19	Do.	Macao	Comet	Todd.
Jan. 1	Deal	Foo-chow-Foo	Sappo	Twiss.
— 1	Do.	Penang	Woodville	Lawrence.
— 2	London	Shanghai	Neptune	Vasey.
— 2	Do.	Foo-chow-Foo	Glenede	Hutton.
— 2	Do.	Colombo	Geo. Douthwaite	Tablack.
Dec.31	Deal	Japan	Louise	
— 31	Off the Wight	Batavia	Mercator	Woude.
— 31	Off St. Alban's Head	Maulmain	Elise Rubcke	Boyscni
Jan. 1	Falmouth	Bankok	Tre Brodre	Berg.
—	Do.	Batavia	John Land	Hotchkiss.
— 1	Do.	Akyab	Catherine	Pattie.
Dec.31	Brouwershaven	Sourabaya	Gebroeders Houtman	Withof.
Jan. 2	Deal	Colombo	Royal Bride	Watson.
— 2	Liverpool	Manila	Ironbridge	
Dec.30	Texel	Batavia	Burg. van Reenen	Zwaneveld.
— 31	Do.	Samarang	Henriette	Portengen.
Jan. 3	Deal	Manila and Batavia	Syren	Green.
— 8	London	Ceylon	Christiana Carnall	Moore.
— 2	Liverpool	Rangoon	Sardinia	Melzer.
Dec.31	Texel	Padang	Celentas	Wagner.
— 31	Do.	Batavia	Maria Agnes	v. Densen.
— 31	Do.	Samarang	L. A. Bang	Fallenius.
— 31	Helvoet	Batavia	Bengalen	Planten.
Jan. 1	Do.	Do.	Proteus	Boscher.
Dec.31	Brouwershaven	Do.	Elisa	Gratthuis.
Jan 1	Do.	Do.	Hollandia	Wap.
— 1	Do.	Do.	Johannes II. Ferdinand	Lodewyks.
Dec. 6	Rio Janeiro	Canton	Sprite	Price.
Jan. 5	London	Foo-chow-Foo	Otila	Rudstad.
— 5	Do.	Shanghai	Pegasus	Penrice.
— 5	Do.	Colombo	Victoria	Forss.
— 6	Do.	Singapore	Time	Horner.
— 6	Do.	Amoy	Collingwood	Spence.
— 4	Deal	Batavia	Wave Queen	Clark.
— 4	Falmouth	Akyab	Elphaleh Greely	Cutter.
— 4	Liverpool	Singapore	Tigris	Fletcher.
— 4	Queenstown	Maulmain	Hondurus	Haxton.
— 4	Do.	Rangoon	Salsette	Dawson.
— 1	Texel	Padang	Corrgenc	Reckers.
— 1	Do.	Batavia	Riddrekerk	Teerlink.
— 1	Do.	Do.	Franz und Elise	Niedfele.
— 2	Do.	Do.	A. Maria Wilhelmina	Winkler.
— 3	Do.	Tjilatjap	Kaap Hoorn	Dik.
— 7	London	Foo-chow-Foo	Havelock	Chapman.
— 7	Do.	Colombo	Lettie Catherine	Evans.
— 8	Falmouth	Manila	Eena	King.
— 2	Bordeaux	Singapore	Florian	Geoffrey.
— 3	Texel	Batavia	Amerika	Zeeman.
— 3	Do.	Do.	Alcyone	Haacke.
— 3	Do.	Do.	Maria Adolphina	Blom.
— 5	Do.	Do.	Cosmopoliet	Westenenck.
— 4	Brouwershaven	Do.	Brouwersharen	Huizer.
Dec.21	New York	Manila	Orpheus	Gorham.
Jan. 3	St. Nazaire	Singapore	Mangalore	Pichaud.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Kanagawa: Medina. For Amoy and Foo-chow-Foo: Philomela. For Shanghai: Assyrian, Ocean Mail, Jubilee, Pegasus, Golden Fleece, Chaa-sze. For Hong Kong and Canton: Invincible, Prince Alfred, Kelso. For Singapore: China, Maiden Queen. For Hong Kong: North Fleet. For Colombo: Severn, Bonnie Lassie, Thames, Royal Bride.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Manila: Flora, Sales. For Shanghai: Camilla. For Hong Kong and Canton: Veronica. For Hong Kong: Chrysolite. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Luconia, Margaretha. For Singapore: Spirit of the Age. For Galle and Maulmain: Ella A. Clark. For Ceylon: Mary Spencer.

At GLASGOW.—For Singapore: Zambeze.

At GREENOCK.—For Shanghai: Janet Mitchell.

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SPOKEN.

SALVADOR Packet, of Guernsey (barq.), London to Colombo, 41 N.
TERESA, London to Shanghai, Nov. 19, 3 S., 30 W.
DAPHNE, Manila to London, Oct. 16, 3 N., 106 E.
NORTHERN LIGHT, Liverpool to Shanghai, Nov. 11, 26 S., 59 E.
GLEAM, bound to Bankok before Nov. 21, off Lingga.
TYPHOON, Manila to Queenstown, Oct. 26, 32 S., 34 E.
MARY BRADFORD, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Oct. 15, 5 N., 25 W.
ANTONY, Amsterdam to Batavia, 2 N., 28 W.
COLORADO (Russ.), Manila to L'pool, Oct. 16, 35 S., 22 E.
ROYAL BRIDE, Liverpool to Shanghai, Dec. 25, 45 N., 12 W.
VISION, London to Shanghai, 10 N., 109 E.
IMPERADOR, Foo-chow-Foo to London, Nov. 18, 6 S., 17 W.
NICOLO BARATINO (?), Cardiff to Shanghai (?), Nov. 3, 21 S., 29 W.
No. 6249 3rd, d.p., Rotterdam to Batavia, Nov. 6, 17 S., 32 W.
THOMAS OLIVER, Singapore to London, Oct. 27, 35 S., 20 E.
SYDNEY GRIFFITHS, Batavia to Rotterdam, Dec. 10.
VANDER PALM, Newcastle to Shanghai, Sept. 23, 32 S., 17 W.
CONSTANTINE (Dutch), Amstdm. to Batavia, Sept. 24, 16 S., 29 W.
OCTAVIE (Fr. barq.), Batavia to Nantes, Dec. 27, 46 N., 17 W.
NUMAVIDAL, Sumarra to Marseilles, Oct. 16, 35 S., 18 E.
SWANLEY, Singapore to London, Nov. 10.
HEBE, Batavia to Falmouth, Nov. 13.
ATTORINE (?), Batavia to Rotterdam, Oct. 15, 36 S., 23 E.
WILLIAM SIMPSON, Batavia to London, Nov. 7, 29 S., 5 E.
DEWA GUNGADHUR, Canton to London, Nov. 9.
STAR OF THE SOUTH, Trincomalee to London, Nov. 15, 34 S., 26 E.
MAGNET (American ship), Amoy to New York, Nov. 18, 35 S., 18 E.
CHINSURAH, Canton to London, Nov. 10.
HERRINGTON (barque), Teneriffe to Colombo, Nov. 19, 26 S., 32 W.
VOLUNTEER OF DUNDEE, London to Shanghai, Oct. 1, 5 S., 106 E.
ANNA DECATUR, Sunderland to Singapore, Oct. 1, 5 S., 106 E.
PRESIDENT FERRER, Shanghai to London, Nov. 4.
ELISE SUSANNE, Batavia to Rotterdam, Nov. 24, 6 S., 16 W.
HARMONIE (Flensbg. sch.), Newcastle to Singapore, Oct. 31, 19 S., 26 W.
TAGAL (Dutch barque), Amsterdam to Batavia, Oct. 25, 22 S., 29 W.
SWENIER MORAYA (?), Batavia to Amsterdam, Nov. 11, 20 S., 1 W.
VESTA, Batavia to Rotterdam, Nov. 3.
FRANANDISE (?), Batavia to Amsterdam, Oct. 25, 34 S., 18 E.
ONANGONDY, Liverpool to Shanghai, Nov. 24, 4 N., 24 W.
OSCAR, Batavia to Amsterdam, 15 S., 16 W.
TIVERTON, Foo-chow-Foo to London, Oct. 22, 35 S., 20 E.
MIDDLETON (Engl.), Shanghai to London, Dec. 21, 41 N., 34 W.
PAUL JOHANN, Padang to Amsterdam, Nov. 25, 5 N., 18 W.
A. ROBINSON (?), F. chow-F. to London, 60 days, Nov. 14, 25 S., 4 E.
CHANTICLEER (barque), Sunderland to Shanghai, Nov. 23, 4 N., 27 W.
HIMALAYA (Dan. ship), from (?) Galle, Nov. 20, 30 S., 24 W.
AGRA, London to Hong Kong, Nov. 3, 23 S., 28 W.
CROUCH BROS., Foo-chow-Foo to Cowes, Oct. 5.
SOURABAYA, Batavia to Rotterdam, Nov. 3, 28 S., 10 E.
ANTONIE V. HOBOKEN, Amsterdam to Batavia, Oct. 16, 2 N., 28 W.
JAVA PACKET (Dutch ship), Amsterdam to Batavia, Nov. 21, 5 N., 34 W.
ROSANNO (Am. s.), Colombo to Hull, 82 days out, Oct. 31, 34 S., 17 E.
NANCY MUNROE (?), Ceylon to London, Oct. 24, 30 S., 41 E.
STARBEAM, Colombo to London, Nov. 15, 22 S., 1 E.
LUCY (barque), Cardiff to Ceylon, Dec. 2, 8 N., 25 W.
CONSTANTIA, Amsterdam to Batavia, Sept. 24, 16 S., 29 W.
OUDERKIRK AAN DEN AMSTEL, Rottm. to Batavia, Nov. 6, 17 S., 32 W.
BRISTOW, Liverpool to Singapore, Jan. 3, off Bardsey.
JOAN, Rotterdam to Batavia, Dec. 1, 8 N., 24 W.
MERLANDS (?), Hmbg. ship, Sngpe. to Falmouth, Oct. 12, 31 S., 39 E.
ANNA SOPHIA, Amsterdam to Batavia, Dec. 2, 4 N., 24 W.
SYRIA, Batavia to London, Dec. 25, 42 N., 22 W.
HARKAWAY, Sunderland to Shanghai, Nov. 30, 9 S., 34 W.
SANTA LUCIA, Manila to Hamburg, Dec. 23, 46 N., 26 W.
AUCKLAND (?), London to Shanghai, 17 days out, Dec. 2, 5 N., 24 W.
ODILIA MARGARETHA, Batavia to Amsterdam, Oct. 23.
THOMAS BRODIE (?), for Singapore, Nov. 22, 3 N., 38 W.
OTTO VENIUS (Fr. ship), Cardiff to Manila, Oct. 8, 30 S., 16 W.
NORGE (ship), Cardiff to Manila, Oct. 14, 28 S., 28 W.
CORSAIR'S BRIDE (barque), London to Sumatra, Nov. 2, 38 E.
HELOISE (Fr. barque), Nagasaki to Bremen, Dec. 6, 25 N., 35 W.
ÆOLUS, Rotterdam to Batavia, Nov. 28, 4 N., 21 W.
HERMANN DE RUYTER, Batavia to La Houle, Oct. 14, 15 S., 83 E.
HAAMSTEDE (Dutch barque), Batavia to Rotterdam, Dec. 3, 4 N., 24 W.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The amount of tonnage loading on the berth for India, China, and the Cape of Good Hope, is 40,600 tons. There have been heavy arrivals of shipping lately, but the demand is equal to the supply, and outward freights continues firm without reduction in rates. Coal freights are steady at somewhat increased rates.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth:—To Amoy: 50s. to 60s. measurement, 60s. weight; Kanagawa: 60s. measurement, 80s. weight. To Shanghai: 30s. measurement, 50s. weight. To Hankow: 60s. To Hong Kong: 35s. measurement, 40s. weight. To Manila and Labuan: 50s. weight or measurement. To Singapore: 30s. weight or measurement. Penang: 35s. to 40s. Batavia: 45s. weight, 40s. measurement. To Bankok: 60s. weight or measurement.

The quotations for coal and iron from the North are as follows:—For Hong Kong: £36 and £1. 17s. 6d. For Shanghai: £50 and £2. 7s. 6d. For Manila, £1. 5s. For the Philippine Islands, Penay, or Zebu, £1. 17s. 6d. For Singapore, £26 to £1. 6s. For Penang, £24. For Galle, £26. and £1. 10s. to £1. 17s. 6d. These rates are from the Wear or Tyne, and Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, respectively.

The Admiralty have offered the following Government stores for tender:—From the River Thames to Hong Kong: Two tons iron targets, twelve tons light measurement stores, and 500 hogsheads porter. To Colombo: Eight tons heavy shells, and four tons light measurement.

INSURANCE.

The following are the current rates of premium at Lloyd's, according to the class of vessels, &c.:—To Kong Kong, 45s. to 55s.; Shanghai, 55s. to 65s.; Singapore, 40s. to 45s.; Batavia, 40s. to 45s.; Manila, 50s. to 60s.; Japan, 80s. At Hamburg: To Batavia and Singapore, 40s. to 45s.; China and Manila, 50s.

CASUALTIES.

The Ravensbourne, Cooper, from Sunderland for Shanghai, put into Portsmouth 23rd inst., having lost two anchors and chains in the Downs. The Excelsior, bound from London for Colombo, put into Dartmouth Jan. 1, with pumps choked.

Cape of Good Hope, Nov. 21.—Very little of the cargo will be saved from the Melbourne, from Shanghai for London, which vessel was wrecked north of the Gouritz river, Nov. 4.

The Albrecht, Beyling, Muller, from Batavia for Schiedam, which put into Simon's Bay, leaky, sold 800 bags of her coffee, which were damaged, Nov. 20.

The Sze Chuen (str.), Kennedy, for China, put back to New York Dec 18 with propeller damaged. She had encountered heavy gales from S. W. and N. W., which stove bulwarks, damaged boat, &c.

The Finella, Murray, from Sunderland for Singapore, put into the Mauritius, Nov. 29, with foremast sprung and loss of mainmast, mizentopmast, yards, &c., having lost them in a squall Nov. 7, in 6 S., 103 E.

The Johannes Christiaan, from London for Batavia, which arrived in the Downs Jan. 3, had to be supplied with an anchor and chain to replace others lost.

OFF ASCENSION, Nov. 18.—Sir Wm. F. Williams, from Shanghai for London; 23, Oithona, from Canton; Maiden Queen, from Foo-chow-Foo; Paul Johan, from Padang for Amsterdam; 24, Johann Hendricus, Ferdinand, from Batavia for Doat; Trowbridge, Collins, from Manila for Liverpool; Collingwood, Spence, from Amoy; Bassienthwaite ?), from Batavia for Amsterdam.

At MADEIRA, Dec. 7.—M. M. Peter Wilkie, from Clyde, and sailed 8 for China; Dec. 2, H.M.'s Leopard sailed for China.

At CAPE DE VERDS.—The Defiance (str.), from Liverpool for China (no date given).

At ST. HELENA.—Nov. 8, Bengalen, Planten, from Java, and sailed for Rotterdam; Franz and Elise, from Batavia, sailed 14, for Rotterdam. 9, Glencoe, Hutton, from Foo-chow-Foo, and sailed, 10, for London; Heloise, Laballe, from Nagasaki, and sailed, 11, for Bremen; Gebroders, Hontmann, Withof, from Sourabaya, and sailed, 10, for Rotterdam. 10, City of Bristol, Barrows, from Penang, and sailed for London; Scotland, Lyle, from Batavia, and sailed for Falmouth. 13, Agincourt, Beauvais, from Shanghai, and sailed, 14, for London; Cosmopoliet, Westenink, from Batavia, and sailed, 15, for Amsterdam. 15, Maria Adolphine, Blom, from Batavia, and sailed for Amsterdam; Tigris, Fletcher, from Singapore, and sailed, 17, for Liverpool. 16, Amalia Augusta de Veer, from Batavia, and sailed, 17, for Amsterdam; Typhoon, Salter, from Manila, and sailed for Queenstown; Cornelia, Witt, from Batavia, and sailed, 17, for Amsterdam. 17, Eena, King, from Manila, and sailed for Falmouth; Aldebaran, Meyboon, from Batavia, and sailed, 18, for Amsterdam. 18, Kalimaas, Jonker, from Batavia, and sailed for London; Haamstede de Boer, from Batavia, and sailed for Zierikzee; Bencleugh, Thompson, from Manila, and sailed, 19, for Queenstown, or Falmouth. 19, Siam, Wilson, from Foo-chow-Foo, and sailed for London; Tre Brodre, Berg, from Bankok, sailed for Queenstown or Falmouth, Neptune, Vary; from Shanghai, Thomas Dryden Brown, from Shanghai, and sailed 21 for London. 20, Syren, Green, from Manila and Batavia, and sailed for London, J. C. Schotet, from Batavia, and sailed 21 for Dordt. 21, Sappho, Twiss, from Foo-chow-Foo, and sailed for London, St. Luis, Carranza, from Manila, and sailed 22 for Liverpool. 22, Sta[illegible] Queen, Barker, from Foo-chow-Foo, and sailed for London. 23, Waalstroom, Bevens, from Batavia, and sailed 24 for Amsterdam. 27, Ottilia, Rudstadt, from Foo-chow-Foo, Cosmopoliet, Bonten, from Batavia, and sailed 28 for Rotterdam. 29, Dumphaile Castle, Car, from Foo-chow-Foo, and sailed for London.

Off ST. HELENA, Nov. 13.—Ahi, from Shanghai, for London. 27 John Land, from Batavia, for Falmouth.

At TABLE BAY.—Nov. 11, Shan Te (str.), Curwen, from New York, and left 18 for China; 13, Hydaspe (str.), Grandern, from Marseilles, and left 20 for China; 14, Perry Douglas, from Cardiff, and sailed for Ceylon; 16, Sophia, Jacobs, from New York, and sailed 19 for Shanghai; 18, Golden City, Moore, from Sunderland, and sailed 19 for Hong Kong; Seawitch, Hughes, from Hakodadi, and sailed 20 for London; 4, Guinevere, Jameson, sailed for Batavia; 7, Maryann, Chevalier, for Singapore; 8, Triton, Home, for Singapore; 10, Monitor, Almgren, for Batavia; Norma, Muller, for Batavia; 15, Ingeberg, Peterson, for Batavia; 16, Adela Symons, for Colombo; Alexander, Dekker, for Batavia; Deane, Brabner, for Batavia; 19, Emma, Anderson, for Ceylon.

At SIMON'S BAY.—Nov. 12, Polly, Creigh, sailed for Ceylon; 18, Rattler, Howard, for China.

At ALGOA BAY.—Oct. 18, Skinner of the Seas, Adamson, sailed for Ceylon.

At NATAL.—Oct. 25, Dredrich, Pentzien, sailed for Colombo.

At MAURITIUS.—Nov. 30, Matchless, Hill, from Galle; Nov. 9, Isabella Martin, sailed for Colombo; 29, Huntress, Whelden, sailed for Shanghai; Dec. 2, Clontarf, Davidson, sailed for Shanghai; 4, Shanse (str.), sailed for Singapore and Hong Kong.

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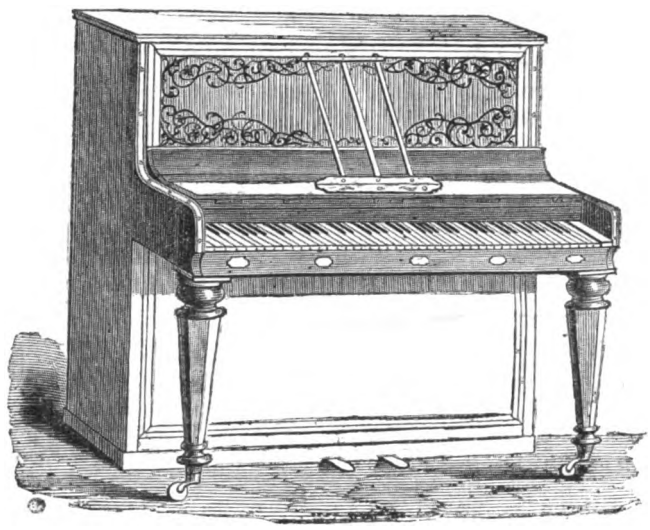

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a CALL of £5 per share is this day made by the Directors upon all the shares of this Company, PAYABLE, on or before the 6th day of February next, at the Alliance Bank of London and Liverpool, 5 Lothbury, London; the Albany, Old Hall-street, Liverpool; or at the Company's offices, 16, Cornhill, London.

By order of the Board,

R. SWIRE TOMLIN, Secretary.

INDIAN TRAMWAY COMPANY (Limited).—At a Special Meeting of the Indian Tramway Company (Limited), held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Tuesday, the 30th December, 1862, the following Resolutions were unanimously passed:—

Resolved—"That the Shareholders approve the course suggested of undertaking the Contract for the road from Palej to Jumbooseer, being a short line, capable of easy and early construction, at a fixed contract cost, and forming an important link between the cotton districts and the trunk line to Bombay, on the understanding that the Board will not enter upon the execution of any more lines until the Government of India shall have conceded such terms as in the judgment of a Special General Meeting to be convened for the purpose, shall be considered satisfactory."

Resolved—"That this Meeting desire to impress upon the Governments the policy of encouraging, by every means in their power, the construction of Light Railways or Tramways throughout India, in connection with the Trunk Lines of Railways now approaching completion, with a view as well to the earliest development of the resources of India in connection with these Railways, as to rendering productive, at as early a period as possible, the Capital embarked in them."

They desire also to express their opinion that the terms hitherto offered do not hold forth sufficient advantages to attract Capital on a scale commensurate with the object.

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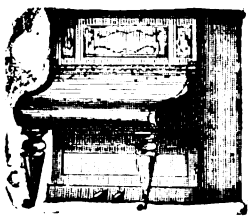

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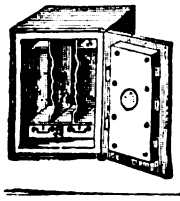

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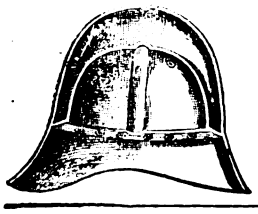

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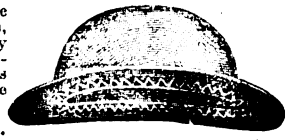

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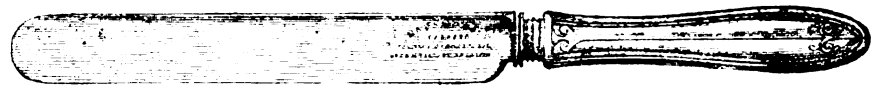

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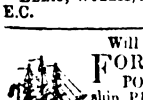

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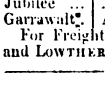
To sail on the 5th Feb. Full or not Full.



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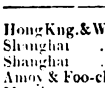

FOR SHANGHAI Direct, the undermentioned well-known clipper SHIPS:—

Ships.	Class.	Tons.	Docks.	To Sail.
Assyrian ...	A 1 10 yrs	555 reg	East I.	Jan. 20.
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Destination.	Ships.	Docks.	To Sail.
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Shanghai	Ocean Mail...	W I D.	Jan. 20.
Shanghai	Solent ...	W I D	With des.
Amoy & Foo-chow-Foo	Pinlomela ...	W I D	Jan. 29.
Manila	Manila ...	W.I.D	With des.
Singapore & Penang...	Daylight ...	W.I.D	With des.
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THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

THE FOURTH Volume of this JOURNAL was completed on the 14th Nov. 1862. The Subscription is 18s. per annum, or 5s. per quarter, not including Postage, and to the Export Supplement 12s. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines; and 6d. for each additional line.

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The London and China Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS, via MARSEILLES, in connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS."

VOL. V.—No. 101.] LONDON, TUESDAY, JAN. 27, 1863. [Sub. 18s. per ann., and 12s. to Supplement. Single copy of either, 9d.

Latest Advices.

		From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—				
	Yedo			
	Kanagawa			Nov. 24
	Nagasaki			„ 29
CHINA—				
	Peking			„ 18
	Tien-tsin			„ 25
	Hankow			„ 28
	Shanghai	Oct. 10	Nov.	Dec. 6
	Foo-Chow-Foo			„ 8
	Amoy			„ 8
	Swatow			
	Hong Kong	Oct. 27	Dec. 11	„ 15
	Canton			
	Macao			
PHILIPPINES—				
	Manila	Oct. 10		„ 8
COCHIN-CHINA—				
	Touron			
	Saigon			„ 10
SIAM—				
	Bankok	Oct. 10	„ 24	„ 14
BORNEO—				
	Labuan			
	Sarawuk			„ 13
JAVA—				
	Batavia			„ 16
MALACCA STRAITS—				
	Singapore	Nov. 10	Dec. 13	„ 22
	Penang	„ „		„ 24
CEYLON—				
	Colombo			
	Galle			„ 30

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this Mail to Marseilles per Euxine, arrived Jan. 25.—From Hong Kong: M. de la Cavara, Lady Bollie. From Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Paterson, child, and servant.

To Southampton per Pera, expected to arrive Feb. 1.—From Hong Kong: Capt. Parkin, R.N., and man servant, Messrs. Mongan, Millett, McGregor, and Stubbs. From Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. Carson and two children. To Malta.—From Hong Kong: Mr. Parry.

By last Bombay Mail to Marseilles per Vectis, arrived Jan. 19.—From Hong Kong: Lieut.-col. Stanley.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

By this Mail, per Ripon, 20th Jan., from Southampton.—To Ceylon: Miss Jessie Burness, Mr. G. Elphinstone. To Singapore: Mr. Jas. Ramsay McArthur, Mr. Vogél, Mr. W. B. Smith. To Kong Kong: Mr. Price, Mr. G. Shambler, Staff-Assist. Surgs. J. H. Beath, M.D., G. F. Adams, and T. Murtagh. To Shanghai: Mr. H. Smith, Dr J. Parker. From Marseilles, Jan. 28. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. A. Van Delden and our children, Mr. J. Watson, Miss C. Doornick, Miss A. Van den Bergh and native female servant, two Misses Van de Poel and governess, Mr. and Mrs. Gilfillan. To Shanghai: Mr. C. B. Telge, Mr. Gunston, Mr. and Mrs. Lynell, Dr. Barton. To Hong Kong: Mr. Wilkinson, Capt. A. Wolrige, R.M. To Singapore: D. Ridge, Mr. D. Almeidas and native male servant. To Calcutta: Mrs. McLean, infant, and native female servant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Christian and infant, two daughters, and son, four children, and English female servant, Mr. D. R. Ratcliff, Mrs. Birch, Miss Stevenson, Messrs. Cowley and Thackray, Capt. R. Richardson, A. Blackiston, Rev. W. Pryse, Messrs. G. Mackilligan and Hills, Mr. and Mrs. Spear, Miss Steel, Miss E. Richards, Mr. Safe, Mrs. Sneyd, Mr. Ewing, Mr. G. M. Barnes, Mrs. Fraser's native female servant, Mr. Thornton and native male and female servants, J. Carpenter, Messrs. Lloyd, R. D. Francis, and Lawrence. To Madras: Professor A. A. Gordon, Mrs. G. Phillips. Mr. and Mrs. A. Cameron, Dr. D. T. Morton, R. Shortland. To Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. Greenaway, daughter, and son. To Alexandria: Mr. W. Wrench, Mr. P. Smith. From Alexandria. To Calcutta: Messrs. Lathbury and Ross.

From Marseilles, per Vectis, to leave Jan. 23.—To Calcutta: Mr. A. Hope, Capt. and Mrs. G. Sun, Messrs. Stephenson and S. Hartwell, Maj. Dawson, Messrs. Levinge, Mirfield, and Schiller, Mrs. Lawrence, infant., and European female servant, Miss Hutton, Messrs. C. H. Kerr, Muir, and Scanlan, Lieut. E. T. and Mrs. Thackeray, Messrs. A. and E. Wienholt. To Madras: Mrs. C. B. Taylor, Lieut. and Mrs. Tyler. To Ceylon: Messrs. A. Nicol and Mitchell.

Per P. and O. str., Feb. 4, from Southampton.—To Ceylon. Asst. surg. Ramsay. To Singapore: Mr. H. R. Beaver. To Hong Kong: Mr. Williams, Mr. Fenwick. To Shanghai: Mr. Joshua Le Mare, Mr. Geognogan. From Marseilles, Feb. 12.—To Ceylon: Mr. J. F. White. To Singapore: Mr. J. Wilson.

Per P. and O. str., Feb. 20, from Southampton.—To Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. Wise and child, Mr. J. S. Alsten. To Hong Kong: Messrs. Galton and Stronach. From Marseilles, Feb. 28.—To Ceylon: Mr. R. A. McGounes, Mr. J. A. and Mrs. Simpson, Miss Simpson, Dr. Van der Straaten. To Hong Kong: Mr. M. P. Jukes. To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. R. Reid.

Per P. and O. str., Feb. 4, from Southampton. To Hong Kong: Mr. H. Wilkinson, Miss Rathborne, Mr. and Mrs. Hanson, Mr. Charles Wilde, Mr. Ellis Gilman. To Shanghai: Mrs. Esser. To Penang: Miss Bayaham. To Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. Swan, Miss Swan. From Gibraltar.—To Hong Kong: Don Manuel Ivuart, lady, and infant From Marseilles, Feb. 12.—To Shanghai: Mr. G. S. Morrison. To Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. A Stuart and two children, Mr. R. Ahlers, Mr. H. Harvey. To Singapore: Mr. Charles Stricker.

Per P. and O. str., Feb. 20, from Southampton.—To Hong Hong: Mrs. Caldbeck and infant. From Marseilles, Feb. 28.—To Penang: Mr. and Mrs. F. Kusterman.

Per P. and O. str, March 4, from Southampton. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Cook.

Per French mail str., Jan. 19, from Marseilles.—To Singapore: Sir James Brooke and servant, Mr. Charles Brooke, Mr. C. B. Latouche and servant. To Calcutta: Dr. Mountjoy, Messrs. J. Hutton, Wilson, Harwan, and Prestwich.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

Beyond the items of news contained in the letter of our Shanghai correspondent there is nothing of importance to communicate. Dates from Yokuhama and Nagasaki are to the 15th Nov. At the former port a disputed case of salvage from the wreck of the *Guinea*, laden with silk and tea, of which a large portion was saved, occupied the consular authorities, but was not settled at the above date.

CHINA.

PEKING.

The foreign population in the capital is on the increase, one Legation (the U.S.) and its members having taken up their residence since last year. Taking the members of the Legations, with their military escort, foreign body-servants and attendants, there are in all upwards of eighty foreigners in the capital.

An expedition has just returned from Yehol, promoted by Mr. Bruce chiefly, to visit the coal mines in that neighbourhood. The members of the expedition were throughout treated with courtesy and kindness. The results of the journey will most probably be published before long.

Public attention in the capital had been chiefly occupied with the ceremonies attending the removal of the late Emperor's coffin from the Imperial city towards its final resting-place, about eighty miles distant. The following narrative of the event is from the *Shanghai Recorder* of Nov. 27th :—

"The procession left the palace about five o'clock in the morning. The Emperor having accompanied the coffin to the back of Prospect Hill on foot, proceeded in his chair to Ching-An, leaving the city by the Chi-Hua gate (southern gate on the east wall of the Tartar city), while the coffin went out by the Tung-Chi gate (northern gate on the east wall). At Ching-An the procession was joined by the coffin of the Empress, and after some ceremonies had been performed proceeded on its way to Tung-Ling, but the Emperor returned to the Palace accompanied by Prince Kung and a few Ministers of State.

"It was impossible to obtain a view of the procession until it passed Ching-An, as those parts of the city and suburbs through which it was intended to pass were prohibited to foreigners. Beyond Ching-An it moved in the following order :—

DETACHMENT OF TARTAR CAVALRY.

Men on foot bearing ornamental banners.

Camels carrying the sacrificial vessels.

The tablets of the six buried Emperors of the present Dynasty, borne by men on foot.

IMPERIAL CARRIAGES.

Another detachment of cavalry.

Another company of men bearing banners.

THE EMPEROR'S BIER.

Officers of the household on horseback carrying spears.

THE EMPRESS'S BIER.

Mandarins in carts and on horseback.

"The bier was similar in form to that ordinarily used among the Chinese, but of larger dimensions, built in the following manner :—Two large beams were placed parallel to each other, about eight feet apart, and connected by two smaller cross beams. Upon the rectangle so formed was placed a framework on which the coffin rested. Over the coffin and

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framework was erected a canopy about eight feet high, with a gorgeous covering of embroidered silk, the figures upon which were principally red and blue dragons on a light straw coloured ground. The whole was surmounted by a large gilt ball of simple construction. To the projecting portions of the large beams was attached a system of small poles, by means of which this weight, necessarily great, was carried by upwards of sixty men at a time. The beams and poles were firmly secured to each other by cords, which, as well as the entire woodwork of the bier, were of a bright red colour. The bier of the Empress differed in no respect from that which conveyed the Imperial remains. The bearers had evidently been well chosen and well trained to their work; indeed every day for some time previously they had practised carrying the massive framework and relieving each other quickly and without confusion, under the superintendence of specially appointed officers. The result of this care appeared in the absence of any perceptible unsteadiness of motion in the bier as the procession moved along.

"Relays of bearers were stationed at intervals along the road; they were uniformly dressed in long red garments, the tawdriness and faded condition of which were not in keeping with the neat and fresh appearance of the bier, and served more than anything else to dissipate the idea that a foreigner would entertain, of the magnificence that would be likely to attend the funeral of an Emperor of China. The procession moved along at the rate of about two and a half miles per hour, which speed was rendered the more attainable by the fact of the road having been specially prepared.

"The high officers who accompanied the funeral returned to Peking on the 7th Nov., not having, however, actually deposited the 'Cedar Palace' in its final resting place, but having merely placed it in a temple in the neighbourhood of Tung-Ling, there to remain until the Mausoleum be completed; the completion of which has been retarded by the want of funds.

"As usual in such cases His Majesty has promoted all the officers who have been engaged in the ceremonies of the funeral, presents have been conferred on the men who prepared the road for the passage of the Imperial coffin, and upon the troops who accompanied it; two thousand taels have been distributed amongst the bearers.

"On 1st November the remains of three concubines of the late Emperor were also conveyed to Tung-Ting for burial. These, as well as the Empress, had died some time before the Emperor, but in accordance with the custom observed in the Imperial family, they could not receive sepulture until the Emperor himself had been conveyed to the tombs of his ancestors."

SHANGHAI.

Our correspondent writes:—"The past fortnight has not been quite devoid of excitement. The river regulations have brought on a little discussion, but do not appear to have made such an impression on the mercantile community as might have been expected. The rebels have left the neighbourhood o Hankow, and a large body of braves has been sent in pursuit. The weather up the Yang-tse has become wintry rather suddenly, there having been a heavy fall of snow on the evening of Nov. 24th. The fate of the black soldiers seized at or near Kah-ding has been cleared up. A man who came out as fireman to an American steamer was taken prisoner about two months ago, and carried to Sou-chow. He escaped, however, and came down here. He reports that about the 3rd of November he and four soldiers of the Bengal Native Infantry were marched to Nanking, where he saw, and was forced to work, the brass howitzer belonging to the *Impérieuse*, captured at Kah ding at the time when the native soldiers were taken. The other three soldiers who were captured, being severely wounded, and rendered incapable of work, were put to death at Kah-ding.

"By the latest news from Japan, we hear that a party, including R. Eusden, Esq., of H.B.M. Legation, and Captain Montgomerie, of H.M.S. *Centaur*, fell in with an immense procession, consisting of the retainers of Arima Nagasaka-no-kami, who was on his way from Yedo to his own dominions; but no attempt at annoyance was made. The Prince of Kanja, and another daimio of great power, rejoicing in the name or title of Matzdaira Mootoz-no-kami, have also left Yedo. In fact, the temporal capital is fast becoming deserted, and everything seems to point towards the removal of the Tycoon's court from Yedo. The report of the Prince Regent's death turns out to have been false.

"The much disliked, much talked about Taoutai has resigned. His successor is the former Yuen of Shanghai, Huang-ta-lao-ye. Wu-ta-jen, the ex-Taoutai, is supposed to have received orders to go up to Nanking and expel the rebels. Of course he will do it. The new Taoutai is not in the least like a Chinaman; he displays a glossy black beard, moustache, and whiskers, and if dressed in European clothes would really excite attention as a fine, handsome fellow. It is said that the rebels are evacuating Nanking, but it is hard to imagine that they would be fools enough to throw away the only position which gives them any *prestige* in the eyes of their fellow countrymen. If, however, the rumour be true, it would account for the Taoutai's flourish of trumpets about exterminating the 'hairy devils.'

"An account has just come in, but has not as yet been published, of an attack made by pirates in the neighbourhood of Sung-kiang. An unfortunate American storekeeper, named Boynton, went up with a cargo boat, and anchored close to Sung-kiang, and within hail of the *Bopeep*, a Chinese man-of-war steamer. In the middle of the night, however, Boynton was awakened by a spear thrust between his ribs, and was immediately made cognisant of the fact that eight or ten Chinamen had taken possession of his boat. He and a man named Curtis, although both wounded, at last succeeded in driving off the intruders, but not before Boyntou was wounded so desperately as to make his chances of life extremely problematical. Sung-kiang and its neighbourhood has, nevertheless, greatly improved since it has been placed under martial law, but much remains to be done."

We subjoin an extract with reference to the present state of the city, taken from the *Shanghai Recorder*:—

"The reports from Sung-kiang are most satisfactory. The rebels appear to have left the country round in a state of comparative immunity, and all the industrious pursuits of the natives are seduously carried on. Preparations for defence have also been made, and Sung-kiang, as it at present stands, is perhaps the strongest native stronghold of Imperalism in China. A military road from the city to the river is now in course of completion, four miles of it being already finished. At the river end of this road there will be a pier, alongside which steamers can load and unload, and from which troops can be marched on board directly, without the delay and confusion, involved in conveying men in boats, from the shore to a ship. The comforts of the men will also be enhanced, as many things must be overlooked, or purposely left behind when a hurried passage in small and inconvenient boats is necessary. Moreover, this road, running parallel to the creek which formerly was the only entrance to Sung-kiang from the river, commands it, and renders it impossible for the rebels to block up the water communication to and from the city. Our readers will remember that Sung-kiang was attacked before this creek or canal was seized, and the garrison was consequently in danger of starvation. As to the road itself, it will be commanded by two thirty-two pounders at the city end, and by a steamer at the river end. Fortifications have also been thrown up, the walls are being strengthened, and the city placed in every way in a state fit for defence against any force which the insurgents can bring against it. Parade grounds are being rapidly formed, so extensive as to allow of brigade and battalion drill. In every way, then, are preparations being made both for offensive and defensive warfare, and in a manner which is not likely to destroy the spirit or extinguish the nationality of the Chinese."

The river regulations to which our correspondent refers in his letter have been officially published. They were to come into operation on the 1st Jan., and thus to supersede the provisional regulations of the 5th December, 1861. The regulations are as follows:—

REVISED REGULATIONS OF TRADE ON THE YANG-TSE-KIANG.

Article I. British vessels are authorised to trade on the Yang-tse-kiang at three ports only, viz., Chin-kiang, Kiu-kiang, and Hankow. Shipment or discharge of cargo at any other port on the river is prohibited, and violation of the prohibition renders ship and cargo liable to confiscation.

Native produce when exported from any of these three ports, or Foreign imports not covered by Exemption Certificate, or Native produce that has not paid Coast Trade Duty, shall, when imported into any of these three ports, pay duty as at the Treaty Ports.

Art. II. British merchant vessels trading on the river are to be divided into two classes, namely:—

1st Class. Sea-going vessels, that is, merchantmen trading for the voyage up the river above Chin-kiang, lorchas, and sailing vessels generally.

2nd Class. Steamers running regularly between Shanghai and the river ports.

These two classes of vessels will be dealt with according to Treaty, or the rules affecting the river ports to which they may be trading.

All vessels, to whichever of the two classes they may belong, if about to proceed up the river, must first report to the customs the arms or other munitions of war they may have on board, and the numbers and quantities of these will be entered by the customs on the vessel's river pass. Permission to trade on the river will be withdrawn from any vessel detected carrying arms or munitions of war in excess of those reported to the customs, and any vessel detected trading in arms or munitions of war, will be liable to confiscation.

Any vessel falling in with a revenue cruiser of the Chinese Government will, if examination of them be required, produce her papers for inspection.

Art. III. Sea-going vessels, British merchantmen, lorchas and sailing vessels generally, if trading at Chin-Kiang, will pay their duties and tonnage dues at Chin-Kiang.

If a vessel of this class is proceeding further than Chin-kiang, that is, either to Kiu-kiang or Hankow, her master must deposit her papers with the Consul at Chin-kiang, and must hand in her manifest to be examined by the Chin-kiang customs; the superintendent of which, on receipt of an official application from the Consul, will issue a certificate, to be called the Chin-kiang pass, to the vessel. The Chin-kiang pass will have entered upon it the number and quantities of arms, muskets, guns, swords, powder, &c., on board the vessel; also the number of her crew, her tonnage, and the flag she sails under.

The Customs will be at liberty to seal her hatches, and to put a Customs employé on board her. On her arrival at Kiu-kiang, whether going up or coming down, her master must present her pass to the customs for inspection.

The duties on cargo landed or shipped at Kiu-kiang or Hankow must all be paid in the manner prescribed by the regulations, of whichever of

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the two ports she may be trading at, and on her return to Chin-kiang she must surrender her Chin-kiang pass to the customs at Chin-kiang, and the Customs having ascertained that her duties and dues have been all paid, and that every other condition is satisfied, the grand chop will be issued to the vessel to enable her to obtain her papers and proceed to sea.

The Customs will be at liberty to put an employé on board the vessel to accompany her as far as Lang-shan.

Any British vessel of this class found above Chin-kiang without a Chin-kiang pass will be confiscated. Any junk without Chinese papers will similarly be confiscated.

Art. IV. River Steamers. Any British steamer trading regularly on the river will deposit her papers at the British Consulate at Shanghai, and the customs, on application of the British Consul, will issue a special river pass (or steamer's pass), that shall be valid for the term of six months. Steamers trading on the river under this pass will be enabled to load and discharge, and will pay duties according to the rule affecting river steamers.

On arriving off Chin-kiang, or Kiu-kiang, the steamer, whether proceeding up the river or down, will exhibit her pass to the Customs.

The tonnage dues leviable on any steamer holding a river pass shall be paid alternately at Chin-Kiang, Kiu-kiang, and Hankow.

The Customs are at liberty to put a tidewaiter on board a steamer at any of these ports, to accompany her up or down the stream, as the case may be.

Infringement of river port regulations will be punished by the infliction of the penalties in force at the ports open by treaty; for a second offence the steamer's river pass will also be cancelled and she will be refused permission to trade thenceforward above Chin-kiang.

Any steamer not provided with a river pass, if her master propose proceeding above Chin-kiang, will come under the rules affecting sea-going vessels laid down in Art. III., and will be treated accordingly.

Art. V. River steamer's cargoes:—

1st. Where native produce is shipped at a river port, on board a steamer provided with a river pass, the shipper must pay both export and coast trade duty, before he ships it. If it be for export to a foreign port, this should be stated when the produce arrives at Shanghai, and if it be exported from Shanghai within the three months allowed, the shipper will obtain from the Shanghai customs a certificate of its re-exportation; on production of which at the river port of shipment, whether Chin-kiang, Kiu-kiang, or Han-kow, the customs of that port will issue a drawback for the amount of coast trade duty paid.

2nd. Where import cargo is transhipped on board a river steamer at Shanghai it must first be cleared of all duties. The transhipment will not be authorised until the customs are satisfied that the import duties have been paid.

Art. VI. Native craft, owned or chartered by British merchants, will pay duty on their cargo at the rates leviable on such cargo under the treaty tariff. All such craft will further have to be secured by bond, in the manner laid down in the provisional rules, published on the 5th Dec., 1861, and on entry into any port will pay port dues according to Chinese tariff. If the cargoes of native craft so employed do not agree with their cargo certificate the amount specified in their bonds will be forfeited to the Chinese Government. This provision is only valid until tranquillity is restored along the river.

Art. VII. British vessels of all classes, as well as junks owned or chartered by British merchants, must apply to the customs at the port of departure for a cargo certificate (*tsungtau*), which, on the vessel or junk's arrival at the port of destination, must be handed in to the Customs before permission to discharge can be given.

The above regulations are provisional, and open to revision, if necessary.

The following proposal for a general hospital is from the *North China Herald*:—"There are, it is true, already existing in Shanghai the 'Shanghai Hospital and Dispensary' and the 'Marine Hospital' (the former being of very long standing), presided over, and under the personal care and superintendence of skilful and attentive medical practitioners; and the community ought to feel grateful to them for what they have done and still continue to do for the relief of their fellow-men. But neither of these hospitals is large enough for the existing requirements of the settlement, and they are wanting in that which is believed to be the great desideratum in cases of sickness, namely, good and efficient nurses. It is, therefore, proposed to establish a general hospital on the largest scale, under the management and superintendence of Sisters of Charity, and to be erected on an elevated spot between the west gate of the city and the Ningpo Joss-house, where a piece of ground containing 100 mow has already been secured for the purpose. It will be of easy access both by land and water, and will be provided with private rooms, general wards, bath-rooms, wash-houses, pleasure grounds, and poultry yard."

NINGPO.

It is stated that Shang-yu, a city in the Ningpo district, has been recaptured from the rebels by a combined expedition of 700 disciplined Chinese of Ward's Corps under Major Wood; 100 French drilled Chinese under General Le Brithon; and a Corps of Artillery, with three howitzers and two 32 pounders, under M. Giquel, the Customs' agent at Ningpo. After driving in the enemy by artillery practice from a dozen stockades outside the city, the attacking force were preparing to charge them outside of the gates, where they made a stand. Without waiting to act with the others, however, M. Giquel himself gave the word to charge, which he at once obeyed with about thirty men. Giquel was shot through the arm, his men repulsed, and the city re-entered by the Taipings. Fires during the night showed that the place was being evacuated, and when morning came it was found that the Taipings had withdrawn. The loot was very large; 7,000 non-combatants were found in the place, and allowed to go unmolested.

A proclamation is stated to have been issued to the authorities calling on the people to give a friendly reception to 2,000 Russian soldiers who were shortly expected.

SWATOW.

The disputed question as to a new site for the foreign settlement has at last been definitively settled, the Kai-lut situation being fixed upon. The lots were being sold by auction; and as Mr. Bruce has decided that none but British subjects can become landowners within the limits of the acquired site, there cannot be more than three firms to compete for the land.

HANKOW.

In our last number we mentioned that an extensive fire had broken out among the Chinese houses; it now appears that a second conflagration had occurred, when three foreign hongs were destroyed, and altogether about 400 native buildings. It is impossible to state what amount of property was sacrificed, but it must have been considerable. Fortunately the rebels, who had threatened to come down on the city, have disappeared, and all is again tranquil, so that the dealers are resuming their business operations, and the foreign merchants are sanguine of doing a larger business this month than they have done for some time past.

An agent of the Foreign Customs Collectorate has been established at this port as well as at Kiu-kiang and Chin-kiang. Provisions are made for the effective operation of a revenue service, whose officers may board every foreign vessel and remain on board to the end of her trip, anywhere between Hankow and the Lang-shan crossing. A large and lucrative trade in smuggled goods will thus, it is said, be destroyed.

HONG KONG.

The following notification had been issued on the 29th Nov. with regard to postage stamps:—

1. It is hereby notified that colonial postage stamps will be issued from the Treasury and General Post-office of this colony on and after the 8th December next.

2. These stamps represent the following amounts in value:—

Two cents	or One-penny.
Eight cents	Fourpence.
Twelve cents	Sixpence.
Eighteen cents	Ninepence.
Twenty-four cents	One shilling.
Forty-eight cents	Two shillings.
Ninety-six cents	Four shillings.

3. They will be issued in exchange for the current dollars of the colony.

4. It must be understood that the postage labels of this colony are alone available for the payment of postage on correspondence posted at the General Post-office in Hong Kong, or the agencies thereof at Whampoa, Canton, Macao, Swatow, Amoy, Foo-chow-Foo, Shanghai, Ningpo, Nagasaki, and Yedo; and that, except in the case of correspondence sent by officers and seamen serving on board Her Majesty's ships, British or Imperial postage stamps are not available for the payment of letters, &c., addressed to the United Kingdom.

5. Their use will for the present be optional.

6. They may be used on correspondence to places to which the prepayment of postage is either compulsory or optional; *i.e.*, no credit will be given to these stamps on correspondence addressed to places to which the postage cannot be prepaid in Hong Kong.

7. Correspondence insufficiently stamped will be returned to the writers with an indication of the amount insufficient,—except in the case of letters, &c., originating at any of the agencies of the Hong Kong Post-office, which will, if addressed to the United Kingdom, be sent on charged with the deficient amount of postage and a fine of 1s.

8. The labels are to be placed on the upper right hand corner of the correspondence,—except in cases where they may be used in payment of "late fees," when the stamp representing the late fee is to be placed on the lower left hand corner of the correspondence.

By Order,
W. H. ALEXANDER.
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Another notification is as follows:—"His Excellency the Acting-Governor has been pleased to recognise E. Francis Parker, Esq., as Acting Vice-Consul for Russia at this port, during the absence of John Heard, Esq., in Europe, and subject to the pleasure of Her Majesty's Government.

"W. H. ALEXANDER,
Acting Colonial Secretary."

The Hong Kong police have been actively engaged in the detection of gambling-houses; several convictions had been obtained against those engaged in the unlawful pursuits carried on in those places of resort.

His Imperial Majesty's ship *Semiramis*, with the flag of Rear-Admiral Juarès, was to leave Hong Kong for Shanghai on the 15th December.

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CANTON.

Nothing of importance has occurred. The military examinations are just concluded, having been witnessed by a large concourse of people. No rudeness was shown to the few foreigners who joined in witnessing the spectacle; this is a change for the better.

The notorious Cheng-shun, the kidnapper of Mr. Couper, of Whampoa, and the perpetrator of other atrocities, has been decapitated at Canton by orders from Peking.

JAVA.

On the 9th Dec. the steamer *Palembang* arrived at Batavia, from Muntok, bringing part of the passengers and crew of the Dutch ship *Calypso*, Capt. Poolman, which was wrecked on the 27th November, on a reef near Pulo Liat, in Gasper Strait. Part of the cargo had been landed on Billiton, where the captain and three of the crew remained. The chief mate, four seamen, and passengers for Holland remained at Lepar, having reached too late to be brought by the *Palembang*. Amongst the passengers were the fifteen Japanese who are proceeding to Holland to receive instruction in arts, sciences, and manufactures. Nine of them are officers and six mechanics.

A commission of engineers had been appointed by the Governor-General to report on the best means of improving the depth of the large river at Batavia, great complaints being at present made of the obstacles offered to the landing and shipping of goods owing to its shallowness.

In Banjermassing means are still being used to restore order throughout the country, and a large expedition, consisting of three steamers with boats in tow, and 300 soldiers, was about to ascend the Montallet river, and operate in the interior. Numbers of persons who had been engaged in the rebellion were from time to time coming in and making their submission; but Antasari (whose death from small-pox was erroneously reported), Demang Lehman, and other leaders still hold out.

An English resident at Batavia writes as follows to the editor of the *Straits Times*:—

"DEAR SIR,—I don't know whether it may serve much good for Englishmen to complain of the customs of this place. I am inclined to think that any remonstrance made by us will be termed unreasonable, and that we are expected, if we wish to continue our residence here, to accept the laws as they exist without murmur and without comment. I must, however, risk being considered ungrateful to the patriarchal Government of the Dutch, and speak out my disapproval of at least one of the institutions here. I make use of your columns, as my object is to address Englishmen as well as Dutchmen; besides, it is just possible that my remarks might be unpalatable to the journals of this place, and be refused insertion. About twelve years ago, a gentleman here died, and his affairs were administered by his son in law. As is customary by law, all persons having claims upon the deceased were to send them in, and have them settled within three months, that the estate might be wound up under the supervision of the Orphan Chamber. In due course the estate was wound up, and the son-in-law, about eleven years ago, came into peaceful possession of the remaining property as residuary legatee. During the time that has since elapsed, nothing whatever had occurred to disturb that possession; indeed, the legacy and the circumstances had entirely passed into oblivion. Two months ago, however, to the astonishment of the son-in-law, a demand is made upon him to refund a sum of money, for which his father-in-law had twenty years previous become security, on behalf of a trader. Having refused compliance with the demand, immediate proceedings were taken; and, on consulting counsel on the subject, the son-in-law was advised to pay—as it was stated according to law, obligations of this kind remain in force for thirty years. Now the injustice of such a law as this must be apparent to all Englishmen, if not to Dutchmen. According to it no man can for a moment calculate what his financial position may be, as twenty such obligations as this may be hanging over his head, and he in total ignorance of them. Surely, when all claims were called up by advertisement in the official *Gazette*, some notification of this conditional liability should have been made. One circumstance that, to my thinking, renders the case I have related still more aggravating is, that the obligation or security was held by the president of the Weiskamer, or Orphan Chamber, who had every opportunity to notify the existence of the obligation before the estate passed out of the hands of the Chamber. As I stated at starting, my object is not to effect any reform in the law here; I wish to show to my fellow-countrymen—who not unfrequently make comparisons between the Government of Java and that of our own Eastern possessions, which are entirely in favour of the former—that laws and customs are imposed and tolerated here, which in any British colony could not exist for a moment. Let Englishmen reflect well before they seek to hold forth Java as a mode of good government.—Yours faithfully,

"AN ENGLISHMAN."

The *Batavia Handelsblad* of the 6th Dec. contains the following relative to M. Troplong, recently appointed Consul for France at Singapore:—

"We learn from Padang that M. H. du Chesne, Acting Consul for France at that place, has been appointed Chancellor of the French Embassy at Peking, but that M. Troplong, formerly consul at Padang, will not return there, having been definitively named as Consul at Singapore. A gentleman attached to the Consulate at Naples will fill the office at Padang.

"The departure of the Troplong family is, we are informed, much regretted at Padang, especially by the naval officers on the station there who always met a warm reception from M. Troplong, who himself formerly belonged to the navy. But now that M. Troplong has gone, it would have been preferable had the French Government appointed some merchant, resident at Padang, as Consul, as is the case with all the other powers that have consuls in the Netherlands colonies.

"The French Consuls certainly find themselves in an isolated position in our colonies. They belong to a regular service, having thus an official rank, and must therefore be desirous, in their intercourse with the authorities, to be considered and treated on this footing. But according to the treaties existing with France and other powers, foreign consuls in these colonies can only be viewed as permitted, for the promotion of the interests of the trade of their nations, and not in an official quality. It is thus unimportant whether they enjoy in their own country the rank of general, higher or lower; here they have, however designated, according to the letter of treaties, no higher rank or quality than the Dutch merchants who are appointed Consuls for foreign powers.

"M. Troplong, it is true, was able by his tact to avoid all disagreeable collision, and his departure is therefore regretted, with whatever pleasure his promotion has been learned. But when a Consul comes here (Padang) who is accustomed to the manner in which Consuls, invested with an official rank, are treated in other countries, then it is feared that there may occur difficulties on the points of etiquette, &c., in which the Netherland Indian officials, bound by the treaty, naturally cannot give way.

"It is considered very desirable that the French Government should withdraw the Consulate established at Padang for the whole of Sumatra—place the consulates in Sumatra under the Consul-General at Batavia, and that to these, merchants should be appointed as Vice-Consuls, as at Samarang and Sourabaya. It is thought that this arrangement would have a more favourable effect upon the expansion of trade with France, because a merchant vice-consul is more likely through his direct efforts to open up new commercial relations with foreign countries, than a consul limited to official representations."

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

Our correspondent writes on the 20th December:—"I have very little news to communicate. The introduction of the Stamp Act was postponed by his Honour the Governor from the 10th inst. to the 1st proximo, on a representation made by the Chamber of Commerce that sufficient time was not allowed to enable us to provide ourselves with stamps.

"We observe with pleasure that the transfer question has again been brought on the *tapis*. The immense increase to our revenue that must follow the imposition of the new tax removes the only obstacle, we believe, in the way of the Imperial Treasury, and it is the only consideration that reconciles us to the burden.

"The election for municipal commissioners for the ensuing year has taken place, and three popular gentlemen have been returned. Dr. Little and Messrs. M. F. Davidson and H. M. Simons were the fortunate individuals.

"From Siam we learn that the king has despatched the steamer *Alligator* to Tringanu for the ex Sultan of Lingal. It is a pity that his Highness did not do so before, as we learn now that ample time was afforded him to avert the awful lesson inflicted on Tringanu, he is therefore much to blame for the delay. We have every reason to believe that Colonel Cavanagh took every precaution to prevent hostilities before he ordered the bombardment of the place. As I said before, however, the truth cannot be known until the Blue Book is published.

"In the way of amusements, we have had a splendid performance of the Savage Club. "Plot and Passion," and the burlesque of "Fra Diavolo," were most ably represented, and afforded us great pleasure. I understand that the Club intend performing in future at the Theatre Royal instead of confining their displays to a private residence. The Christmas performance of the Corps Dramatique is to come off on the 23rd.

"We have also had a Circus here, which was crowded during its stay, as such sights are uncommon in Singapore, and the natives take as much interest in such exhibitions as Europeans.

"The wreck of the *Colombo* caused us some anxiety, but we were glad to learn that the passengers and most of the mails were forwarded so soon after the accident. The mails leaving England on the 4th of December should not be delayed at all.

"The Java papers are waxing warm on the movement in the Straits against Dutch aggression, and declare that we have no right to interfere with Sumatra. Our statesmen have enunciated different views successfully on several occasions, and they are not likely to permit injury to British interests at this juncture without a remonstrance. We are anxiously looking out for the action of our Government on the arrival of the news at home.

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"The French mail steamer has not arrived yet, which has disappointed us, as we were in great hopes that it would at least be punctual."

CEYLON.

The Legislative Council was closed on the 29th December The following address was delivered on the occasion by the Governor :—

"Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

"I have now to relieve you from the labours of another Session, during which the Colony has been indebted to you for various measures of a useful and practical character.

"In proposing them to you, I have been guided by the one desire of meeting, as far as legislation can meet, the felt and proved wants of all classes of the community, and providing to the best of my power for the protection and improvement of the divers interests of all. And I have to thank you for the cordial and ready co-operation with which you have helped me to attain the same end, generally by the same means.

"The sanitary, social, and financial position of the Island offers me a subject of hearty congratulation to you, and of grave thankfulness to the Providence under which the elements of its prosperity have been so steadily and progressively developed. And the important resolution to which you have lately come of accepting a tender for the construction of a railway which presents every apparant guarantee for the speedy accomplishment of that great work, will, I trust, develope them still further."

"Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

"I thank you in the name of our Gracious Queen for the liberal sums which you have voted for Her Majesty's Service in the Colony during the same year. As usual, I have proposed to you the appropriation of nearly the whole available balance of Revenue, after deducting the sum agreed to be reserved as a fund towards railway liabilities, for the construction and maintenance of useful public works. My best attention shall be turned to the judicious and effective outlay of the sums so appropriated, and my utmost exertions have been, and will be, made to keep up that supply of labour on which public and private interests are so dependent.

"May the result of our united efforts be still to promote the common weal of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in Ceylon, attached as I know them to be to her gentle and beneficent rule, and conspicuous for their tried loyalty to her Crown.

"C. J. MACCARTHY."

At Kandy a meeting had been held with reference to the Ward Memorial. The following resolutions were agreed to :—

"I. That Messrs. Darley and Gavin, and a third gentleman to be named by Lady Ward, be requested to accept full powers to act as a committee in England.

"II. That the proposed statue be sent out with pedestal, railings, &c., complete.

"III. That the inscriptions for the pedestal be decided on by the committee.

"IV. That the attitude and dress be referred to the committee in England, with the understanding that the first object shall be to call to mind our late Governor as he was.

"V. That a circulaar, embodying the resolutions now passed, be sent to each of the subscribers, and published in the newspapers, with a request that suggestions for the guidance of the committee, in the points left for their discretion, be forwarded to the secretary without delay.

"6. That a letter of thanks be sent to Mr. Darley, enclosing copies of the resolutions now passed, and of any letters containing suggestions for the guidance of the committee."

The accompanying Inscription has been proposed for the face of the pedestal :—

"Sir Henry George Ward, G.C.M.G., Governor of Ceylon, from May, 1855, to June, 1860."

"In semi-civilized countries. it is with material improvement that all other improvements begin."

"My conscience tells me that, to the best of my judgment and abilities I have tried to do my duty by you, and it is my hope that you will think of me, hereafter, as a man whose whole heart has been in his work."—June, 1860.

From Jaffna we learn that cholera has again broken out in the surrounding districts, and that small-pox prevails.

Considerable excitement prevails among the people of Jaffna, in consequence of a report gaining ground that a police force is shortly to be established there. A public meeting had accordingly been held in the house of S. Ascerwatha Modliar, Esq., at which resolntions were proposed and passed to the effect, that a police force is altogether unnecessary for the town of Jaffna. A memorial was therefore sent to the Governor and the Executive Council, praying "to save them from the burden of a police establishment and its attendant evils."

It is rumoured that another newspaper, called the *Ceylon Patriot*, is shortly to be issued in Jaffna.

The following address to Her Majesty, from the Legislative Council of Ceylon, is published in the *Colombo Observer* of December 30 :—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The Humble Address of the Legislative Council of Ceylon,

Showeth,—That this Council have learnt with great apprehension that a suggestion has been made for transferring this colony to the Government of India; and being convinced that the change would be productive of much evil, they beg most respectfully to lay the following reasons before Your Majesty against the proposed measure. There is no point of community between Ceylon and India, beyond what may be supposed to arise from their mere geographical proximity. The inhabitants of the two countries differ in race, in language, and in feeling. Their laws and usages are different. The constitution of this colony, as established by royal charter, has secured to it higher privileges and more material benefits than are enjoyed under the Indian government. The political and administrative institutions of Ceylon, the judicial establishments throughout the island, the local agencies of government and generally all its fiscal arrangements, are better adapted to the circumstances of the colony, and to the wants and feelings of the people than those of India would be. They have existed for more than half a century unaltered, save in their improvement and extension, and are well understood and appreciated. Any change, therefore, by which they might be circumscribed or altered in character, would impede the progress of the colony, and seriously disturb the peace and prosperity which have hitherto prevailed. The people of Ceylon are well satisfied with the existing form of government, which has secured to them a fair representation of their various interests, and which it is hoped would not be altered, except with a view to the further development of its representative character. Since the cession of the maritime provinces in 1796, and within less than half a century after the conquest of the Kandian territories, the marked progress which the colony has made in material prosperity, and the peace and good order which contrasts so strongly with its previous troubled state, can be attributed only to the wise and liberal measures of your Majesty's Government, zealously carried out by local authorities, who have well comprehended the wants of its inhabitants and have supplied them by prompt and judicious measures. Under the fostering influences of good laws, and the encouraging aid of a local administration, enterprise has been stimulated and a vast commerce established, by which Ceylon has been raised to the rank of one of your Majesty's most important colonies. This council would respectfully suggest that no sufficient reasons have been urged for so important a change, nor would that change offer any compensation for the many advantages which are secured to this island under its present form of government; and they would submit that it would hardly be just towards a loyal and prosperous colony, possessing a constitution which has been tried and found suitable to its wants, to amalgamate it with a country whose constitution has but recently undergone a radical change, forced upon it by the admitted defects of its previous administration. This council therefore pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to refuse your sanction to the proposed annexation.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

EMMERSON—On the 9th Dec., at Beach-road, Singapore, the wife of Mr. C. Emmerson Veterinary Surgeon, of a daughter.

MARTIN—On the 17th Nov., at Foo-chow, the wife of the Rev. C. Roscoe Martin, of the American Methodist Episcopal Mission, of a son.

SOUZA—On the 12th Dec., the wife of Mr. Benjamin T. de Souza, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CANROBERT—MACDONALD.—On the 20th inst., at the Chapel of the British Embassy, in Paris, by the Rev. J. H. Swale, and afterwards at the Chapel of the Senate, in the Palace of the Luxembourg, Francois Marcellin Certain de Canrobert, Marshal of France, Senator of the Empire, Knight Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, Chevalier of the Supreme Order of the Annonciada, &c., to Leila Flora, only daughter of the late Allen Ronald Macdonald, Captain in H.M.'s Indian Army.

DEATHS.

AUSTIN—On the 30th Nov., at East Point, Hong Kong, C. W. Austin, of the Firm of Jardine, Matheson and Co.

BING—On the 17th Dec., at Barganny Cottage, Johanna Catharine, wife of Captain A Bing.

CLAFFERY On the 3rd Dec., at Hong Kong, on board H.M.S. *Hercules*, Patrick Claffery, Private. 67th Regiment, aged 29 years.

COOPER—On the 20th Nov., at Hong Kong, on board H.M.S. *Hercules*, Joseph Cooper, Private, 31st Regiment, aged 22 years.

CROKER—On the 4th Dec., at the General Hospital, Hong Kong, John Croker Colour Sergeant, 99th Regiment, aged 38 years.

FLYNN—On the 26th Nov., at the General Hospital, Hong Hong. James Flynn, Private, H.M. 67th Regiment, aged 29 years.

GARNER—On the 16th inst., at Nice, in the 69th year of her age, Dora Louisa Taylor, widow of Capt. F. W. U. Gladwin, and subsequently of Col. James Garner, both of the Hon. the East India Company's Service.

MASON—On the 2nd Dec., at the Civil Hospital, Hong Kong, P. C. R. S. Mason.

MAY—On the 14th Dec., at Singapore, Samuel T. May, Chronometer Maker, aged 28 years.

MYLREH—On the 10th Dec., at Hong Kong, on board H.M.S. *Melville*, Thomas Mylreh, seaman.

O'BRIEN—At Hong Kong, on board H.M.S. *Hercules*, Hugh O'Brien, 31st Regiment, aged 29 years.

PATERSON.—On the 25th Nov, at Singapore, Alice Graham, infant daughter of William Paterson, Esq., aged 10 months.

PICKWOAD.—On the 16th Nov., at Shanghai, from typhoid fever, Alfred Patrick Leith Maxwell, youngest son of the late Robert William Pickwoad, Esq., Chief Justice in the Island of St. Christopher.

SKUES—On the 2nd Dec., at the Seaman's Hospital, Hong Kong, Joseph Skues, late Master of the brig *James Marshall*.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CHINA—EXPORTS.

CANTON.—The Market has been very quiet during the fortnight. The purchases of Congous have been trifling, at rather easier rates than those previously ruling. The teamen continue firm, notwithstanding the disinclination of buyers to come forward. The arrivals from up-country have been five chops Congou. Of country Greens the receipts from the interior have amounted to 1,800 packages. The transactions generally have

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been too insignificant to indicate a true market. The settlements of the fortnight are reported as under:—Congous: 8 chops Houchows, at 22½ to 24 taels; 1 chop Chong-sow-kyes, at 27½ taels; and 1 chop Woo-pack, at 35½ taels; Canton packed, 700 half-chests, at 17 to 20 taels; and 480 half-chests Taysham, at 17½ to 18½ taels. Scented Teas: 1,500 boxes Orange Pekoe at 26 to 36 taels. Caper, no sales reported. Canton Greens: 300 boxes Gunpowder, good, at 22 taels. 400 boxes Imperial, mid. at 18½ taels. 200 half-chests Hyson Skin at 14 taels. The total settlements of country Congous for the season amount to 171 chops, besides 6 chops under contract. The stock for sale on the market stands thus:—Congous, 95 chops. Canton packed do., 5,000 half-chests. Tayshaun do., 2,000 half-chests. Scented Orange Pekoe, 10,000 boxes. Scented Caper, 20,000 boxes. Country Greens, 1,900 half-chests old; and 4,000 do. new. Canton Greens, uncertain. Flowery Pekoe, 150 chests. Oolong, 4,000 half-chests. Plain Orange Pekoe, 1,000 half-chests.

MACAO.—Black Tyshan Congou, sales 6,000 packages at taels 14.5 to 16.5, comprising settlements for shipment under advance 2,000 packages, sales delivered at Hong Kong 2,000 and the balance delivered on the spot. Stock remaining in course of preparation 4,000 packages. Some 1,500 packages contract Teas have also been delivered, price reported taels 19 5.

SHANGHAI.—Black Since last report transactions have been very limited, and only 6 chops have been settled at a decline of about one tael on previous rates. The news brought by last mail of the dull demand for the arrivals of the new crop Kaisows has had a very depressing effect on this market, and although stocks are small holders would submit to a further reduction. Quotations, Hohows, 22 to 24 tls; Oonhams, 23 to 27 tls, 2nd and 3rd crop; Oopacks, 27 to 28 tls., 3rd crop. The receipts from Hankow are small, the advanced rates of freight having tended to check them. The transactions of the fortnight are reported at 3,000 chests on the market and reshipments on owner's account 5,500 do.—together 8,500 chests; making a total of the season to date of 237,500 chests, against 133,700 do. corresponding period last season. Stock 7,000 ch. Congou and 1,500 ditto Flowery Pekoe. Greens: We still continue a steady demand, and country teas have further advanced; the stock of fine tea is nearly exhausted, and the bulk on offer is composed of very common descriptions. A few chops of Pingsuey have been settled at full rates. Japans and Hoochows remain unaltered. Quotations, Japans, tls. 19 to 25; Hoochows, tls. 27 to 33; Fychows, tls. 31 to 35; Moyunes, tls. 37 to 40; Pingsueys, tls. 36 to 40. Settlements during the fortnight 20,000 half-chests China; 750 half-chests Japan; making a total to date of 134,840 half-chests, and 15,195 half-chests respectively, against 91,305 half-chests and 17,194 half chests same time last year. Stock 15,000 packages.

FOO-CHOW-FOO.—The market has been very quiet during the fortnight, and the settlements of Congou have been small. The range of rates has receded from one to two taels, and, in some instances, needy holders have submitted to a greater reduction even than this. The settlements of the fortnight are reported as under. Congou—5,100 chests and 5,100 half-chests at 15 to 15½ taels for ord. and brkn. lf.; 15 to 17 taels for good com. to flory.; 17½ to 20 taels for good flory.; 18 to 23 taels for Souchong kinds. Souchong—374 chests at 20½ to 36 taels for fair to good. Flowery Pekoe—158 chests at 32 taels for good. Oolong—9,300 half chests at 17 to 20½ taels for fair to good cargo. Scented Teas—no sales. The stock for sale upon the market is thus estimated: Congou—105,900 ch. (say 40,000 ord., 55,000 good com. to 2d. better, and 10,900 good flory. to Kysows). Souchong—1,100 ch. Flowery Pekoe, 1,000 ch. Oolong—47,700 hf. ch. Scented Teas—11,000 boxes. The total supplies of the season to date amount to 551,200 chests, against 470,300 do. at corresponding period of last season.

AMOY.—Since the date of the last circular we have to advise the departure of the American ship St. Paul for New York, on the 6th inst. Previous to the despatch of this vessel settlements continued on an extended scale, but since the completion of her cargo they have entirely fallen off. Congou.—There is no change to notice in this kind; no settlements are reported, the teamen still persisting in their previous demands. Stock, 3,200 half chests. Oolong.—These have been settled to some extent for the American market, but at irregular prices. In some instances rather easier rates were acceded to, but no decline in prices has been established. The arrivals of these kinds have materially fallen off during the past week or two. Settlements 3,500 half-chests at $18 to $21, mixed kinds. Stock 25,000 half-chests. Ankoi.—Settlements of this description have taken place in but limited quotations at prices on a par with previous quotations, say 630 half-chests at $12.26 to $16.50. Stock, 8,500 half-chests, chiefly consisting of the lowest qualities. Orange Pekoes are quite neglected, and no transactions have been reported. Stock, 1,800 half-chests. Caper: No settlements reported. Stock, 10,300 boxes. Green: Japan Teas prepared on foreign account. 1,000 packages and another 1,000 sold on the market at 15.5 to 17 taels.

HANKOW.—During the past fortnight 14 chops of Congous have been settled at prices varying from 17½ to 23½ taels. Four chops of Congou have been shipped on China account to Shanghai. The total settlements of the season approach 380 chops, exclusive of contract Teas. The stock on offer is 20 chops, all of which are inferior.

YOKUHAMA.—Business in this staple has been very small, owing to the continued high rates demanded, settlements for the week only amounting to 150 piculs.

RAW SILK.—SHANGHAI.—Early in the fortnight there was less inquiry, and the dealers were induced to submit to rather easier prices, at which a few purchases were made. The subsequent arrival of the 10th October mail announcing a slight improvement in the European markets, as well as the belief in a short supply, now becoming more apparent, by the further reduction of the stock, caused an active market, and prices quickly recovered the decline, and in some cases an advance on last mail's quotations has been paid. The Chinese still continue firm believers in a short crop, and several parcels have been withdrawn from the market, whilst purchases to some extent have also been made by the dealers both for shipment to Europe and to hold for an advance on this side. The supply from the interior has been very limited, and from Japan only some 37 bales have been received, but a considerable arrival is daily expected, and the crop there will be large. The transactions of the fortnight are reported at 3,000 bales, against 4,000 bales during the corresponding fortnight of last season. The total settlements of the present season to date are 48,300 bales, against 41,600 bales during the corresponding period of last season and 55,000 bales the season before. The comparative unsold stock stands thus, 7,000 bales now, 20,000 bales last season, and 8,000 bales the season before. The following are the latest quotations:—Filatees: Nos. 1, 470 to 480 taels per picul; 2, 450 to 460; 3, 425 to 435; market, Nos. 3, 410 to 420; 4, 390 to 405; 5, and com., 370 to 385; Taysaams, No. 1, 375 to 385; 2, 350 to 360; 3, 320 to 335; 4, 5, and common, 285 to 315: Yuenfa, No. 1, 415 to 430; 2, 380 to 410; 3, 355 to 375: 4 and common, 340 to 350; Hainings, 350 to 420; Hangchow Tsatlees, 335 to 385; do. Taysaams, none; Hong Tsatlees, none; Sewings, fair to good, 310 to 330; middling to inferior, 270 to 300; Laeyongs, 260 to 290; Throwns, 315 to 420.

CANTON.—The article is scarce and wanted. There have been no transactions, and quotations are nominally as last given.

MACAO.—Cumchook from the 6th crop, stock amounts to 50 piculs held at $390 for the inferior kind; no sales.

YOKUHAMA.—There is no feature of importance to notice during the week. The article has come forward very freely and met with ready purchasers at our last quotations. Settlements are estimated 500 bales and unsold stock at 300 bales.

DRUGS, &c.—Cassia Lignea: Sales, 1,000 piculs, at $15.50 to $15.75. Stock, 2,500 piculs, for which easier rates will be accepted. Cassia Buds: Only 6 piculs arrived, and were taken at once at $45. Cassia Oil: Sales, 40 piculs, at $210; stock, 30 piculs. Anniseed Oil: No sales; stock, 100 piculs, held at $165 to $170. Star Aniseed: No sales; a few piculs offering at $27. Galangal Root: No sales; stock, 700 piculs, nominally $3.20. China Root: No sale; nominally $3.10; small stock. Gall Nuts: Sales, 37 piculs, at $10.50; no stock. Ginger Preserves: Best, $2 70. Vermillion, $34.

The Canton market is thus reported on. Cassia Lignea, $16.50 to $16.75. No sales; stock 1,000 piculs. Cassia Oil, $210, neither sales nor stock. Cassia Buds, stock 15 pls., no sales, $50 asked. Star Anniseed is worth $22.50 to $25, but there is none to be had. Rhubarb, 50 piculs are on the market, for which $50 to $55 are asked. Gamboge, $30 to $40, scarce. China Root, $3.50 to $3.75, no sales, stock 500 piculs. Galangal Root. $3.75 to $4, no sales, stock 400 piculs. Galls, $12.50 per picul, stock 100 piculs. Vermillion, $37.50 to $38, no stock, no sales. Camphor.—Hong Kong—$34 per picul packed. Sales 150 piculs. 1,300 piculs expected.

COTTON.—CANTON.—The market continues rather languid. Sales during the fortnight have been 715 bales Bombay and 1,050 ditto Shanghai. The imports since last report amount to only 1,150 bales Shanghai, and yet the tendency of rates seems downward. The following are the market quotations:—Bombay, new, 14t. 9m. to 16t. 2m.; old, 14t. to 15t. 6m.; Madras, 14t. 9m. to 16t. 2m.; Bengal, 14t. 4m. to 15t. 8m.: Shanghai, 14t. to 14t. 4m. The stock in the packhouses is thus estimated:—Bombay, 2,720 bales; Madras, 290 ditto; Bengal, 285 ditto; Shanghai, 2,160 ditto. HONG KONG.—The sales to foreigners for shipment are reported at 600 bales Bengals at $20¼ to $21, and 2,000 ditto Shanghai $18.75 to $19.25 per picul.

SHANGHAI.—The settlements continue large, being reported for the fortnight at 50,000 bales, 20,000 of which are for shipment to England, and the remainder to the Southern China ports. Rates are a little easier than last reported, the quotations being 11 t. 5 m. to 11 t. 8 m. for common, up to 12t. to 12t. 5m. for mid to good. Small shipments are being prepared for New York, whither it is reasonably expected considerable quantities will be sent. Screwing is being practised to some extent upon rather primitive principles. The quantity compressed does not yet, however, meet the demand, although it probably will should the present state of affairs continue for another year. The opinion is gaining ground that the article can be obtained *ad libitum*. At present, at all events, the supply is equal to the demand. The advance in freights will tend to check shipments, and the practice of wetting it to make it weigh will naturally be prejudicial to the trade in the article. Ningpo: The article had been arriving freely from the country, and met with ready purchasers at $18.50 per bale of 118 catties. The *Meacius* had been taken up to load for Liverpool with the article.

CHINA IMPORTS.

HONG KONG.

COTTON YARN.—The only sale reported to have taken place in Hong Kong during the fortnight is one of 32 bales; in Canton there has been nothing doing; while at Amoy the nominal quotations are $60 to $62 for Nos. 16 to 24, but importers have withdrawn their stocks for the time.

GREY SHIRTINGS.—These goods have remained without any inquiry, both at this port and Canton, and there are not any sales reported in the Amoy market.

WHITE SHIRTINGS.—1,000 pieces have changed hands in Hong Kong at $2.65. In Canton nothing doing.

T-CLOTHS.—The annexed quotations must be regarded as quite nominal in the absence of any transaction.

AMERICAN GOODS.—A sale of 1,500 pieces 40 yards American drills has been effected at this port at the annexed quotation.

WHITE SPOTTED SHIRTINGS, DYED DO., BROCADES WHITE, AND COLOURED.—With the exception of 250 pieces of brocades sold in Canton, these fabrics have been without inquiry; and although the quotations given are similar to those stated in the last report, sales could not be readily effected, except at a reduction in rates. Chintzes and handkerchiefs remain uninquired for.

RAW COTTON.—In Hong Kong the sales effected during the fortnight are put at 3,900 bales of Shanghai staple, principally intended for reshipment to England. In Canton 550 bales of Bombay and 1,050 of Shanghai Cotton have been sold—the former, it is reported, go forward to America. At Amoy fair arrivals of Shanghai growth have taken place, and the sales effected there on native account have prevented any advance

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in prices. The only sale reported on foreign account is one of 429 bales at $19.10.

WOOLLENS.—Spanish Stripes, Medium Cloths, Ladies and Habit Cloths.—The sales of Spanish stripes in Hong Kong are placed at 504 pieces assorted, at prices ranging from $0.77 to $1.03 per yard; and 125 pieces of habit cloths, at $1.65. In Canton there have not been any transactions, nor are any settlements reported from Amoy.

LONG ELLS.—500 pieces of long ells have changed hands in this market during the fortnight. At Canton the sales are put at 180 pieces.

CAMLETS have been in fair request, and 1,170 pieces have found buyers in Hong Kong during the fortnight. In Canton nothing has been done.

LASTINGS remain as previously quoted, with sales of 536 pieces effected in Hong Kong. In Canton no inquiry exists for these goods.

METALS.—Iron, Flat, &c.—There are no sales to report from Hong Kong; but at Canton a fair demand for nail rod exists, and the quantity which has changed hands is put at 1,700 piculs. About 250 piculs of wire have also found buyers at the latter port.

LEAD has been purchased in Hong Kong to the extent of 470 piculs, and prices remain much as formerly quoted. In Canton the sales of the fortnight are put at 1,200 piculs, and rates show a slight advance on those previously ruling. At Amoy the quotation is $9 to $9.50; at the latter price about 70 piculs had changed hands in barter.

TIN.—1,000 slabs reported to have changed hands in this market. In Canton nothing doing. At Amoy the quotations given are $35 to $36, 50 slabs having been sold at the latter figure.

TIN PLATES.—A sale of 100 boxes are reported in Hong Kong.

STEEL.—200 tubs sold here.

EXCHANGES IN LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

			Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael.)	6 months sight.		6s. 1½d. to 6s. 2d.	6s. 2d. to 6s. 3d.
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	6	ditto	...	...
At Canton, At Hong Kong, At Macao	6	ditto	4s. 3d. to 4s. 3½d.	4s. 3½d. to 4s. 3¾d.
At Singapore	6	ditto	4s. 9½d.	4s. 10d.
At Manila	6	ditto	4s. 5d.	4s. 5d. to 4s. 6d.
At Batavia (guilders.)	6	ditto	...	...
At Colombo			...	...

The Exchange on India at Shanghai was 297 rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 227 per $100. Bar Silver at Shanghai 111.50 per 100 tls., and Hong Kong 6½ per cent. prem. The current quotation at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 84 tls. per $100, and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 24 to 25 per cent. discount.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN
SEASON 1862-63.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From June 1, to Nov. 30, 1862	31,012,392	30,080,150	15,674,687	78,529,523	54,105
Comparative period last season	15,680,872	22,393,959	18,552,462	58,297,430	36,141
TO UNITED STATES.					
From June 1, to Nov. 30, 1862	...	...	...	9,969,160	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	10,807,443	...
TO THE CONTINENT.					Bales.
From June 1, to Nov. 30	...	...	...	966,164	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	1,460,000	...
TO SAN FRANCISCO.				Packages.	
From June 1, to Nov. 30	...	...	...	17,305	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	21,598	...
TO AUSTRALIA.				Total lbs.	
From June 1, to Nov. 30	...	...	...	5,915,512	
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	6,048,500	...
TO GREAT BRITAIN.					
From 1843 to 1844	...	...	...	51,022,600	..
„ 1845 to 1846	...	...	...	57,334,200	18,604
„ 1850 to 1851	...	...	...	63,972,300	22,143
„ 1853 to 1854	...	...	...	77,327,800	61,980
„ 1855 to 1856	...	...	...	92,240,300	50,480
„ 1857 to 1858	...	...	...	76,990,255	68,311
„ 1858 to 1859	...	...	...	65,760,792	68,136
„ 1859 to 1860	...	...	...	85,560,452	64,163
„ 1860 to 1861	...	...	...	90,066,160	79,644
„ 1861 to 1862	...	...	...	109,854,040	70,199

The picul is 133⅓ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At SINGAPORE.—From England: Nov. 23, E. Thornton, from London; Dec. 6, Nile, from Liverpool; 8, Spanker, from Glasgow; 8, Edward and Jube, from Glasgow; 11, Frederick, from Hamburg; 19, Frederica, from Liverpool.

At BATAVIA.—From England: Nov. 12, Clara, from London; 16, Scheveningen, from Newcastle; 24, Maria Elizabeth, from London; Dec. 7, Willie, from London: 10, Humboldt, from Newcastle.

At SHANGHAI.—Nov. 24, Martaban; 27, Volunteer and Foam; 28th, Fairlie, from London; 30th, Pudsey Dawson, from Liverpool; Dec. 1, Dannebrog, from Cardiff; Friar Tuck, from Liverpool; 5th, Appeline, from Cardiff.

At HONG KONG.—Dec. 2, steamer Elgin, from Liverpool; 6th, King Lear, from Cardiff; 14, Anglo-danian, from Sunderland.

SAILED.

From BATAVIA.—Nov. 15, L'Oriental, to Liverpool; 16, Anna, to Holland; 13, Prinses Amelia, to Holland; 14, Walcheren, to Holland; 18, Jacobus Martinus, to Holland; 21, Susannah Elizabeth, to Holland; 23, La Bretagne, to France; 27, Peking, to Holland; 29, Alphonse le Cezard, to France; 30, Balie, to Holland; Dec. 4, Batavier, to Holland; 7, Scumbing, to Holland.

From SINGAPORE.—Nov. 25, H.M.S. Vulcan, to England; 27, Forerunner, to London; 27, Lincluden, to Liverpool; Dec. 6, John Paul, to Liverpool; Bride, for London; 13, Rewely, for London.

From SHANGHAI.—Nov. 28, Queen of Nations, for London; Dec. 1, Anglo-Saxon, for London; Havering, for Liverpool; 5, the Helenslee, for London.

From FOO-CHOW.—Dec. 9, Preston, for London.

From HONG KONG.—Dec. 14, Rowena, for London; 1, Isles of the South (from Macao), for London.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

HONG KONG.

Business in tonnage has materially increased during the past fortnight. The increased value of rice at the north has caused a demand for vessels to carry it, and consequently raised the price of charters hence to the rice ports. At present there are few unchartered vessels in this harbour, and those have refused the business offered. Some charters have been made from the rice ports to Europe at fair rates. At Foo-chow ships are filling up slowly for Great Britain at £3. Nominal rate to New York $12; little or no freight offering. At Amoy little doing for foreign ports, but small vessels for coast business are scarce and wanted. At Manila tonnage is plenty, and not wanted. At Shanghai rates still continue good for coast business, but the large fleet of ships keep down the rates. We quote as settlements:—Continent, Am. ship. 1,092 tons, hence to England, *via* Akyab, 4 per ton; Sourabaya, Dn. ship, 626 tons, hence to England, *via* Akyab, £4 per ton—if to the continent £4. 10s.; Wilhelm Ludwig, Ham. barque, 336 tons, to England or continent, *via* Akyab, £4 per ton; Lucy and Harriet, Ras. ship, 800 tons, Foo-chow to London, £3; Zingra, Br. ship, 500 tons, Foo-chow to Liverpool, £3; Storm King, Br. ship, 790 tons, hence to Liverpool, £3 for compressed cotton; Hotspur, Am. ship, 863 tons, on the berth, from Whampoa to New York, at $15 per ton; Imperial, Am. ship, 1,181 tons, hence to San Francisco, $14,000 in full; Ringleader, Am. ship, 800 tons, on the berth, from Foo-chow to New York, at $12 per ton.

SALES.—Viola, Br. steamer, 678 tons, 110-horse power, $85,000; Union, Br. steamer, 300 tons, private terms.

SHANGHAI.

Employment continuing abundant, and the North monsoon causing arrivals to fall off, the amount of shipping in harbour has sensibly decreased. The improvement in the market for rice, and the continued large export of cotton, combined with a fair coast trade, to furnish ample employment for vessels of all sizes, and prospects may be said to be encouraging. The following list of settlements will best indicate the nature of the business transacted:—For Liverpool, with cotton: Monsoon, Juandore, W. Fairburn, Gorilla, Express, and Zealandia, at £3 to £3. 5s. For London, the R. Henderson, and Napoleon III. have been laid on at current rates for tea and silk. For New York, the Oneida, Golden West, Mermaid, and Akmena are loading at current rates, but proceed very slowly. To London, tea £3, silk £8. 15s.; to Liverpool: tea and cotton, £3 to £3. 5s.; to New York: Tea $14, Silk $18; to Kanagawa: $5 per ton, 25 cents per picul; to Nagasaki, $4 per ton, 25 cents per picul; to Tientsin: 8 taels per ton—season over; Hankow: 8 taels per ton each way; to Foochow: $4 per ton, 15 cents per picul; to Amoy: Cotton, one dollar per bale; to Hong Kong: $1,10 per bale cotton, measurement $4 per ton.

HANKOW.

Steamers, taels 9 to 12 per ton.

NAGASAKI.

Improving to Shanghai, for silk $3.50 per ton. To Hong Kong, $5 per ton. To London, £2. 10s. nominal.

YOKUHAMA.

To Shanghai, for silk, $2½ to $3 per picul; measurement, $4½; to London, for silk, £4. 10s.; measurement, $5.10 per ton.

MANILA.

Continues abundant; we have no further charters to advise; the British ship Shand takes sugar and hemp for London or Liverpool; rate for the sugar has not transpired, for hemp £3. 10s. per ton. The French ship Anna Chatarine, which put back leaky, has completed her repairs, and will get away in about ten days. Last rates paid for United States $9 per ton of sugar, and $12 per 4 bales of hemp.

SINGAPORE.—There has been only a moderate supply of seeking tonnage placed on the market during the past fortnight, and rates of freight have undergone no change. For American vessels it is, however, very difficult to get any fair offers, as they are at present avoided. The Bride and Revely have sailed for London, leaving that berth empty. The Dora has been laid on for Liverpool and has greater part of her cargo engaged. She gets previous rates, say at £3 per ton for Gambier, Sago Flour and other dead weight, and £3. 10s. per ton for Pepper, Pearl Sago and similar light freight. At these rates the Spanker is loading for Glasgow and the Alchymist for London. The Eliza Thornton loads for London on owners' account. The Dannevirke (250 tons) has been chartered to load hence to Channel for orders, at £3. 15s. per ton for Hamburg, £4 per ton United Kingdom or Copenhagen, and £5 per ton if sent to the Mediterranean. The Odin (280 tons) loads for Gibraltar and a port in the Mediterranean at £2. 15s. per ton for Tin, and £4 per ton for Gambier, Pepper, &c. These two vessels take considerable supplies of Coffee. There has been a good demand for vessels to load at the rice ports, and £4 per ton, or even a trifle higher, would readily be given for neutral vessels to United Kingdom and Continent. American vessels, however, are only offered £3 per ton. The fol-

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lowing are recent charters: - Dutch, Guertje and Marie (711 tons), to load at one port, at £4 per ton, open charter: Bremen, A. H. Wills (997 tons), £3. 15s; American. Anna Sise (1.000 tons), £3 10s.

BATAVIA.

Continued arrivals of seeking vessels have caused freights to decline still further. For vessels to load at the rice ports, however, there is some inquiry and several have been chartered.

CASUALTIES, HONG KONG.

The British brig Layard had arrived from Tamsui, and reports the loss of the American barque Lucky Star, Captain Nelson, on the 30th November, from Shanghai November 20. bound to Manilla; thick weather had prevailed from the date of leaving Shanghai, and no sights had been taken; all hands were saved, but, as usual, as soon as they reached the shore, they were all stripped naked. The chief officer and four men arrived in Tamsui before the Layard left, and the brig was detained twenty-four hours in order to bring the whole of the crew away should they arrive The Layard was in the bad weather experienced on the 5th and 6th of November, and lost her jibboom and foretopgallant mast. Has made the run here from Tamsui in forty-eight hours, pilot to pilot. The following vessels are some of those laying in Tamsui:—Bonito, Pathfinder, Roska, Emilie, Gemini, and gun boat Snap. The Snake (despatch vessel) had arrived and sailed from Tamsui the day before the Layard arrived. Yjate Liong sailed in comapny.

The American barque Lillie arrived here this morning in a sad plight, having been in collision with the American ship Aurora last Tuesday morning. The Lillie has been very unfortunate; she is from New York, bound to Shanghai, but falling in with the gale of 5th and 6th November, had to put into Hong Kong, in consequence of her cargo of coals having shifted. She left as soon as refitted, and had just been out a fortnight when the collision took place, rendering it necessary for her to come back again. The Lillie was on the starboard tack, close hauled, heading N. ½ W. at about 8 A.M. on Tuesday morning in lat. 22.00, long 121.50. The Aurora was observed when about five miles off, coming away before the wind. The latter vessel does not appear to have attempted to alter her course, and when she came so close to the Lillie that collision was inevitable, the latter vessel's helm was put hard up, which caused the blow to be lessened. The damage to the Lillie is, loss of bowsprit, jibboom, foretopsail and topgallant yard, head rails, and everything loosened forward. The Aurora is not yet in the harbour, but we hear that she has not sustained any damage—certainly has not lost any spars.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From England and Continent to China: Nov. 13, Van der Palm, from Newcastle to Shanghai; 19, Albuera, London to Shanghai; 20, Cathay, Cardiff to Shanghai; Dec. 3, Race Horse, Plymouth to Hong Kong. From China to England: Nov. 10, Garrawalt, Shanghai to London; 13, Queen of the Ocean, Foo-chow to London; Chalmers, Foo-chow to London; 13, Portland, Foo-chow to London; 16, Langdale, Foo-chow to London. From Singapore to England: Nov 8, Eleanor Dixon, for Liverpool; 19, Ascendant, for London; 28, Walvisch, for London; Dec. 5, Forerunner, for London.

THE BISHOP OF LABUAN AND THE BORNEO PIRATES.

We have given in another part of our paper a letter written by the Bishop of Durham, animadverting on the conduct of the Bishop of Labuan for taking a part in the fight with the pirates in the month of May last. We hope shortly to give the letter which the Archbishop of Canterbury has written on the subject. Meanwhile it may interest those of our readers who are not fully acquainted with all the circumstances of the case to read the following narrative, written in defence of Dr. Macdougal. It is condensed from a pamphlet signed "C. J. B.," which we received some time since from the office of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. After describing the combat, an account of which appeared in our columns when the news was first received in England, the writer goes on to say:—

"The Bishop has openly avowed the part that he took in this matter. He remained on deck and shared in the fight until the sinking of the first of the three pirate vessels gave a moral assurance of victory to his friends. He then betook himself to the care of the wounded. If the propriety of his conduct is to be questioned, it is to be remembered that when he embarked on board the *Rainbow*, it was without the remotest expectation of what afterwards happened—that he was in the line of duty, and his mission wholly a peaceful one - that once on board the ship he had no option but to return with her—that he could not have left her—and that, even had he been able to do so, he would not have been justified in leaving his friends when going into action, without that assistance which he, as an experienced surgeon, was alone of the party competent to give—that the conflict in the second engagement was between eight Europeans with fifteen natives, and three prahus, each carrying three long brass swivel cannon, called lelahs, and each containing between forty and fifty fighting men, well armed with rifles and muskets, and sixty or seventy captives—that the release and rescue of these captives from their oppressors was a sacred duty incumbent upon the crew of the ship in which the Bishop was a passenger,—that he had no choice but either to go below, and so diminish the chance of overcoming the common enemy, or join his fellow voyagers against them. When he chose the latter alternative, it must be left to the impartial judgment of all men whether he was justified in shedding blood by the most cogent plea which can justify it, that of self-defence. His letter to *The Times* is dated May 27th, while the engagement took place on the 23rd, and was written at the request of the Rajah Muda, and in his stead, in haste to save the mail. It describes a naval engagement in naval terms, and was intended to induce the Government of this country to make some effort to put down piracy on the coast of Borneo, and in that object may be considered to have been successful. Had more time been allowed him, he would, no doubt have been more guarded in his language; but, after the calmest consideration, he is satisfied that the course he took was the only one which was open to him."

On the 11th of September, in reply to a letter of a friend on the subject, he writes:—

"I had no choice. It became my stern, unmistakeable duty as a man, and a Christian, to do what I did. I believe that the Archbishop of Canterbury would have felt and done the same had he been in my place. I grieve indeed heartily at the necessity imposed upon me then, but I am sure that the good Lord, whose providence brought me into such a position, will not lay to my charge any blood that I may have shed. Sure I am, too, that those saved by me far outnumbered those I hurt—by curing the wounded, and by preventing others from firing at helpless men in the water, as well as by directing my attention, when I did use my rifle, solely to keeping down the fire of their brass guns, which was what we had to fear - for had they shaken us by their fire, and succeeded in their plan of boarding, not a soul of us would have lived to tell the tale."

And, again, in a letter of the 12th of September, addressed to the Bishop of London, and with an extract from which the compiler of this paper has been favoured, after regretting 'that he had incautiously given offence to tender and scrupulous minds by the part that he had to take in the pirate's action,' he writes:—

"I certainly should not have been the chronicler of the affair, but that my poor friend Brooke, who had lost his wife a few days before, was not in a state of body or mind to write it for himself, and I could hardly refuse to write it for him, which I did hastily to save the mail. It is a mistake for people to say that I was voluntarily there. I was not. I had no choice but to go in the steamer, which was on her way back to Sarawak, when I was thus brought into this position There was no help for it but to fight for my life, and to set as good an example as I could to others . . . for the slightest failure or wavering on our parts would have cost us all our lives without doubt. Indeed, so confident were the pirates of taking us, that they were actually quarrelling among themselves about the division of the spoil they expected to get from us. . . . My own conscience does not condemn me, though I have deeply grieved, and am sincerely sorry, that I was obliged to do as I did."

There can be but little fear that the example set by the Bishop should be too often followed, for the circumstances were so exceptional that it would seem almost impossible that they should be repeated. But should any other clergyman, whether a Bishop or Presbyter, find himself thus situated—compelled to fight for the lives of himself and his companions, as well as for the rescue of captives thus oppressed and ready to perish; should he thus play a manly part, and, when the fight is over, with unshaken hand and nerve devote himself for hours, with practised skill, to heal the wounded, friend and foe alike—he might well look for the admiration of his countrymen as well as for the approval of his own conscience. Should he further, while under the excitement of such an action, which men who live peaceful lives at home can hardly estimate, and writing at the request of those on whom the duty would in the first place fall, describe in terms somewhat more terse and racy than would be suggested to persons whose experience had been wholly clerical, the varied and stirring incidents of the fight, he might expect that even for this he should not be hardly judged by the rules of conventionalism, and might say, as has said the Bishop of Labuan—"People in England cannot judge for us in these cases, and we must be content to act according to our duty and our conscience, and leave the issue in God's hands."

DR. GORDON ON TIEN-TSIN.

The new literary journal "The Reader," has the following graphic piece of criticism on Dr. Gordon's work, "China from a Medical Point of View," lately reviewed in our columns:—

"The special value of the book is, that it is, for the most part, an exhaustive account of one spot in China, Tien-tsin, and the vast alluvial garden which surrounds it. And to have seen one place, and drawn it accurately and completely, is to have done far better work toward opening up our knowledge of China than if Dr. Gordon had done what the title proclaims him, most unfairly, to have done—added another work to the many general sketches of a country of which no one knows more than a few isolated points—all written, save Mr. Fortune's excellent book, on the principle of the man who knew all about George the Third, because the king had once spoken to him, and told him to get out of the way. Advice to get out of the way has been as yet the chief information which Europeans have obtained from the Chinese; and the peculiarity of Dr. Gordon's book is, that he has—one cannot say enjoyed, but—used, the rare opportunity of a residence of many months in one spot of that vast North-eastern province of China, utterly unknown to us till the successful expedition to Peking. Here he is at home, and here his drawing of facts is admirable. Without striving after smart writing or dashing generalizations, he is picturesque, and even poetical, from mere accuracy, as he draws the boundless brown winter flats, over which dust and frost exterminate, for several months, the faintest trace of vegetation; almost the only living animal being the flocks of sand-grouse whirring to and fro over the desert; the complete hybernation of the people; the curious stores of roots and fruit packed in subterranean ice-chambers; the actually

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curious stores of flowering bulbs and plants, and dwarf trees, packed in subterranean hot-houses; the sudden return of spring, the fields swarming with labourers—poor enough indeed, from the extreme cheapness of labour, but for that very reason cultivating the ground with a minute care unknown in England,—and shaming the English agriculturist in one particular at least, that, however miserable, their misery has not yet tempted them to brutalise their wives and daughters by employing them in the drudgery of the farm. Dr. Gordon's account of the return of vegetation; of the sudden filling of the markets with flowers; of the strange succession of crops, at first suited to our own temperate climate, and then, as the summer heat comes rapidly on, of a class altogether tropical; and his observations on the geology and botany, and climate of the district—in fact, the three chapters, vi., vii., and viii. (the first of which is oddly entitled the 'topography,' instead of the 'agriculture,' of Tien-tsin) form the most instructive and satisfactory bit of fresh nature-painting which our travellers have sent us home for several years past. His remarks and statistics on hospitals, and on diseases in general—more especially on those incident to our troops—are, no doubt, as valuable to the medical man as his non-medical remarks are to the general reader."

THE TREATY WITH THE KING OF BURMAH.

The *Phœnix*, an Indian paper, of December 11, says:—"So many contradictory statements have recently appeared in the local journals of the result of Colonel Phayre's mission to Ava, that we have been sadly at a loss for grounds for a conclusion on the somewhat important question—Has or has not the King of Ava signed a treaty of commerce? Our contemporary, a few days back, published a telegram from Akyab, to the purport that Colonel Phayre was at that port, on his way up to Calcutta, with the coveted treaty in his pocket. A day or two later there appeared a Burmah letter in another journal, stating that the King had, instead of signing, told Colonel Phayre to go back and look at the moon, and remember Ava when that luminary was full! Yesterday, however, a Rangoon journal that reached us positively announced that a treaty had been signed, and we suppose we must believe that it has been so. . . . .

A treaty of this character is likely to bring about a war with the native state in less than three years. Traders will penetrate into the country, and some, because they will not be allowed to have things their own way, will get up a case against the native court, and then, as happened in Lord Dalhousie's time, a hot-headed officer at the head of a flotilla, or some other description of force, will be deputed to demand explanations, and without waiting for explanations of any character, will take fresh umbrage, mayhap because too small a state umbrella had been sent for his use, and—will fire 'the first shot in anger,' and then there will be another Burmese war, and more annexation. And to an Empire already too large to be compact, will be added another province not worth a tithe of the money its conquest will have cost—money which should have been expended, for the benefit of trade, and the good of the people generally in opening up India Proper, by means of roads, tramroads, canals and railways. There is to be no British resident at the Court of Ava, only a Consul. No official valuing his own peace of mind and comfort should accept the appointment, even though the salary attached prove something very grand. He will not be at his post very long before most newspapers at this side of India—not to mention those of Rangoon—will ring with complaints of his 'imbecility,' his 'obstructiveness,' and his 'subservience' to the native Court. It will be his duty to see the provisions of the treaty respected by his own countrymen, and true Briton-like he will do his duty, and—get abused and held up to public obloquy, as Mr. Alcock at Japan has been, and as every Consul too conscientious not to do his duty has ever been."

In the *Friend of India* of Dec. 22nd we read:—

"Colonel Phayre's success in obtaining a commercial treaty from the King of Burmah is a most important fact. There is only one serious drawback to the treaty, that the King declines to surrender his frontier duties. This, however, will doubtless be conceded in time, and as true free-traders we at once abolish ours. The treaty was signed at Mandalay on the 10th November by our Envoy and by the Maghway Woongyee, the Prime Minister of the King. Colonel Phayre was decorated with the highest Burmese honour, the Order of the Golden Chain, and the Catholic Bishop Bgandet, who was present, with, strange to say, a golden cross. A consular agent will be established in Mandalay the moment the ratified treaties are exchanged."

On this subject the *Standard* writes:—

"The commercial treaty with Burmah is the first important act of Lord Elgin in India. Hitherto the King of Burmah has taken the foreign trade of that country entirely to himself. For the future the trade will be thrown open, under certain conditions, to all comers. Hitherto foreigners have been excluded from all those parts of the empire not in British possession. For the future foreigners will be permitted to come and go as they do elsewhere. The change will be productive of benefits, in more ways than one, both to Britain and Burmah. The 'Golden Foot' will find itself planted more firmly on the soil than it has ever been before, and reaping from free commerce profits far more considerable than it had ever derived from the monopoly. The British power will gain a new field for trade and a new security in politics. Our relations with the Burmese have never been of a satisfactory character. We have fought with them and taken whole provinces from them; and however justifiable may have been our wars, however necessary our annexations, it is difficult to teach a people with whom you deal in this manner that you have the best possible intentions and are acting for their good. It is greatly to the credit, therefore, of the Burmese monarch, that he has consented to sink old jealousies, and inaugurate a liberal policy towards his former foes; and it is equally honourable to Colonel Phayre, who has had the conduct of the negociations, that he has brought them to so successful an issue. It must be confessed that the conditions of the treaty are not altogether satisfactory. Indeed, in India we find that the feeling among our countrymen is by no means in favour of Colonel Phayre's diplomacy, and all kinds of difficulties and disasters are freely foretold. Not only is the treaty condemned as giving undue advantages to Burmah, but its utter impracticability is confidently maintained, and one writer goes so far as to declare that its natural effect will be to produce another war with Burmah in three years. With regard to the balance of advantage being on the side of Burmah, we may safely conclude that but for this concession there would have been no treaty at all; and the question remains whether it was not wise to effect an arrangement of the kind upon almost any terms, trusting to future endeavours to render them more satisfactory. The next objection has more force. In order to carry out the conditions of the treaty we are told it will be necessary for the King of Burmah to establish an effective cordon of preventives, not so much to prevent smuggling into his dominions, which he would undoubtedly prevent and punish as far as he could, but to prevent smuggling out of his dominions, which he would have no particular object in preventing, and could not prevent if he had, and which we should have no power to prevent ourselves. Considering that as goods which are exported into Pegu or British Burmah will pay a duty as heretofore of ten per cent., and as the same goods on entering British Burmah will be subject to a duty of only one per cent., it is obvious that there will be an advantage of nine per cent. in smuggling the goods in question back from Burmah Proper for sale to our own subjects. The temptation given to fraud is thus very great, and it is certainly unfortunate that the Burmese Government has not the same object as the British in repressing its effects.

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That there are difficulties to be surmounted in cementing our new relations with Burmah is beyond a doubt. The smuggling difficulty is very likely to be a very serious one. Then, if we agree with the King, it is by no means so clear that the King will agree with certain parties in the State. Like the Tycoon in Japan, he is far more advanced in his policy than most of the principal persons in his kingdom. The war party, led by the Prince of Ava, is directly opposed to all intercourse with foreigners, and therefore to all the objects of the treaty; and from this quarter it is more than likely that danger will arise. Fortunately, however, the King of Burmah has no 'spiritual' monarch over him like the Tycoon in Japan, and he has entered into the treaty of his own free will, assured of the soundness of the policy which he has adopted. If he meets with any serious opposition he will probably call upon his British allies for assistance, of which he may also be glad to avail himself against several warlike neighbours, who are just now giving him a great deal of trouble. Co-operation of this kind cannot fail to give us a firmer footing in the country, and enable us to make better terms for our commerce. There is no reason for any aggressive measures; but this is certain—that our position in India renders it imperative that we should be upon friendly terms with all native States, unless we wish to take the responsibility of quarrelling with them, and being forced into embarrassing annexations. Against these evils a commercial alliance is the surest guarantee. There is a class of politicians in this country whose main principle seems to be that of letting everything alone. This is very easy in theory but very difficult in practice, especially as regards our intercourse with Eastern nations. Our empire in India is looked upon with a jealouseye by more than one power on the Continent; and while Russia is making slow but sure advances towards us in the North, France is prosecuting an unremitting course of intrigue with the same object in the East. It is probable that our future difficulties will be with our European rivals rather than our Asiatic subjects. It behoves us, therefore, to cultivate the most cordial relations with the native States, and this work, we believe, has been not inadequately begun in Burmah."

Continental Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The Emperor of the French opened the Session in person on Monday, the 12th inst. His Majesty commenced a long and temperate speech by remarking that, "to have anticipated the time for dissolution, fixed by the Constitution, would have been an act of ingratitude." In allusion to China and Cochin-China he said that in five years he, with their assistance, had proved "that there was no country, however distant, where an attempt against the honour of France could remain unpunished." Two new provinces had been secured, a vast territory had been thrown open in the Far East, "and, what was better than conquests, they had acquired claims to the sympathy of the people without losing the confidence of the Governments." He had held interviews with many sovereigns, had "tried to obliterate the remembrance of civil discords," had "increased the importance of the great bodies of the State," and had given up a valuable prerogative. It would be necessary to vote a grant for the people distressed by the cotton famine, for the Maritime Powers had not acceded to his proposal for mediation; and he would remind them to tell their fellow citizens to avoid conflicts. "They must send to the Chamber men who, like the present deputies, accept the present system without reserve, and prefer serious deliberations to sterile discussions." The speech was little applauded in the Chamber, and was coldly received in Paris.

The French Government, it is said, has resolved to appoint a commission to inquire into the laws affecting the succession to landed property. At present, by an entail stricter than in Scotland, every child inherits, and the consequent sub-division is killing agriculture. The pauper *ouvrier* cannot keep cattle or purchase guano, and sometimes finds ploughing impossible from the small size of his fields. The councils of the Departments have formally condemned the system, which, however, it will be exceedingly difficult to reform.

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Notwithstanding the disease which has affected the silk-worm in France for the last ten years, the value of the silk goods exported last year exceeded the exports of the year 1861 by 18 per cent. The Government, being aware of the importance of the silk trade, and of the necessity of counteracting the disease among silkworms, have made a grant to a special envoy to proceed to China and Cochin-China to procure fresh seed. The silk-growers have addressed a vote of thanks to M. Drouyn de Lhuys for the interest he has taken in their welfare.

Mgr. Darboy, Bishop of Nancy, is appointed to the archiepiscopal see of Paris, vacant by the decease of Cardinal Morlot.

The effective force of the army for the present year is reported to be as follows:—Interior, 338,562; Algeria, 55,285; Italy, 16,950; China, 915; Cochin-China, 1,179; Mexico, 27,945; total, 440,836. By deducting 20,000 men of the classes of 1856, 1857, and 1858, inscribed in the reserve by an order issued on December 19, 1862, the total effective force is reduced to 420,836 men.

Captain Tricault, of the Imperial navy, aide-de-camp of the Minister of Marine, is about to leave Paris to convey the ratification of the treaty of peace to Cochin-China.

La France makes the following announcement:—"We are informed that France is about to take possession of Obok, a point on the Red Sea, in proximity to the Straits of Babel Mandeb. The steam frigate *Hermione* has, it is said, been charged to carry this into effect. Obok is admirably situate for a coal station, and the necessary works will shortly be commenced there."

The distressed state of the labouring classes in France seems at length to have engaged public attention, and the *Moniteur* announces that, independently of the subscriptions opened for the workmen of the Seine Inferieure, the Emperor has contributed 100,000f. to be distributed among the different manufacturing towns.

The new Prussian Ambassador to the Court of the Tuileries, Count Goltz, had a private audience of the Emperor on the 17th, to deliver his credentials. In reply to the friendly expressions of Count Goltz, on the part of his Government, the Emperor said that ever since his interview with the King of Prussia he had always desired that their relations should become more friendly.

The death of Said Pasha has occasioned a great fall at Paris in the securities of the Suez Canal Company, in consequence of the belief generally entertained that his successor is less inclined to favour French than English interests.

The Naval Department advertises for tenders to convey an iron floating-dock from Glasgow to Saigon in Cochin-China. The basin, which will be shipped in separate sections, will weigh about 2,500 tons, including the pumps, chains, anchors, steam-engines, and other parts. The vessels to be tendered must be A 1 at Lloyd's. Further information may be obtained of the French Consul at Glasgow, but the tenders must be sent in to the Imperial Ministry for the Navy and Colonies at Paris on or before the 5th of February next.

Admiral Bonard, the Commander-in-Chief at Saigon, has addressed the following circular to Go-Cong:—

"Instead of pacifically executing the treaty, the people of Go-Cong appear desirous of exhausting my patience. Whilst I abstain from committing any acts of hostility against them and their partisans, hoping that they will return to reason, they, on the contrary, excite to disobedience to the Emperor of Hué and to revolt against the Emperor of the French. So soon as the pacific overtures attempted by the viceroy Phan-tan-Giang, and those of my envoy Ba-thnom, shall have been without visible result, recourse will be had to arms, and the coercive blockade will commence with energy against the whole of Go-Cong which has not submitted. All communication will be interdicted. All the boats which shall fall into our power will be destroyed. All the men taken in arms and in open rebellion will be summarily punished, and the rice crops seized. In a word, the vessels charged with the coercive blockade will do all the injury possible to the implacable enemy, without entering on any expeditions into the interior. So soon as I shall be informed that the aggressive conduct of that people is not at an end, in spite of all the concessions made out of commiseration for the peaceable part of the people, the different commanders of the partial blockade will be ordered to resort to coercion on all the space blockaded without going beyond the province of Mytho. If those means do not suffice to restore order before the end of the year the prefecture of Go-Cong will be a desert. Make known my will to the insurgents. "BONARD."

RUSSIA.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 18.

A letter from Orenburg says that during the last winter and summer the quantity of cotton that arrived there from Bockhara in Central Asia amounted to 416,000 poods of 40 lbs each, loaded upon 26,000 camels. The importation this year will be probably much more considerable, as no less than 50,000 camels loaded with 100,000 bales, with about 800,000 poods of cotton, had arrived at Kazala, the frontier station. A part of this quantity had already been transferred to wagons, the arrival of which may be expected early in the spring. No sales had, at the date of the letter, been effected, so that it was impossible to quote prices; nor was it known what quantity of cotton might be expected to arrive from China by the land frontier.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 22nd.

Hitherto the appointment of the new Colonial Minister has not been made, and Mr. Betz, the Finance Minister, continues to hold the office provisionally. Of course there is no end of rumours and conjectures on the subject, amongst which the most probable combination is, that Mr. Betz will become definitively the Minister for the Colonies, and be succeeded in the Finance Department by Mynheer Bachiene, hitherto Member of the Council of State. But this uncertainty is productive of great inconvenience in carrying on the public service, and was rather severely commented on in the Report of the Commissioners for examining the Bill before the Second Chamber for granting a provisional credit for the Colonial Department, which was proposed to be taken for six months, but in consequence of the above-mentioned feeling, was reduced by the Chamber to three. Many important measures are shelved for the present; for instance, the disposal of the Colonial Surplus Revenue, and the Bill for sanctioning the concession granted for the construction of railroads in Java, cannot be proceeded with in the absence of a responsible Minister for the Colonies. In the meantime the First Chamber, which had adjourned after its successful effort to negative the Colonial Budget, has been convened to meet again this week to deliberate on the other Bills sent up from the Lower Chamber.

The last number of the *Staatsblad*, No. 198, contains a Royal Decree ordering the publication of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation concluded between this country and the kingdom of Siam.

Mr. Gevers Deynoot, Member of the Second Chamber of the States General, was a passenger in the ill-fated *Colombo* wrecked on the island of Minicoy, in consequence of which he has lost all his valuable papers, as well as a large number of presents intended for his numerous friends in this country.

Intelligence has been received here that sixteen of the young Japanese expected here, as already announced in a former letter, have left Decima on board the Dutch ship *Calypso*, Captain G. Poolman, and will touch at Java. Among them are some officers of the Japanese artillery, infantry, and navy, who will prosecute their studies at the University of Leyden, but there are also several young men of intelligence but inferior rank of life, who will learn practically in Holland the trade of tailors, shoemakers, bookbinders, carpenters, &c. It was mentioned in the letters from Decima that trade was improving, probably in consequence of its being known for a certainty that the other new ports were not to be opened for the present to foreign commerce.

Among the papers lately presented to the States-General by the Government, is a despatch from the Acting Governor-General of Netherlands India, dated October 12th, 1861, with several annexes concerning the farming of the opium trade in Java. In the accompanying missive of the Colonial Minister, he states that the prohibition against importing and possessing opium is declared applicable to a part of Bantam, to the so-called mountain districts in Tagal, to the districts of Dayaloekoer, Madjenang, and Pegadingan, in the Regency of Tjilatjap (Residency of Banjoemaas), and to the whole of the Assistant Residency of Banjoewangie, as the most simple and practical way of putting an end to the demoralising effects on the moral and physical constitution of the natives by the use and consumption of this poisonous drug. But notwithstanding all the efforts of the Dutch authorities in Java, it is no secret that a considerable quantity of opium is grown there, and still more smuggled in, and it is to prevent this in future that the above prohibition is now enforced in the most stringent manner.

The late Duke Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar, who had spent his whole life in the military service of this country, appears to have been very popular everywhere, for the movement commenced at the Hague for the purpose of erecting a monument

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to his memory has not only extended to this city, as well as Rotterdam, Utrecht, and other large places, but in many little towns with only a few thousand inhabitants. Committees have been formed with great success, and considerable donations are pouring in from all quarters. To facilitate the movement, the King has granted exemption of postage on all correspondence between the several district committees and the Central Board at the Hague.

In confirming the intelligence communicated in my last letter that orders have been given to shut up the recruiting office, under Colonel Strakker, at Altona, for enlisting Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes for military service in the East Indies, I have to add that the reason given for that measure is that enlisting in the United States Army appears to be more popular at present, and hard knocks and active campaigning in America have greater charms for enterprising young men than the comparatively more quiet life in Netherlands India. Another consideration is the expense, for it is calculated that each recruit sent out to India costs, with his equipment, passage, and bounty, at least 1,500 florins.

Amongst the latest acquisitions at the Zoological Gardens of the Society *Natura ars Magistra* in this city are two tigers and two wild cats, landed from the *Cortgene* from Padang, and a variegated tiger brought over in the *Aldebaran*, Captain Meyboom, from Java. There was a second one shipped, but it died on the passage when entering our cold Northern latitudes.

The Netherlands Trading Company (for the Colonial Department) advertises for tenders for the delivery of 1,500 iron bedsteads and various other objects for the use of the troops in Netherlands India. The conditions may be seen at the company's offices in this city, and agencies at the outposts. The contracts will be awarded on the 30th inst.

Colonel von Siebold, the celebrated author of many valuable works on the Natural History of Japan, and who has again been travelling for the last two years in that interesting and imperfectly-known country, arrived last week at the Hague, and has now proceeded to join his family, who are residing at the University of Bonn, on the Rhine.

Amongst the late arrivals in this city is the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon. He has not yet preached here, and I am not able to say if he intends to do so.

A telegram has been received at the Colonial Office dated Buitenzorg, December 13, announcing that the public sales advertised had been held, the coffee realising 42fl. 56 cents, and the sugar fetching 15fl. 37 cents on the average.

A letter from Helvoetsluys states that the steam-frigate *Ardjoena*, which was employed last summer to bring over from England the Japanese Ambassadors, is undergoing thorough repairs at that port, preparatory to being commissioned in the month of May for foreign service. It is not yet known to what destination she will be sent, nor who will be appointed to the command.

The three screw-steamers, *Dommel*, *Delfzyl*, and *Stavoren*, are to be commissioned on the 1st of April at the same port; the two former for the East Indies, and the third probably for Surinam.

H.N.M. steam-frigate *Zeeland* is under orders to leave Vlissingen at the end of this month. She will first proceed to the Mediterranean to carry out the portrait of the King as a present to the Bey of Tunis, after which she will probably be ordered to Netherlands India.

At the royal dockyard of Nieuwe Deep great activity is also perceptible. The screw-steamer *Metalem Kruis* is to be commissioned in the month of May, and the screw-corvetee *Princess Amelia* in June; whilst the fourth-class screw-steamers *Bommelerwaard* and *Maas and Waal*, expected at that port from Amsterdam, are to be sent round to Helvoetsluys to be commissioned there.

Despatches have been received from the *Djambi*, Capt.-Lieut. van Rees, from this country to Netherlands India (*vid* Australia) dated the 22nd ult., at sea. All well on board. She had picked up the English ship *Orlando*, from St. Michaels to Hull, dismasted at sea, and carried her into the nearest port.

PERSONAL.—Major J. B. Auffmorth, of the E.I. infantry, now on leave of absence in this country, has been permitted, at his own request, to retire from the service with a pension for life.

Mr. H. W. Balzar, officer in the Forest Department in Netherlands India, now in this country on leave of absence, has been permitted to retire from the service on a pension.

Second Lieut. J. J. de Hart, R.N., is promoted to the rank of first lieutenant.

Mr. P. L. de Munnick, for many years agent in this city for the Colonial Department, has been permitted to resign his appointment with a life pension of 1,293 florins per annum.

The under-mentioned lieutenants in the E.I. Artillery are under orders to embark at Nieuwe Deep at the end of this month on board the chartered ship *New Holland*:—Capt. J. E. Tuk, for Java; B. Lamberts, L. C. Dugies, M. B. van Slee, and W. Broese van Groenau.

Lieut. D. M. de Laat de Kanter, and Sub.-Lieut. J. A. de Gelder, both R.N., employed in Netherlands India, have received the King's permission to retire from the naval service.

Lieut. D. H. Pluym Mentz, of the E.I. Artillery, is under orders to embark at Rotterdam at the end of this month on board the chartered ship *Grange Nassau*, Captain Strang van Hees, for Batavia.

Lieut. W. L. Gericke, R.N., of H.M. steam frigate *Zeeland*, is placed on the non-activity list, and succeeded by Lieut. A. Baron van Collet d'Escury, R.N.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.—P. M. van Laren, to be Assistant-Resident at the disposal of the Resident of Soerakarta; G. Hoven, to be secretary of the Java Bank; H. E. de Vogel, to be Resident of Japara; P. F. Couperus, non-activity list C.S., to be Resident of Bezoeki; C. G. Hullman, to be member of the Court of Justice at Sourabaya; P. A. Gysbers, to be secretary of the Residency in the Lampong districts.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.—A. Robertson, magistrate in the Residency of Banca; A. C. Andreas, Controller of Revenues and Cultures; H. Rochussen, secretary of the Java Bank; Captain H. Hubeck, E.I. Infantry, with claim to a pension.

Colonel E. C. F. Happe, commandant of the First Military Division of Java, is placed at the disposal of the military department.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Kosmopoliet*, Capt. Bauten, at Amsterdam, from Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Rooyaris and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Overdyk and six children, Mr. and Mrs. Rochemont, three children and servant; Messrs Decker, De Perpoucher, and Blom; twenty passported soldiers.

Per *Haamstede*, Capt. van Zaamen, at Zieriksee, from Batavia: Mr. Keuchenius; six passported soldiers.

PASSENGERS OUTWARDS.

Per *Louise Kronprincess van Zweden*, Capt. van der Linden, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Messrs. G. H. Boelhouwer, F. H. Froester, and H. Kok.

Per *Oceaan*, Capt. Doekzen, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Messrs. Huet, Bergsma, Canneman, Kielstra, and Rombouts.

Per *Mathilde*, Capt. Fekkes, to Samarang: Mr. A. Ferzenaar and Mr. H. le Jolle.

Per *Emergans*, Capt. Smit, from Rotterdam to Sourabaya: Mr. H. J. ten Have, Miss P. Offers.

COMMERCIAL.

COFFEE.—A sale of 10,000 bags of Sumatra, ex *Paul Johan*, from Padang, at 44½ cents, in a lump to one house, has made a great sensation here, as it is but seldom that transactions of such magnitude should occur among our private merchants. This sale in conjunction with the favourite accounts of the markets in the East Indies and at Rio Janeiro has had a favourite influence on all descriptions of coffee here, the market is firmer, and prices have a tendency to rise. Good ordinary Java of favourite numbers easily finds purchasers at an advance on the company's sale prices.

TEA.—Firm, but dealings limited. Next week 220 chests of Finest Souchong, and 100 do. of Finest Flowery Pekoe will be brought to the hammer; the former is estimated by the brokers to be worth 175 cents, and the Pekoe 225 cents.

SUGAR.—There have been some considerable sales of Java, but at depressed prices, which may be taken at 1 to 1½ fl. below the November sale. Amongst the transactions are 282 kranjangs, No. 11½, half good and half soft quality at 28½ fl.; 394 krs., No. 15, fine, at 33½ fl.; 635 krs. No. 11, soft and damp, at 27½ fl.; 530 krs. ex *Kosmopoliet*, No. 14, at 32 fl.; 716 krs., ex *L. A. Bang*, No. 18, fine, at 37½ fl., to be received on board; 178 krs. of Sourabaya, No. 15, soft at 32½ fl.; 201 krs. of do., No. 10½, at 26 fl., to be received on board, and 1,200 krs. ex *Bulgersteyn*, at secret prices.

The refined market is quite inanimate and prices nominal.

RICE.—Is looking up. The finer descriptions of cleaned grain are in good request and command high prices. The attention of dealers is now fixed on a cargo of 13,600 bags of Java table rice just arrived at Rotterdam per *Wave Queen*, and of which 1,500 bags have already been sold, realising the figure of 17½ fl., at which price importers are reluctant to sell any more, as the quality is remarkably good, and the high rate does not appear to frighten purchasers.

SPICES.—There is less demand for cinnamon, but No. 3 quality being scarce, still finds eager purchasers. Nutmegs No. 1 of 1862 crop are offered at easier rates. Pepper steady; in a few days 250 bags of Sumatra will be sold by auction.

TIN.—About 10,000 blocks of Banca have found purchasers at 69 fl. at which price there are still sellers.

HIDES.—2,000 Java ox ex *Broedertrouw*, and 1,000 Java buffalo ex *Catharina* have been sold by importers at full prices. Arrivals: 4,500 ex *L. A. Bang* from Samarang, 452 ex *Frans and Elise* from Batavia, 7,000 ex *Lady Egidia* from Samarang, and 698 ox and 301 buffalo ex *Paul Johan* from Padang.

INDIGO.—In fair request, but there is no alteration in the values.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

A REGISTER is kept of the addresses of all persons connected with the FAR EAST, and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the office or by letter

Any information required by Subscribers, in reference to Commercial or General matters in CHINA, JAPAN, SINGAPORE, *and other parts of the* FAR EAST, *will be supplied on application at the Office, where files may be seen of the Journals published in those countries.*

Post-office orders should be made payable to the PUBLISHER at the Lombard-street Office

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, TUESDAY, JAN. 27, 1863.

THE FRENCH IN COCHIN-CHINA.

THE progress of the French in Cochin China has all along been regarded with indifference by the leading journal of Europe. "We are not much interested," says *The Times*, "in "the occupation of three provinces and an island in Cochin-"China. If France establishes a flourishing colony in Eastern "Asia, we shall be as much benefited by her energy as we "should be harmed by a forcible extension of her limits in "Europe." We differ altogether from this opinion. The aim of the French is, and ever has been, occupation, and not colonisation. The former they understand, of the latter they are entirely ignorant. It is not probable that Cochin-China will ever be of great value to France in a commercial point of view, but in forming military settlements in that important country she secures for herself a commanding position in the Far East, and would be able, in case of war, to strike a deadly blow at our commerce in the China seas. For such a purpose as this the geographical position of Cochin-China affords every possible advantage, and within its magnificent harbours a large navy would find space and safety. France has always been fully alive to the importance of the position, but, in spite of many former efforts, has only now succeeded, on a most frivolous pretext, in gaining, by force of arms, what she could not secure by treaty. Many years ago Mr. CRAWFURD said he had reason to believe that Cochin-China would fall an easier prey to the attack of a European Power than any other considerable kingdom of Asia, and that a force of five thousand European troops and a squadron of a few sloops-of-war would be quite sufficient for the conquest, and even for the permanent maintenance of the whole empire. Mr. CRAWFURD added, with what we fear future events will prove to be a singular pre science:—

"Were Cochin-China and the countries dependent upon it "placed under the skilful rule of a European Government, "according to the scheme which the French appear to have "had in view, I am led to think, judging from the docile cha-"racter of the people, the fertility and resources of many parts "of the kingdom, the numerous fine harbours belonging to "other parts, and the centrical and favourable position of the "whole, that in time a power might be established in that "country more troublesome and dangerous to our Indian com-"merce and empire than it is easy to imagine could arise in "any other situation, or under any other circumstances."

The immediate aim of the French is to obtain command of the entire valley of the Cambodia. That river is one of the largest and finest in Asia, and is said to be navigable for a distance of several hundred miles. Running up into the centre of South-West China, it commands Cochin-China, Siam, and Burmah. Already the whole trade of the Cambodia is placed under the control of France by the occupation of Mitho, and if the French understood how to improve their commercial advantages, they would no doubt gain immensely as purveyors to the markets of India and China. Through this channel the commerce of Western China lies open to French enterprise. We have often pointed out this before, and urged the importance of gaining direct intercourse with Yun-nan and Se-chuen by way of Pegu, before the trade with those rich and thickly-populated provinces was monopolised by France. We do not, however, much anticipate such a brilliant and peaceable result from the occupation of Cochin-China. We expect rather to hear, as we already have heard, of naval and military stations, of subjugation and annexation. The extract given in another portion of our columns from the "Yellow-book," states that the expedition to Cochin-China was for the purpose of vindicating the rights of humanity and religion, but it is perfectly clear from the same document that the present aims of France in that region have but little connection either with religion or humanity. In this official statement we read that Admiral BONARD is actively engaged in the organisation of the country, that the lighthouse of Cape St. Jaques "looks like a brilliant sign of a definite possession" of Cochin-China on the part of France; and in another place we are told of the facilities which exist for dominating over a people "whose institutions have more than one analogy with those of France." It matters little to the French EMPEROR or people, at what loss of life the war is carried on, or how much it will cost to become the sole rulers of the country. To become a power in the Far East, to possess a voice equal to our own in Eastern politics, to find a field of action for the army, to satisfy in some degree that martial glory so dear to the heart of the Gaul, these and other obvious motives account for the interest manifested in France, at the successes of the French arms in Cochin-China.

THE TREATY WITH BURMAH.

THE importance of opening up trade with Western China has been again and again brought before to our readers in the columns of this journal. We have dwelt upon the subject so frequently because we have felt that to gain access to those vast inland provinces of the Chinese Empire, which are at present debarred from our commerce, would prove a magnificent success, and that when accomplished, as eventually it must be, our perseverance, or as some may term it, our pertinacity, will be amply rewarded. At length a great obstruction has been removed, a difficulty which the opposers of the scheme were ever prone to magnify, has been completely overcome. We long ago stated that the King of BURMAH was anxious to form a commercial alliance with this country, and that if a suitable Envoy were sent to his capital on a political mission, the KING would himself be gratified, and we should reap considerable advantage. It was, therefore, with no small interest that we received the news last November of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah having himself left for Mandalay.

Colonel PHAYRE has been long well known in the East for his great administrative ability. Whatever posts he has filled have been occupied with advantage to the country. After our first war with Burmah, Colonel PHAYRE was made Governor of the then uncultivated province of Arracan, which Burmah ceded to us; and to him is due the credit of having transformed that neglected province into a grain-growing and exporting territory. Colonel PHAYRE's successful government of Arracan led the Earl of DALHOUSIE to select him for the still more difficult and important post of Governor of Pegu, which, it will be remembered, became a portion of British India in 1852. A ten years' able administration of that province has proved the wisdom of the choice. The "Annual Reports" show, in statements that cannot be questioned, how steady and yet considerable a progress has been made during Colonel PHAYRE's administration. We need not wonder therefore at the choice made by Lord ELGIN when he decided on consolidating the five provinces ceded or annexed from Burmah, nor are we surprised to learn that, with such a Governor as Colonel PHAYRE, British Burmah is "the most progressive of "our recent acquisitions," and that it may be said to be self-supporting. We need not dwell more particularly on the separate achievements of Colonel PHAYRE, either as Governor or Envoy, but we may add that the manner in which he conducted the mission of 1855 proved that he possessed ability as a diplomatist which was scarcely excelled by his high administrative power. Such is the man who was wisely chosen by Lord ELGIN to form a commercial treaty with the King of BURMAH, and the articles of the Treaty show that it has been successfully accomplished. These articles have not yet been officially published, but as far as is known at present they are as follows:—

"1. Desiring to promote the interests of peace and friendship, between the British and Burmese Governments, the high contracting parties agree that there shall be free and unrestricted trade between their respective territories.

"2. The British Government agrees to remove its Custom-house from the frontier, and to allow all goods and merchandise to be imported and exported free of the payment of all transit duty.

"3. For the present, the Burmese Government, owing to the limited amount of its territorial revenue, shall levy an export duty on products of the country, according to a tariff to be agreed upon and hereafter published; and a transit duty of one per cent. only to be levied by His Majesty on all merchandise passing through his country.

"4. The Burmese Government agrees to receive and recognise a British Commercial Agent at the capital."

Such are the main points embraced in the Treaty, which includes also the free navigation of the Irrawaddy. Before long we shall receive additional particulars, and shall dwell more fully

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on the assistance we shall derive from it in gaining access to Western China by the only practicable route.

We have alluded to the former services of Colonel PHAYRE, we have described his latest achievement, and now we may well ask what reward the Government of this country will bestow on a servant who has served her so faithfully and so well? Colonel PHAYRE has twice represented his Sovereign at the Court of the King of BURMAH; as the governor of an important dependency, he has won golden opinions from his countrymen at home and abroad, but, as yet, he has not even received one of the distinctions which are sometimes lavishly bestowed on men who have yet to win their spurs, and even on the subordinates of our Foreign Office. There are few Englishmen at home—we venture to say there is not one in the East—who would not be pleased to hear that some distinction worthy of Colonel PHAYRE had been bestowed upon him by the Government. Men who, in distant lands, uphold the honour of England; who, by their ability, extend her privileges, and by their integrity and firmness cause her to be honoured as well as feared, deserve something better than cold thanks for their labours. True it is that Colonel PHAYRE, in thus serving his country, has only done his duty, but in doing this his ability has been conspicuous, and it is an evil sign for a Government when such services are passed over unheeded. We cannot conclude without congratulating Captain and Mr. SPRYE on having so far succeeded in their efforts by the accomplishment of this Treaty. They have all along maintained that the King of BURMAH was ready to grant every commercial facility that could be required of him, to promote a trade with Western China through his territory. So far back as 1844 Captain SPRYE, in a letter to the Prime Minister, Sir ROBERT PEEL, predicted the result which was attained at the close of last year; and since then he has not ceased to urge upon the Government the advantages of a Treaty with Burmah as a preliminary to trade with Western China, and has, at the same time, brought the subject before all our Chambers of Commerce. In these efforts Captain SPRYE has been ably assisted by his son, and to the energy and indomitable perseverance of these gentlemen—an energy exerted in the face of strong opposition, and with little co-operation from the mercantile classes—the movement may be in great measure attributed which, after so many years of labour and discouragement, has resulted in a Treaty with Burmah.

Literature.

Hadyn's "Dictionary of Dates," published by Messrs. Moxon and Co., has reached its eleventh edition. No one who knows the worth of the book will be surprised at this success. This dictionary satisfies in the most admirable manner a universal want, and the man who has once tested its value will not willingly part with it from his shelves. The variety of occurences embraced in the volume renders it worthy of the character claimed for it by the present editor, Mr. Vincent, who has done much towards making it the valuable work it is—as being "not a mere Dictionary of Dates, but a Dated Encyclopædia—a digested Summary of every Department of the History of the World, brought down to the very eve of the publication of each edition." To show with what thoroughness the work is done, we may mention that the dates under the head "China" comprise every event which is of real interest to Englishmen, down to the permission afforded to Captain Sherard Osborn, last July, to organise a fleet of gunboats for the Imperial Government. The same publishers have been producing, month by month, "A Complete Re-issue of the Works of Thomas Hood." The seven volumes which complete the work have now appeared; and we need not say that they are brimful of wit and fun, of genius, and poetry. For our own part, we greatly prefer Hood's serious poems to his comic effusions, delicious as the latter are; and there can be little doubt that, in the years to come, he will be more loved and honoured as a true English poet than as a great humourist and the prince of punsters. Two volumes of Mr. Kinglake's "Invasion of the Crimea" are at length published by Messrs. W. Blackwood and Sons. Goodly volumes they are, yet, although comprising more than one thousand pages, they only carry the narrative to the battle of Alma. The work, we suspect, will be, when it is finished, not only weighty in matter, but ponderous in bulk. But the author of "Eothen" is a master in composition, and his forcible and picturesque style will enable him to carry his reader pleasantly along, no matter how protracted, the journey.

The last volume of State Papers (Colonial series) has been lately published by Messrs. Longman and Co. It is entitled "Calendar of State Papers (Colonial Series), East Indies, China, and Japan, 1513-1616, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record-office and elsewhere. Edited by W. Noel Sainsbury, Esq., &c." The book contains a narrative of the manner in which the foundations of our trade were laid in China, Japan, and the East Indies, and describes the adventures and perils which the first voyagers underwent in those unknown regions. The volume is so full of interest that we shall endeavour in the next number of our journal to give a full yet concise epitome of its contents.

Mr. G. Lawrance, the author of "Guy Livingstone," &c., has left England for the Southern States of America. It is reported that he intends taking service under "Stonewall" Jackson. The records of his observations are to be published in *Once a Week*.

A Scotch newspaper says:—"Of the four magazines which have started on their career during the last two or three years, but one retains its original editor. Mr. Thackeray seceded from the directorate of the *Cornhill*, because he could not be bored by reading other people's MSS., and because the tenderness of his nature prevented his 'giving No for an answer' when would-be contributors were importunate. Mrs. S. C. Hall soon threw up the *St. James's*, and went to law with its proprietor; and now George Augustus Sala has severed his connexion with *Temple Bar*. Professor Masson alone remains, as at first, the editor of *Macmillan's Magazine*, and rumour has not yet even whispered of a change."

Narrative of the Circumnavigation of the Globe by the Austrian Frigate "Novara." By Dr. Karl Scherzer. Vol. 3: Saunders, Otley, and Co.

THE present volume concludes the narrative, with which, as far at least as the main outlines are concerned, our readers are already familiar. It opens with a description of Sydney, and is especially noteworthy as containing the impressions made upon a well-educated German by English colonial enterprise. Dr. Scherzer seems indeed to think that the real greatness of England is more visible in her dependencies than in the mother country, and the hearty praise which he deals out so ungrudgingly whenever a fitting opportunity occurs cannot but be gratifying to Englishmen. It is curious at the present time, when the question of transportation as a punishment for our criminals is exciting such general attention, to have the subject brought before us from a German stand-point. The writer discusses the topic at considerable length, points out the evils with which it has been associated in the British colonies, "with the exception, perhaps, of the pattern convict settlement at Singapore," and comes to the conclusion that, with important modifications, the system of transportation which formerly existed in the British colonies would be of great value to Austria. He adds, however, that until the maritime power of Austria is more developed, the foundation of penal colonies over-sea is almost impracticable. The writer adds:—"In the Indian Ocean, as well as the Pacific, there are numbers of island groups, which, by their hypsometric conditions, geographical position, and fertility of soil, are admirably suited for settlement by white labour. The prejudice against the climatic adaptability of the majority of these falls to the ground when we recollect what entirely altered conditions in that respect have been brought about by the industry and energy of the colonists of Singapore and Penang, on islands which, from being in the worst possible repute for their deadly climate and dreaded forest malaria, are now favourite invalid resorts of the wealthy white residents of the islands of Eastern Asia."

We have read with great interest Dr. Scherzer's description of New Zealand, and his account of Tahiti, but this volume takes us into regions so entirely apart from our field that we are reluctantly compelled to treat it in a very summary manner. Yet there is one passage on the prospects of Tahiti under a French protectorate, which so chimes in with the views we have continually expressed, that we gladly transfer it to our columns. We need scarcely say how much its value as an independent testimony is enhanced since it comes from the pen of an Austrian:—

"The French, in a word, have no success in their attempts anywhere at colonisation; they are not practical colonists. The absence of this faculty, if one may call it so, is doubly apparent in the Southern hemisphere, where they are surrounded on all hands by English colonies. True it is, the English also have usually acquired by the strong hand their possessions in Oceania, in Australia, in Asia, &c., and from the stand-point of humanity it is impossible always to defend the means by which they have made themselves masters of the fairest and most fertile countries on the globe. But what have been the results directly springing from these high-handed acts, these political *faits accomplis*? England has thrown open to the unrestricted enterprise of all trading and seafaring nations those islands and continents so highly favoured by nature, with their feckless fast-disappearing aboriginal races; she has striven, by giving free

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institutions, to attract diligent colonists, to develope the natural wealth of these countries by means of scientific exploration, for the benefit of all; she has wafted to the remotest corners of the earth the seeds of Christian civilisation, and by her energy, her capacity for labour, and her earnestness of purpose, has impressed all, even the most savage races, with a feeling of envy and astonishment at the intellectual superiority, the power, and the greatness of the white man!

"Under the influence of liberal but more morally stringent laws, Tahiti might speedily be raised to the position of a great emporium of the Southern seas, the Singapore of Oceania. Under the French Protectorate, on the contrary, the island, with its population long since renowned for indolence and sensuality, has become, in fact, what a French captain once jocularly termed it, 'La Nouvelle Cythère!'"

Legal.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

IN THE MATTER OF AN ARBITRATION BETWEEN LARCHEN AND ELLIS.

In this case Ellis, the master of a ship, had a dispute with Larchen, the owner, and the accounts between them were referred to two arbitrators, one chosen by each of them, and who (it is a remarkable fact), agreed together, without resorting to an umpire. They awarded £56 to Ellis, the master, and it was now sought by the owner to upset the award on the ground that the arbitrators had not considered all the matters in dispute between the parties, and had not waited for a witness upon one of the matters. This matter was a claim by the owner for damages, by reason of the master not having put the ship into the hands of a Mr. Pustau, at Shanghai, by which neglect, as the owner alleged, he had been damnified; and his complaint against the arbitrators was that he having desired them to wait the arrival of Pustau as a witness on that matter. The answer in effect was, that the facts were admitted, so that there was no necessity for Pustau's evidence (especially as a letter from him had been read), and that the arbitrators had considered the matter, and had determined it in their award, and had, moreover, after reading Pustau's letter, decided that it would be of no use to examine him. Mr. T Jones showed cause against the rule to rescind the award. Mr. Herschel appeared on behalf of the master in support of it, but the Court held that as the arbitrators had considered the necessity for examining the proposed witness, and had seen his letter, and formed their judgment upon it, that his evidence would not advance the case, the award could not be disturbed. Such a matter was for the arbitrators to determine; and, if they determined it honestly, even though erroneously, the Court could not interfere.—The rule was discharged with costs.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

(Sittings in Banco, before Lord Chief Baron POLLOCK, Barons MARTIN, BRAMWELL, and WILDE.)

LUTTREL V. THE CHINA AND JAPAN COASTING RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

This was a rule calling upon the plaintiff to show cause why the verdict in this case should not be set aside and entered for the defendants, on the ground that there was no evidence to go to the jury. The case was tried in the Lord Mayor's Court. The plaintiff's evidence was that he was shipped by Captain Beal, who was in the defendant's service, to act as steward on board the *Nargos*, one of the company's vessels, and that he performed his duties for several weeks whilst she was being fitted out in the Thames. He was, however, suddenly dismissed, and he brought his action for a wrongful dismissal. He went to the defendant's offices, but he could get no redress. The defence was that the ship was to be purchased of Messrs. Mare and Co. conditionally on her performing a certain rate of speed. She, however, failed, and was not purchased, and further that Captain Beal had no authority to hire the plaintiff, and that he never was in their employ.

Mr. Murray showed cause against the rule; Mr. H. James supported it.

The Court discharged the rule.

London Gazettes.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. T. J. Fallon, Assistant-Commissioner, first class, British Burmah, has been deputed to Moulmein on special duty.

Mr. J. Massie has been appointed an extra assistant at Colombo to the Government agent for the Western Province of Ceylon, and Mr. R. C. Childers an extra assistant at Kandy to the Government agent for the Central Province.

Naval and Military.

Rear-Admiral Sir James Hope, K.C.B., has arrived in England from China, and it is to be hoped that the Service will not long be deprived of his experience and talents. In the event of Sir Frederick Grey, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, relieving Sir W. F. Martin in command of the Mediterranean fleet, he could scarcely be better replaced at the Admiralty than by Sir James Hope.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, having passed his examination for seamenship on board the *St. George*, has received an acting order as a Lieutenant. The Prince will not, however, be confirmed in the rank until he passes at the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth.

The probable successor to Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, K.C.B., as Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West India station, will be Rear-Admiral John Elphinstone Erskine, and in that case Captain James E. Katon (1856) will very likely be selected as Flag-Captain.

Mr. Isaac Watts, C.B., Chief Constructor of the Navy, has, after an honourable service of upwards of forty-nine years, resolved to resign his appointment.

M. Leopold Pallu, lieutenant in the French navy, has been charged by his Government to make a report on the operations of the allied forces in China during the last war.

The command of the 2nd Brigade at Aldershot is rendered vacant by the appointment of Brigadier General Brown to China.

Brigadier-General Staveley, C.B., has resigned the China command, in which he will be succeeded by Brigadier-General W. G. Brown, now commanding the 2nd Brigade at Aldershot.

The following complimentary letter has been addressed to Colonel Sargent, C.B., of the 3rd Buffs, formerly Lieutenant in the 18th Royal Irish, stationed at Hong Kong:—

"The Tower, Jan. 6.

"With the full concurrence of Field-Marshal Lord Cumbermere, Constable of the Tower, Lieutenant-Governor Lord de Ros has the honour to request Colonel Sargent will convey to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the Buffs, before they leave this garrison, his admiration of the exemplary and soldier-like behaviour of all ranks of this fine regiment during their occupation of the Tower.

"It is easy to see that the fine order and discipline of the Buffs is maintained by the earnest desire of the Lieut.-Colonel, fully supported by his officers, to uphold the high character of this old and renowned regiment; and that they possess that respect and confidence of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers which causes the duty to be carried on with a spirit and cheerfulness only to be found where all ranks take equal pride in the credit and character of their regiment.

"In leaving their quarters in the Tower, the Buffs take with them the thanks, the respect, and the best wishes of the Constable and his officers, which Lieut.-Colonel Sargent is requested to express to them in the strongest terms.

"DE ROS, Lieutenant-Governor of the Tower."

"Mansion-house, Jan. 5.

"Sir,—Having heard that your distinguished regiment, the Buffs, are about to leave the Tower, I cannot as chief magistrate of the city allow them to depart without expressing my sense of their admirable conduct in relation to the civil authorities.

"The report of the Commissioner of the City Police testifies to the remarkable and honourable fact that, so far as their behaviour has come under the notice of the civil powers, the Buffs, instead of yielding to the temptations of an unusually protracted stay in a very trying locality, have merited the highest praise during the last five months of their service within our jurisdiction.

"I can only ascribe this and the present satisfactory relations existing between your regiment, the inhabitants, and the police to the exercise on your part of a high moral influence over your men, and in bidding both you and them farewell I must be permitted to express my warmest wishes that they may under all circumstances prove worthy of their time-honoured reputation.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

"W. A. ROSE, Lord Mayor of London.

"To Lieut.-Col. Sargent, C.B., commanding the
1st battalion of 3rd Buffs, Tower of London."

The Prince of Wales' paddle yacht *Osborne*, in the steam basin at Portsmouth, is having her wheels fitted with common floats preparatory to her voyage to Antwerp. On the conclusion of her duties in conveying distinguished Royal visitors, on the occasion of the marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to and from the Continent and the Thames, the *Osborne* will return to Portsmouth, and will there be fitted with new feathering float paddlewheels by Messrs. Maudslay and Field. It is a somewhat remarkable fact that the *Osborne*, although a Royal yacht, was never fitted with the wheels originally designed for her, but, instead, had a pair intended for the *Firebrand* patched and fitted to suit her shaft and different form of side of hull.

Letters dated the 13th of December, received at Plymouth, state that the screw steam corvette *Charybdis*, Capt. the Hon. George D. Keane, from the Pacific Ocean, arrived on the 10th of December, all well, at Callao, where she will probably remain until March. She was rather short of hands. Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Maitland Knight, K.C.B., in the screw frigate *Bacchante*, 39, Capt. Donale M'L. Mackenzie, was expected to arrive at Callao about Christmas-day.

Vice-Admiral Grenfell, of the Brazilian service, Consul-General for Brazil in the United Kingdom, has been promoted to the rank of Admiral in Brazil.

The deaths of Generals Murray, Belshes, and Dutton will cause no promotions, neither of those officers having been on the fixed establishment.

Sir William F. Martin's time as naval Commander-in-Chief expires in April, and club gossip points to Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir F. W. Grey as his probable successor.

REDUCTION OF THE NAVY.

An examination of the *Navy List* would seem to justify the conclusion that the Admiralty intend to make a considerable diminution in the estimate of expenses for sea-going ships. No less than sixteen vessels have been paid out of commission during the past quarter, including five line-of-battle ships. These comprise:—

The Agamemnon, 89 guns, 600 horse-power, Captain T. Hope, from North America and West Indies.

The Algiers, 89, 600 horse-power, Captain E. B. Rice, from the Mediterranean.

The Amphion, 36, 300 horse-power, Captain A. C. Gordon, from the Mediterranean.

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The Arrogant, 47, 360 horse-power, Commodore Edmonstone, from West Coast of Africa.

The Beagle, 4, 80 horse-power, Commander E. Hay, from China.

The Doris, 32, 800 horse-power, Captain Sir F. L. M'Clintock, from the Mediterranean.

The Exmouth, 86, 400 horse-power, Captain J. A. Paynter, from the Mediterranean.

The Flying Fish, 6, 350 horse-power, Captain W. H. Anderson, from the West Coast of Africa.

The Hero, 89, 600 horse-power, Captain A. P. Ryder, from North America and the West Indies.

The Neptune, 86, 500 horse-power, Captain G. T. B. Hornby, from the Mediterranean.

The Oberon, 3,260 horse-power, Lieut. G. Morris, from the south-east coast of America.

The Pelorus, 21, 400 horse-power, Commodore F. Seymour, C.B., from Australia.

The Racer, 11, 150 horse-power, Commander A. M. Lyons, from North America and the West Indies.

The Rolla, 6, Commander C. G. Nelson, late training-brig at Portsmouth.

The Termagant, 25, 310 horse-power, Captain R. Hall, from the Pacific.

The Vigilant, 4, 200 horse-power, Commander Lord Elphinstone, late of the Channel squadron.

We may add to these the Scylla, 21, 400 horse-power, Captain R. Lambert, from the Mediterranean, under orders to pay of at Sheerness.

This is an unusual number to be dismanted in one quarter; but, in addition to those already enumerated, there are no less than seventeen under orders to return to England, all of which will, in all probability, be paid out of commission on their arrival, their term of service having expired. These include:—

The Centaur, 6, 540 horse-power, from the East Indies and China.

The Clio 22, 400 horse-power, Captain T. Miller, from the Pacific.

The Encounter, 14, 360 horse-power, Captain R. Dew, from the East Indies and China.

The Fawn, 17, 100 horse-power, Captain R. P. Cator, from Australia.

The Hecate, 6, 240 horse-power, Captain G. H. Richards, from the Pacific.

The Imperieuse, 51, 360 horse-power, Captain Robert Gibson (acting), from the East Indies and China.

The London, 86, 500 horse-power, Captain H. Chads, from the Mediterranean.

The Mars, 80, 400 horse-power, Captain J. N. Strange, from the Mediterranean.

The Melpomene, 51, 600 horse-power, Captain C. J. F. Ewart, from North America and the West Indies.

The Odin, 16, 500 horse-power, Captain Lord J. Hay, from the East Indies and China.

The Pearl, 21, 400 horse-power, Captain J. Borlase, C.B., from the East Indies and China.

The Renaad, 4, 200 horse-power, Commander C. J. Rowley, from the East Indies and China.

The Ringdove, 4, 200 horse-power, Commander R. A. O. Brown, from the East Indies and China.

The Sanspareil, 70, 400 horse-power, Captain G. Le G. Bowyear, from the East Indies and China.

The Scout, 21, 400 horse-power, Captain J. Corbett, from the East Indies and China.

The Sphinx, 6, 400 horse-power, Commander T. M. Jones, from the East Indies and China.

The Vulcan, 6, 400 horse-power, Commander A. C. Strode, from the East Indies and China.

To supply the vacancies of the thirty-three ships paid off or under orders to return home, there have been only seven commissioned during the past quarter, viz.:—

The Egmont, 4, Captain F. A. Crauford, for service as a receiving and store-ship at Rio.

The Leopard, 18, 560 horse power, Captain C. T. Leckie, for the East Indies and China.

The Lily, 4, 200 horse-power, Commander H. Harvey, for North America and the West Indies.

The Meeanee, 60, 400 horse-power, Captain G. Wodehouse, for the Mediterranean.

The Pylades, 21, 350 horse-power, Captain A. W. A. Hood, for North America and the West Indies.

The Shearwater, 11, 150 horse-power, Commander R. G. Douglas, for the Pacific.

The Vindictive, 2, Master Commander W. F. Lew, for service as a store ship at Fernando Po.

Of these, two are merely store and receiving ships, and cannot therefore be accounted effective men-of-war. It is very clear, also, that during the ensuing quarter no material addition will be made to the numerical strength of the navy. At Portsmouth there are at present only three ships under orders to be brought forward for speedy commission, namely the *Frederick William* 82, the *Curacoa*, 31, and the *Esk*, 21, although the harbour is crowded with ships in reserve, the majority of them being in the second, third, and fourth classes. It will be observed that most of the homeward bound ships are from the East India and China Station.

THE FRENCH IN THE EAST.

A few years since the announcement that the French had occupied a spot on the shores of the Red Sea, in the neighbourhood of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, would have caused as much glorification across the Channel as suspicion and jealousy here. Those who have been conversant with Continental opinions in our time know well that the possession of India, however underrated by a narrow school of theorists at home, is looked upon by foreigners not only as one of the greatest glories of England, but as a source of wealth and power for ourselves and our posterity. To obtain something similar for themselves, or, in default of this, to speculate on the means by which the bright jewel could be torn from the Crown of the British Sovereign, has been for a hundred years the fancy of the more ardent French politicians. There was, five-and-twenty years ago, a very natural belief among English politicians that France designed to assume the suzerainty of the whole African coast, and to obtain such a power in the regions bordering the Red Sea as would place the distant conquest of the British nation almost at her mercy. Heuce the bitter rivalry between the two nations in everything that regarded the East—a rivalry hardly composed by the alliance between the two countries in the Russian War. The desire to assert French influence in Egypt animated France in originating the Suez Canal in despite of the adverse opinions of Engineers, and jealousy at seeing so much power lodged in the hands of a foreign nation may, perhaps, have led the British Government to oppose with vehemence a scheme which might have been left to fall to the ground by its own scientific unsoundness. But there are signs that this mutual suspicion is passing away. We have now an opportunity of showing how calmly we can look on what ten years ago would have been denounced in most English circles as a dangerous aggression. The French Government, as we are informed on the authority of *La France*, "is about to take possession officially of Obok, a point in the Red Sea in proximity to the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. The steam-frigate *Hermione* has, it is said, been charged to carry this into effect. Obok is admirably situated for a coaling station, and the necessary works will shortly be commenced there." Thus our neighbours are also about to occupy their Perim. When we remember the part that this little islet, which was occupied by us as a coaling station a few years ago, played in the politics of the French press, and yet feel so little inclined to retort on the French for the occupation of Obok, it is not impossible to recognise how much the cause of international amity has gained within the last few years. We now know that if France takes possession of any scorching headland or shallow sandy harbour on the shores of the Red Sea, and sends a few marines to gasp in the perpetual vapour bath, it is done simply with the view of making communication more easy with regions further East, where her flag has a legitimate right to fly. In this case we know the objects of the occupation, and see that they are such as need not disturb the most suspicious Briton. The Messageries Impériales have now their Asiatic line in full working, with a large subsidy, and it is the wish of the Emperor that the success of this great national undertaking should be complete. Passengers, freight in large quantities, and a considerable amount of specie, together with the mails, will be perpetually passing to and fro in the French vessels. We see that the last steamer left Marseilles with sixty passengers and not less than £340,000 in silver. It may be, of course, that the Emperor is not disinclined to gratify his subjects with the possession of a French Perim or Aden on those celebrated shores; but the most obvious purpose is to render communication more easy with China, in which French commerce is rapidly increasing through the silk manufacture; with Cochin-China, where the French now possess three provinces; and with India, where they have their old factories and the power of taking part in the immense trade which is springing up in that regenerated country.—*The Times.*

THE CONDITION OF THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

A "Yellow Book," containing the statements of the different Ministerial Departments, has been laid before the Chambers. From the reports concerning War and Marine, we extract the following with reference to the position occupied by the French in the Far East:—

"The defence of European interests threatened in the extreme East, the conquest of a vast territory in Cochin-China, the events in North America, the expedition to Mexico; lastly, the protection of our countrymen, of our influence in all parts of the globe where they are engaged, have necessitated considerable armaments during the year just elapsed. At Shanghai, to save our establishments and preserve to European commerce one of the most important emporiums in those regions, we have been in conjunction with the English, obliged to repel the attacks of the rebels who were devastating the adjacent districts. The Commander-in-Chief has received instructions to engage in no struggles unless attacked or too hard pressed, and, in fine, to limit his efforts to securing Shanghai against the savage incursions of the Taipings. Moreover, we have reason to hope that the checks they have suffered at the hands of our soldiers, and the presence of the European detachments, will suffice to prevent further aggressions. The occupation of Taku and Tien-tsin, in concert with England as a guarantee for the execution of treaties, employs only a small detachment strictly necessary for holding the position we have chosen. In Japan the permanent presence of a vessel of war, to ensure respect for the French Legation, is but too well justified by the attacks which are still so frequently committed on Europeans by the natives. Notwithstanding the exigencies of the service thus arising in this part of the extreme East, the naval station has nevertheless been reduced to the figure of its regular composition, to which, however, it is indispensable to add a few small gunboats, which may be obtained from the docks at Shanghai. All the ships employed in the Chinese expedition, and subsequently in the conquest of Cochin-China, have then returned to France, so that, with the exception of a battalion of light infantry left at Shanghai we only maintain in those seas the forces that have at all times been thought indispensable to protect the political and commercial interests of France. In Cochin-China, after the glorious expeditions to Bien-Hoa, Baria, Ving-Luong, and the capture of Pulo-Condor, the Government of Hué has been obliged to sign a peace which cedes to France the three fertile provinces of Bien-Hoa, Saigon, and Mitho, with the island of Pulo-Condor, and which secures for humanity and religion those rights so long misconstrued, that we went to vindicate in concert with Spain. At the present day organisation is going on in place of war. To facilitate the re-establishment of peace and order, the Ministers of the Emperor of Annam who signed the treaty of Saigon have been placed at the head of the administration of the provinces that border on our territory; hitherto we have only had reason for satisfaction at their conduct towards us; but we must not dissemble the circumstance that our conquest and our pacification are of too recent date to allow us to consider our domination as definitively accepted by the former pos-

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sessors of those rich countries. It is, then, essential to keep in Cochin-China forces sufficiently large to convince the Annamites who have submitted to the Government of Hué of their impotence as respects ourselves. At a later period only these gentle and industrious populations, already struck by our superiority, will completely understand the benefits they will derive from continuous relations with Europe, and the advantages they will reap from our establishment among them. Since the treaty of Saigon Admiral Bonard has been actively engaged in the organisation of the country. The bases of that which existed under the Government of Hué will be preserved; and these bases, already established in many parts of the territory, offer as many solid fulcrums for the raising of our domination over a people whose institutions have more than one analogy with those of France. The river Cambodia, which rises in Thibet, and has its mouth under the walls of Mitho, has been explored as far as the great lake by Admiral Bonard with the first steamer that ever hoisted a European flag in those waters. It was not far from thence that he discovered the remarkable Temple of Ancor, still standing—an irrefutable testimony of an ancient and powerful civilisation. Important works have already been executed. The lighthouse of Cape St. Jaques, first lighted up on the 15th of August, throws its rays on the banks of the river Saigon, and looks like a brilliant sign of a definitive possession of the country on the part of France. A telegraph wire unites Saigon with the principal points that we occupy; the material destined to complete the network will be located in a few months; houses are rising on the quays of the city; routes of communication are being everywhere completed; natives come in numbers to apply for work; timber has already been cut in forests which promise the best sorts of wood for our navy; the cultivation of rice, cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, coffee, and silk is being re-established. The service of the Indo-Chinese packets, recently opened, has just given a new impulse to Saigon, where counting-houses are being erected; a floating dock will soon furnish us with the means of all indispensable repairs; finally, notwithstanding the short time that has elapsed since peace was signed, the hopes entertained by the Government of the Emperor in deciding to maintain a settlement in those countries are already beginning to be realised. Piracy—that scourge of the extreme East—does still, unfortunately, exist in some parts of Lower Cochin-China; it takes refuge in the numerous water-courses, as it has done in all times throughout the Malay Archipelago; but, traced as it is to its haunts, it will not long be capable of resisting the energy of our sailors, who penetrate with little gunboats into all the aroyos. The destruction of these bandits can, therefore, only be an affair of perseverance. If we cannot at present give a definitive form to the economic and financial organisation of our new possessions without the risk of coming into collision with many usages which we have still to study, we have, nevertheless, determined the principal rules. As regards commerce, they will be in conformity with the most liberal principles, and, while leaving provisionally at the charge of the Budget of the State the military and naval services, a recent decree has regarded the resources of the country itself as sufficient to meet all other expenses."

In another portion of the report we find the following statement with reference to the treaty in Cochin-China :—

"At Saigon a treaty has been concluded between France, Spain, and the empire of Annam, which puts an end to the war carried on in Cochin-China, and secures to us the definitive possession of the provinces of Bien-Hoa, Gia Diula, Diuh-Tuong, and the island of Pulo-Condor. The Government of the Emperor is convinced that our army and our commerce will derive great advantages from the acquisition of this new colony, which will contribute powerfully to the extension of our relations with the extreme East."

A FORCED CONSCRIPTION IN EGYPT.—It is unfortunate for the late Viceroy's memory that the same mail should bring the news of his death and the narrative of a proceeding which will shock all the English well-wishers in Egypt. It appears that about three weeks ago some of the French journals mentioned a contract between Said Pasha and the French Emperor for the enrolment of a negro regiment to be employed in Mexico. The statement excited no more attention in England than if we had heard that a battalion of native Algerians were to be enlisted and added to the Zouaves. The bare idea of a forced conscription for the service of a foreign Sovereign would never have entered an English mind, nor do we believe that either section of the Anglo-Saxon race in America would have impressed slaves by wholesale against their will into the ranks of the army. Such, however, was the bargain between the French and Egyptian Governments, and the terms of it were carried out with an absolute disregard of the rights or wishes of the poor creatures themselves. The very next day after the receipt of these tidings at Alexandria the *Seine*, a French transport, which had arrived with a body of troops for Cochin China was seen lying off the mouth of the harbour and getting up her steam. Meanwhile 400 or 500 of the Viceroy's negro soldiers "had been brought down from Cairo in the usual manner, little suspecting what was going to befall them." A body of police was in readiness, a number of boatmen were impressed to assist in the operation of getting them on board, and while the inhabitants of Alexandria were asleep the stratagem was completed, and before morning the *Seine* was out of sight with her living freight. Of course, the motive for kidnapping them is that African labour is required for the hardest and least healthy work of the campaign in Mexico. In that deadly climate black skins are in great request, and the Emperor, who justly takes credit to himself for having suppressed the system of "emigration," that was so liable to be mistaken for the slave trade, did not scruple to borrow a few hundred seasoned men from the Viceroy without asking questions. By what conceivable right the latter thus presumed to dispose of them remains to be shown. No person, of course, expects that a single one of these unfortunate creatures will ever return to Egypt to give an account of his experiences in the New World.

SWINDLING AT ALEXANDRIA.—The police of Marseilles have just succeeded in arresting a knot of remarkable swindlers. Several banking houses in Alexandria have lately been victimised by a swindler named Limker to the extent of at least £20,000. Limker had several accomplices, by whose means he expected to receive value for the draughts which he had obtained from the bankers of Alexandria by fraudulent pretences. Notice having been given to the police of Marseilles, measures were adopted to arrest one of the gang, named Weinberg, brother-in-law of Limker. Draughts were found in the possession of Weinberg to the amount of £12,000. It was known, however, that Weinberg was possessed of a much larger amount of property, and, as he would not give any information on the subject, further inquiries were instituted, when it was ascertained that he had negotiated one draught with a banker at Marseilles, from whom he had received 29,000 francs in bank-notes. Weinberg's sister and wife of Limker, who inhabited the same house as her brother, was then interrogated by the Commissary of Police, and she confessed that she had the bank-notes in her possession, which she handed to the police official. Then, fearing that she had compromised herself and might be arrested, she quitted Marseilles and proceeded to Paris. A telegram was forthwith despatched, and she was arrested on her arrival at the railway terminus. A sum of 79,000 francs was found in her possession. The elder brother of Weinberg, another accomplice, arrived at the same time from Paris, and draughts to the amount of 13,000 francs were found in his possession. It was likewise discovered that letters addressed to Madame Limker were dropped into the post-office. They were seized, and in them securities to the amount of 62,000 francs were found. The police of Marseilles have arrested the swindlers, and at the same time recovered the large sum of which the Egyptian bankers were defrauded.

THE PROSPECTS OF LIBERIA.—The message of the President of the Republic of Liberia (Mr. S. A. Benson), received by the last African mail, gives a satisfactory account of the progress and prospects of that country. The President details the circumstances of his recent visit to England, and speaks in grateful terms of the reception accorded to him, and of the disposition officially manifested to promote a satisfactory adjustment of boundary and all other questions in which England from her position on the African coast is relatively interested with Liberia. Great vigilance continues to be exercised by the Liberian Government to frustrate the slave trade from the neighbouring territories, and often with considerable success. The people are paying increased attention to the profitable cultivation of the soil, and the production of cotton, sugar, and other articles is likely to increase. Within the last twelve months six sugar mills have been imported. Iron and coal deposits exist, which it is hoped may soon be turned to account. A conviction is expressed that the war in the United States will cause an immense voluntary efflux of the coloured population of that country to Liberia, and this view is urged as a stimulus to all Liberians to set an example of industry that shall render the Republic increasingly beneficial as a place of refuge. The notice obtained by the contribution of Liberia to the International Exhibition, to which Mr. John Marshall was appointed Commissioner, is likewise alluded to with gratification.

RETURN OF AN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—We hear, from Archangel, that Captain Krusenstern, of the *Jermack*, has returned thither in safety, after having been given up for lost some time. He was one of the expedition sent by the Russian Government to explore the mouth of the Yenisei, in the Polar Sea. The other ships and crew of the expedition had returned months ago, finding the obstacles on their way altogether insurmountable. The *Jermack* also was stuck in the ice, only a few miles from the mouth of the Yenisei. Captain Krusenstern and his crew reached the land by leaping from one block of ice upon another, doing battle bravely with all the horrors of the northern regions. Arriving at the shore, after infinite toil and wearied to death, they met with a party of Samoyedes, who at first fled, seemingly terror-stricken by the sight of these curious strangers. The interpreter, however, succeeded in making them understand the forlorn situation of the strange visitors; now they received the exhausted travellers hospitably, and at last helped them, by the loan of dogs, reindeers and horses, to return to Archangel.

PUNISHMENT IN RUSSIA.—A letter from Kieff, in the *Czas*, contains the following painful story :—"Colonel Krasucki, who was condemned to death for having assisted in circulating M. Hertzen's revolutionary journal, the *Kolokol*, has had his sentence commuted by order of the Emperor into twelve years' mining work in Siberia, with the loss of all his rank and position. This order was carried out by command of Governor-General Wasilczikow, in a public manner. The garrison was mustered on parade, and then the general appeared, surrounded by a numerous staff. Krasucki, in full uniform, and wearing all his orders, was placed upon the pillory, when the executioner cut off all his lace, ornaments, and orders, cut his uniform to pieces, broke his sword over his head, and then twice struck the unfortunate man in the face. As the executioner was about to remove the likeness of the Madonna, which the colonel wore round his neck by a riband, he offered opposition, and the military and crowd looking on murmured in a very audible manner. The portrait was accordingly left. His wife, who had determined to see him once more on this occasion, lost her reason. The wife of Governor-General Wasilczikow has also been reduced to the same condition since the death of her husband, which took place after the ceremony of the disgrace of the Colonel."

CEYLON RAILWAY.—About three years back, when the moderate estimate of the Ceylon Railway was disputed, and an extravagant sum was insisted upon by the *employés* of the company formed for carrying out the undertaking, the Colonial Secretary thought proper to refuse support to Captain Moorsom's plan, although that gentleman had offered to find a responsible contractor to undertake it, unless Captain Moorsom would, without any previous security, publish all his surveys and calculations—a measure which no engineer would submit to, since it would simply place in the hands of his competitors the power to alter and amend their estimates by pirating the ideas thus furnished to them. The consequence was a general break down of the whole affair, since the colony preferred to pay off the company rather than incur the heavy outlay which the Board and its engineers insisted upon as essential. The last mail from Ceylon finishes the history, and seems to show that, after having suffered a long delay, the colony has obtained and accepted a tender for the construction of the work upon terms which demonstrate that those offered at the outset by Captain Moorsom were perfectly correct. At the same time, the fact that Captain Moorsom was pushed aside for the advantage of others appears to serve as another indication, if one were wanting, that any engineer who seeks economy for his clients pursues a course which, at the present

COTTON CONSUMPTION.—It is calculated that the average weekly consumption of cotton in Great Britain last year was 22,900 bales, as compared with 45,900 bales in 1861, and 48,100 bales in 1860. The average

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weekly consumption of France last year was 5,200 bales, as compared with 11,000 bales in 1861 and 12,000 bales in 1860. The average weekly consumption of the rest of the Continent was reduced last year to 8,300 bales. as compared with 18,100 bales in 1861 and 18,600 bales in 1860. An average total is thus arrived at of 36,400 bales per week last year, as compared with 75,000 bales per week in 1861 and 78,700 bales per week in 1860. This shows that the consequences of the American war were not very seriously felt in 1861, while they told with terrible effect last year. It is important to note that the export from Great Britain of cotton yarn and cloth in the first eleven months of 1862—for the official returns for the whole year are not yet available - exceeded the actual production in the same period by 93,850,000 lb., so that the accumulated stocks must have been reduced to that extent, holding out a promise of considerable future activity.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

CITY, TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

SILK.—The Circular of Messrs. Waithman, of this day, states:—We have had another busy fortnight in silk, though perhaps not quite so active a market as during the previous fortnight. Prices are wonderfully firm, and have more the appearance of being dearer than otherwise, especially for Taysaams, the future supply of which is expected to be scanty. Japans are freely taken on landing: prices seemed at one moment rather easier, but are to-day as firm as ever. Deliveries from the 1st to the 24th, inclusive—China, 4,702 bales; Japan, 1,184 bales. Total, 5,886 bales. The quotations for China Tsatlees are, No. 1, 24s. 6d. to 25s. 6d.; No. 2, 24s. to 24s. 6d.; No. 3, 23s. to 23s. 6d. Taysaams, Key-ing, No. 1, 21s.; No. 2, 20s.; No. 3, 18s. to 19s. Japans: Mibash, No. 1, 26s. to 27s.; No. 2, 25s. to 26s. 6d.; No. 3, 23s. to 24s.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN THE TABLE.—Jan. 9, at New York, from Amoy, Magnet; 12, at Cadiz, from Maulmain, Mary Hyler; 26, at Queenstown, from Rangoon, Syren; at Deal, from Macao, Dewa Gungadnur; from Foo-chow-Foo, Bemah; from Colombo, Corinne; at London, from Colombo and Tuticorin, J. L. Hall.

DEPARTURES.—Jan. 22, from Hull for Singapore, Carl; 24, from London for Shanghai, Assyrian; for Singapore, China; for Cardiff, Ceylon, and Hong Kong, Jane Anna; 26, from London for Cardiff, Point de Galle, and Hong Kong, Anna.

SPOKEN. Nazarene, Liverpool to Sourabaya, Dec. 18, 12 S., 30 W. Sumatra (American ship), New York to Shanghai, Dec. 17, 4 N., 28 W. Nyassa, Penang to London, Dec. 17; Garrawalt, Shanghai to London, Dec. 17; Johanna Christina, Batavia to Rotterdam, Dec. 24; a Spanish ship, No. 3,475, 3rd d.p. Cadiz to Manila, Oct. 14, 13 N., 24 W.; Hero, Hong Kong to London, Nov. 23; Star of the East, Batavia to Amsterdam, Nov. 26; Willemina and Clara (Dutch), Java to Holland, Nov. 28, 34 S., 23 E.; 3rd d.p., No. 7,423, Colombo to London, and Canton, Foo-chow-Foo to London, both Nov. 30, 35 S., 20 E.; Victor of Allos, Singapore to Antwerp, Dec. 3, 35 S., 18 E.; Jan de Witt, Batavia to Rotterdam, Nov. 2, 26 S., 59 E.; Sopia Koniginn der Nederlanden, from Batavia, Nov. 15, 30 S., 37 E.; Lewe van Nyenstein, from Batavia, Dec. 5; Daphne (Amer. ship), from Manila off the Cape; Goede Verwachtung, from Java, 23 days out, Nov. 16; Raleigh, Shanghai to London, Nov. 28, 29 S., 45 E.; Augusta, Batavia to Amsterdam, Dec. 9.

CASUALTIES.—The William (ship), Hutton, from Singapore to London, foundered off East London, Cape of Good Hope, Dec. 22, crew, except two boys, drowned.

Capetown, 20th Dec.—The Melbourne, from Shanghai to London, which stranded N. of the Gouritz River on the 4th Nov., was sold a few days after she struck—cargo from her was afterwards shipped for this place by the Foam, and a letter from the wreck states that the Roe had left 12th Dec. for Table Bay, with 25 bales of cotton and 215 chests of tea, and that a large quantity of cargo had washed upon the beach, the hull having broken up.

The Tryntje Fenna (Dutch ship), from Batavia, had put into Capetown leaky, and will have to discharge.

LAID ON.—At London for Shanghai, Ballarat; for Cape of Good Hope and Singapore, Chieftain.

The Admiralty have engaged freight for Government stores in the Thames, from the River Thames to Colombo.

Monetary and Commercial.

CITY, MONDAY, JAN. 26.

With reference to the commercial treaty which has just been concluded with the King of Burmah, the circular by Messrs. Joseph Travers and Sons contains the following. The subject excites no small interest among the commercial community in this country, as is natural, considering that there is now every prospect of a new and very extensive field being opened for trade, which this journal has constantly kept before the public for the past two years:—

"The advices from India received yesterday contain an announcement of especial interest to all merchants and dealers connected with the produce of the East, namely, the completion of a commercial treaty with the King of Burmah. This object has for years been earnestly desired by all who are acquainted with the resources of that country, and with the peculiarities of its geographical position, which afford the readiest access to Western China. The present King of Burmah has long been known to be favourable to the cause of civilisation, and desirous of cultivating friendly relations with England through our Indian authorities, but until lately this disposition has not been sufficiently met by the home Government. It now appears that Colonel Phayre, our chief commissioner at Rangoon (the port of that portion of the country which was ceded to us many years back, and which is called British Burmah), has succeeded in obtaining a treaty which will accomplish all that the most sanguine could have expected. The details have not transpired, but they will reach us by the next mail, and meanwhile may, perhaps, be communicated officially by the Foreign-office. The distance from Rangoon to the Western provinces of China, which contain a population estimated at 80,000,000, is about 500 miles. Of this space 250 miles is through British and 250 through Burmese territory, and the distance between England and China would by that route be 1,500 miles less than at present. The country is alleged to be favourable either for a bullock road, a tram-road, or a railway; and the inhabitants of the district to be traversed are described by Rangoon merchants to be, notwithstanding their barbarous creed and rude condition, well disposed to facilitate the contemplated transit. The climate, likewise, is well spoken of; and it is an important fact, that while the portion of China with which it would bring us in contact is understood to be extremely rich, well populated, and supplied with roads, rivers, and canals, it has hitherto lacked all means of developing an exterior commerce, and can efficiently obtain that end only in the way now contemplated. The tea trade of Burmah is of great magnitude, and will now be much increased by the abolition of frontier duties between the native and British districts, Burmah is also celebrated for large deposits of petroleum, and in its general resources is, for its size, probably equal to any of the richest Eastern States."

The biddings for 40,00,000 rupees in bills on India took place on the 21st inst at the Bank of England. The proportions allotted were—to Calcutta, 18,90,000 rs.; to Bombay, 19,50,000 rs.; and to Madras, 1,60,000 rs. The declared minimum price was, as before, 1s. 11 3/4d. per rupee on Calcutta, and 2s. on Bombay and Madras. The applications within the limits were for about 140 lacs. Tenders on Calcutta at 2s. will receive about 85 per cent., on Bombay at 2s. about 14 per cent., and above that price in full; and on Madras at 2s. in full.

A further dividend of 1s. in the pound is announced as payable on the 27th inst. on the estate of Messrs. Reid, Irving, and Co., who failed in 1847, in the West India and Mauritius trade, with very large liabilities. Further dividends are anticipated as the realisation of the assets proceeds.

The present quotation (5s. 4 1/2d.) for Mexican dollars is the highest known for a period of about forty years. It is merely a nominal price, yet it is questionable whether any more dollars could be obtained at the same rate. The continuous advance in the value of this coin has been caused by the very moderate extent of the supplies from Mexico, combined with a certain though limited demand for China. The remittances of silver from Mexico of late have consisted almost exclusively of bars.

The French monthly mail steamer to the East, which sailed from Marseilles on the 19th inst., took out £340,000 in specie.

The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Union Bank of London has been held, and it appears that the Bank has quite recovered the great Pullinger frauds. The net profits for the six months, after making the customary deductions, amount to £67,239, which is increased to £70,222 by the addition of £2,982, the amount brought forward from June last. The report, mentioning the declaration of a half-yearly dividend of 15s. per share, clear of Income-tax, and showing a balance of £25,222 for appropriation at the end of July next, was unanimously agreed to. The chairman, Mr. P. N. Laurie, stated that the deposits and current accounts are £1,000,000 in excess of the amount held at this time last year, and £1,500,000 above that held six months ago.

The fourteenth ordinary general meeting of the proprietors of the City Bank was held at the London Tavern, Mr. Peter Bell in the chair. The report and statement of accounts, which were adopted, showed a profit for the last half-year of £36,788, which with £2,172 brought forward from the previous half-year, made £38,961, out of which a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum and a bonus of £1 per share (equal to 10 per cent.) was declared, £2,660 being carried to the new profit and loss account. In responding to a vote of thanks to Sir R. W. Carden (the late chairman of the bank), that gentleman complained of the manner in which the directors had removed him from the chair, a step which left him no other course than to resign. He pointed out that the bank owed its existence to him, and that he had brought more accounts to it than all the other directors had done. He expressed his earnest desire to see the bank prosper, from which he had not withdrawn his account, nor had he, he asserted, sold a single share.

The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of London was also held, Sir J. V. Shelley, M.P., presiding. The balance of profit on the operations of the past six months was stated at £42,798, and the amount available for disposal at £27,069. The dividend declared was at the increased rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of Income-tax, and £10,000 has transferred to the reserve fund, raising it to £82,000. The chairman mentioned that all the items in the accounts showed an improvement. The increase in the deposits and balances, compared with the same date in the previous year, is no less than £1,250,000, chiefly in the current accounts, and although the rate of discount had been low, the profit is larger than that

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declared at any previous meeting. The report was adopted unanimously, and with much satisfaction.

At the meeting of the shareholders of the London and Westminster Bank, the net profits for the half-year amounted to £110,888, and are increased to £130,809 by the addition of £19,921, the unappropriated balance of the previous six months. After adding £6,406 interest to the "rest," or surplus fund (which now stands at £262,656), the directors declare a dividend and bonus equal to 12 per cent., or at the rate of 24 per cent. per annum, leaving £4,403 to be carried to the profit and loss account for the current year. The total distribution for the year amounts to 22 per cent. The deposits of the bank now amount to nearly £14,000,000.

The East India and London Shipping Company's steamer *Jason*, the loss of which vessel near Madras has just been recorded, was of 2,668 tons burthen, with engines of 350-horse power, and was insured for about £50,000, at Lloyd's and elsewhere. This sum fully covers the amount paid for her by the company. The *Jason* was built of iron in 1856 by Messrs. C. J. Mare and Co., of Blackwall.

The Milwall Iron Works and Ship-building Company (Limited commenced its operations under this title, with a fully subscribed capital of £300,000 on the 1st instant. These works which, till within a few months, were in the possession of Mr. C. J. Mare, it appears required a larger amount of capital than he could command; and, therefore, with the assistance of Mr. J. L. O'Beirne, who previously had been connected with the manage ment, an association was formed late last year for purchasing Mr. Mare's interest, and thoroughly developing the capabilities of the establishment. The parties who have entered into the arrangement are several influential capitalists and contractors of accredited position, under whose auspices the new concern will, it is believed, work well and show highly profitable results. There are now on the stocks the Government war frigate *Northumberland*, of 6,600 tons; and 10,000 tons of shippingin course of construction, including a large steamer for the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and a cupola ship for the Italian Government; while a contract has just been concluded for a war frigate with the Spanish Government of 4,000 tons. It is asserted that the capability and power of the iron rolling mills and hammers in the forging department will not, when thoroughly completed, be surpassed by any others existing in the country. The active superintendence of the works having been placed in sound practical hands, the progress in this respect it seems is considered encouraging.

Messrs. Maitland, Ewing, and Co., who suspended in the East India and China Trade in April, 1858, and discharged all their liabilities in full in March, 1859, have just paid interest at 5 per cent. to their various creditors.

With reference to the Western Neilgherry Coffee, Tea, and Cinchona Plantation Company (Limited), we (*Daily News*) have received a copy of a circular containing extracts from a despatch sent by Sir Charles Wood, Secretary of State for India, to the Government of Madras, dated the 16th inst., and the publication of which has been authorised. Sir Charles Wood refers to the complete success which has hitherto attended the important experiment of cinchona cultivation, and remarks that it has now "become necessary to take effective steps, both to ensure the steady annual increase of the area of the Government plantations in the Neilgherries, and the introduction of the cinchona into other hill districts." The official despatch further states as under:—

"Two companies have already been formed in London for the object of cultivating cinchona, in combination with coffee and tea, in the Western Neilgherries and Wynaad; and I observe that Mr. Lascelles, the agent of one of these companies, has already bespoken 10,000 out of the 20,000 plants which are to be sold this year. Cinchona, when grown together with coffee, is likely to be a profitable investment, especially if the leaves can be turned to account, notwithstanding the greater length of time that must elapse before any profit can be expected from the former. I am, therefore, inclined to take a more hopeful view of the prospect of capital being invested in this speculation than your Government has been able to do; and I desire that every legitimae encouragement may be extended to individuals or companies who may undertake cinchona cultivation."

The mania for new joint-stock banks (says *The Times*) has been but very partially checked, and the various promoters are still daily sending out circulars to the various merchants and others whom they hope to entice to become directors. Another bank for Wales is alleged to be in process of concoction; several fresh ones are spoken of for the American business, and the Continent and the colonies and all other parts of the globe are also, if possible, to be furnished with additional "facilities."

The amount of bullion by the P. and O. Company's steamer *Ripon*, from Southampton, on the 20th inst., was—in gold: To Alexandria, £31,700; to Madras, £7,355; to Singapore, £4,000. In silver: To Calcutta, £50,000; to Hong Kong, £21,933; to Shanghai, £15,610. Total in gold, £43,055; in silver, £87,543.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service, Limited	50	96 to 98	...
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	20¾ to 21¼	...
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	46 to 48	...
50	London Joint Stock	10	34 to 35 xd.	...
100	London and Westminster	20	80 to 81	...
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	55 to 57	...
50	Union of London	12	32 to 33 xd.	...
100	Hindustan, China, and Japan	10	2 to 1¼ dis.	...
25	Bank of Egypt	All	25¼ to 26¼	...
100	Bank of London	50	101 to 103	...
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	4 to 4½	...
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	73 to 75	...
50	Do. New	30	13 to 15 pm.	
10	Labuan Coal Company	4	...	...
10	China and Japan Steam Company	5	...	...
2	Telegraph to India Company	2	¼ to ⅜ dis.	...
5	Bombay Gas	1	¼ d. to ¼ pm.	...
10	E. I. Cotton Agency	8½	¼d. to par.	...
10	E. I. and London Shipping B.	All	3 to 6	...
20	E. I. Irrigation and Canal	2	¼d. to ¼ pm.	...
2	Indian Carrying Company	1	...	...
20	Madras Irrigation and Canal	1	2¼ to 2½ pm.	...
1	Oriental Gas	All	1¼ to 1⅝	...
10	O. Inland Steam	All	8¼ to 8½	...
100	West India Steam Company	60	55 to 57	...

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—During the past fortnight our market has been very strong, notwithstanding the very heavy supplies offering from the recent numerous arrivals. The idea gaining ground as to a reduction of duty being probable, and some purchasing on export account, have been the cause of this firmness, which has resulted in an advance on all good and fine kinds of Congou and Souchong, also on medium blackish leaf kinds of Congou, the only decline being in medium flavory sorts. Low to fair common Congous have sold to a moderate extent at former prices. Good Common is neglected at 1s. to 1s. ½d. per lb. Flavory kinds of old Imports, as also Common Hohows kinds remain difficult of sale. Fair to good Ho-hows and Ning-chows, also second-class Monings and Wopaks of old import are 1d. per lb. dearer, owing to the high prices ruling for new seasons. Flavory kinds ranging from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per lb. have been difficult of sale at a decline of 1d. to 1½d. per lb. Good Kaisows have been wanted, and prices show a rise of 1d. per lb. Second-class Monings and Wopaks have sold very readily, and prices have advanced 1d. to 1½d. per lb. Fine to finest Monings, Wopaks, and Kaisows continue in good demand, and prices are about 1d. per lb. dearer. Tayshans are without inquiry. Oolongs have been difficult of sale at a further reduction of 1d. per lb. Souchongs have sold very freely, and prices show an advance 1d. per lb. for fine to finest descriptions. Flowery Pekoes remain difficult of sale. Common Scented Capers show no alteration. The low prices for the fair to good and fine descriptions have attracted attention, and sales have been made to some extent at from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. There has been more doing in Scented Orange Pekoes, medium qualities from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 7d. per lb. being most in request. Foo chow kinds of both have been difficult of sale at 1d. per lb. decline. Assam and Cachar kinds still readily at very full prices. Uncoloured Japan kinds have been required for from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. per lb. The demand for Green Teas has been steady, and prices for all kinds, except Common to fair Young Hysons, have been fully supported; these, from over supply, show a decline of 1d. to 2d. per lb., and at this are not readily saleable, Fine Canton-made Young Hysons have realised 1s. 2d. per lb. at public sale. Canton Gunpowders show no alteration. A public sale took place on the 20th inst., comprising 24,230 packages, of which 14,155 packages were sold, including 8,320 packages without reserve, and 1,462 packages Assam and Cachar kinds.

SILK.—The latest quotations will be found in our commercial postscript.

SUGAR.—Prices continue firm, although little animation characterises the market, a want of confidence appearing to exist. Transactions have been too limited to remove the heavy appearance of the market; the purchases of the home trade have been confined to immediate payments. 3,152 bags of Penang have been disposed of at the following rates, which, it will be observed, are somewhat lower: Good middling to fine brown, 31s. to 33s. 6d.; low and middling yellow, 34s. to 35s. 6d. On the 23rd inst., 3,632 bags Penang went off more freely, and, on the average, at firm rates: middling to fine brown, 33s. to 33s. 6d.; low and middling yellow, 34s. to 36s.; good and fine, 36s. 6d. to 38s. Current quotations are:—Bengal: Crystalised, good yellow and white, 25s. to 28s. 6d.; Benares, grey and white, 23s. 6d. to 29s.; date, yellow and grey, 20s. to 26s. 6d.; ordinary to fine brown, 14s. to 19s. 6d. Penang: Grey and white, 26s. to 27s.; brown and yellow, 16s. to 25s. 6d. Madras: Grocery, grainy yellow and white, 22s. 6d. to 23s. 6d.; native, brown and yellow, 15s. 6d. to 19s. 6d.; jaggery 14s. 6d. to 16s. Siam and China: White, 24s. to 29s.; brown and yellow, 15s. 6d. to 23s. 6d. Manila: Clayed, brown and yellow, 19s. to 21s.; Muscovade, 15s. to 16s. 6d. Java: Grey and white, 25s. to 29s.

COFFEE.—Nearly all the descriptions continue in active demand. The amount offered at public sale has gone off with readiness. In Ceylon, the sales have been particularly spirited, and prices show an advance of fully 6d. to 1s. on our previous quotations. The shippers have been the chief purchasers. A large quantity of Plantation Ceylon has been offered; the sales were at extreme rates, a few parcels of the new crop causing some competition among exporters. 783 casks, 665 barrels and bags of Plantation; Low Middling, and Middling brought

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85s. 6d. to 90s.; Fine Middling up to 93s. 6d.; and 276 casks, 2,611 barrels and bags native, good ordinary to fine 73s. to 78s., very superior picked 77s. to 78s. 6d.; and by private treaty, 200 casks fine ordinary have been sold at 74s.; of Mocha 1,617 packages have been brought to auction, greater part was taken off; greenish to good clean garbled short berry 90s. to 94s. 6d.; a slight reduction on prices at last public sales; it was purchased principally for export. We quote Mocha, ungarbled 60s. to 78s., garbled corn to good, 80s. to 93s., garbled fine, 95s. to 103s.; Ceylon Native good ordinary to fine 72s. to 76s., ordinary 68s. to 71s.; Plantation ordinary to fine ordinary 73s. to 83s. 6d., fine ordinary to middling 84s. to 87s., good middling to fine 87s. 6d. to 94s.; Java 67s. to 87s., Singapore, ordinary and good ordinary 56s. to 78s.; Sumatra, 57s. to 72s.

HEMP.—Prices for jute have advanced 10s. per ton, and the current rates are £20. 10s. to £29. A fair business has been done both for arrival and on the spot. Of 14,849 bales brought to auction, about half were sold. Arrivals and sales advertised. A good business done in Manila. Of 7,577 bales at auction, about half sold. Lupez has brought £58. 5s. to £58. 12s. 6d.; Sorsogon, £28 to £28. 10s.; and fair current, £25. 10s. to £26. 5s. per ton. Sales advertised. In sum, extreme prices are barely sustained; 256 bales of Calcutta, at auction, realised £23. 10s. to £29 for inferior to good.

RICE.—Privately, only small parcels, comprising about 9,000 bags, have been sold on the spot, for which steady prices have been obtained, viz., middling white Bengal 11s. 9d. to 12s., fair Moonghy and Ballam, 8s. 3d. to 8s. 9d., good Ballam, 9s., and good Bassein 10s. There has been some inquiry for floating cargoes for Spring shipment. 3,926 bags Bengal at public sale were brought in. We quote good middling white 12s. 6d. to 13s., cargo 8s. to 8s. 6d.

PEPPER.—Amount offered at auction have excited rather more competition; 2,011 bags Singapore Black was disposed of chiefly at the following rates: Dull and grey, 3⅝d. to 3¾d., fair to good black, 3¾d. to 3⅞d.; some spirited bidding took place for 1,100 bags fair to good dark Penang, which bought 3¾d. to 3¼d.; 85 bags fair Batavia sold at the same rates. 1,000 bags Black Singapore have been disposed of privately, 589 bags middling to good fair Singapore White were all disposed of, the bulk at 5¼d., a few lots 5⅜d., common 5⅛d. and 5¼d. Current prices are, Malabar, &c., 3⅞d. to 4¼d.; Eastern, 3⅛d. to 3⅜d.; White, 5d. to 1s. 2d.

SAGO.—No public sales or private transactions to report; 298 boxes small Pearl, meeting reduced offers, were withdrawn.

SPICES.—Pimento: The greater part of 1,020 bags in public sale, was held for an advance on the present value, and bought in; for the remainder full prices were paid. viz., ordinary to good middling quality 2⅛d. to 2⅛d. per lb. Current price, middling to good 2⅜d. to 3d. Cinnamon.—The quarterly sales advertised for the 26th instant will comprise about 2,200 bales Ceylon. Quotations, Ceylon 1, 2, 3, 11s. to 2s. 6d., Malabar and Tellicherry, 7d. to 1s. Cassia Lignea continues in but little request, of 290 boxes, at auction, a few low middling were taken at 97s. Current prices 95s. to 102s. per cwt. Cloves.—728 bags Zanzibar, offered in public sale, comprised damaged, which were about half sold at 3⅜d. to 3⅝d. the sound portion, common to fair, was mostly realised at 3⅜d. to 4d. We quote Amboyna and Bencolen 4⅛d. to 1s. 4d. per lb.; Zenzibar and Bourbon 3⅜d. to 4⅛d. Mace.—The finer sorts obtain stiff rates, but inferior qualities about the previous value, 62 cases selling as follows—middling to good red, 9d. to 11d.; palish, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; bright pale, 2s. Nutmegs continue to be freely bought at about former rates. 163 cases being all sold, viz., small, 10d.; middling, 1s. to 1s. 1d. good middling, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 8d.; rather bold, 2s. 10d. 73 boxes fair limed, from Rio de Janeiro, were bought in. Ginger.—East India common is quoted at 63s. per cwt., but the price is nominal. Cubebs.—£5. 15s to £6. 5s.; have fallen 5s. to 10s. per cwt., but at that decline have been taken to a considerable extent, partly on American account. 159 bags in auction, chiefly sold at 88s. to 108s. for damaged. Dragons' Blood, in reeds, £11 to £15; in lumps, £4 to £11; flat, and 64 cases at auction, all retired. Galangal Root, 25s. to 30s. Also flat. 114 bags at auction retired. Mace and Nutmegs, dearer; 2 cases sold at auction at 1¾d.; range of price, 1¼d. to 1¾d.

COTTON.—Little animation characterises the market, and prices have latterly declined ¼d. to ⅛d. per lb. The sales on the spot have been 4,200 bales, the bulk Madras; good fair and good Tinnivelli, 17d. to 17½d.; fully fair Westerns, 16½d; middling to fair Surat, 17d. to 17½d; and middling to good fair Bengal, 12½d. to 19½d. For arrival only 1,800 bales have been sold.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cassia Lignea, 1, 2, and 3 quality, 95s. to 101s.; very quiet, and of 677 boxes at auction, a few lots only sold at 97s. per qr. for second quality. Buds, 260s. to 280s. The market has been cleared at our higher quotation, and not a chest of genuine buds now remains in London. Operations in camphor have proved very striking, prices fell with singular rapidity from £9 to £5 per cwt. Large business done, chiefly at £6 down to £5. 2s. 6d. The stock on hand is ample, the quantity afloat is extremely large. A few chests in second hands have been sold at £5. 15s., £6, £6. 5s., £6. 10s. show a recovery from the former lowest point of 30s. Oil of Aniseed, 5s. 3d. to 5s. 4d., is again 3d. per lb. cheaper; large business done privately at our lowest quotation. 47 cases at auction, half sold at 5s. 3d. to 5s. 4d. per lb. Nothing doing. Cajaputa, 2½d. to 3d., lower and very flat, and 45 cases at auction were all retired. Cassia, good flavour, 8s. 8d. to 8s. 9.; small sales made privately. Sapanwood, Bemah, £5 to £8; Siam, £8 to £11; quiet, and Manilla cheaper; 18 tons thereof sold at auction at £5. 12s. 6d. per ton. 20 tons Siam retired. Nothing of consequence doing privately. Shells, mother-o'-pearl, Sincapore, 125s. to 150s.; Manilla, 80s. to 100s.; remain firm, with little offering. Soy, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.: scarcely so firm, but 54 casks at auction, chiefly sold at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d. per gallon. Star Anniseeds, 95s. to 105s.; very scarce and much wanted. No auctions. Sticklac, Siam, 55s. to 80s.; all sold with great irregularity, but being on the whole much cheaper. Of 1,512 cases at auction, half sold at 61s. to 76s. per cwt. for good to fine Siam; limited trade privately. Teeth, elephants', seventy lbs. and upwards, £36 to £38. 40 to 60 lbs., £33 to £35; 20 to 40 lbs., £28 to £32; Scrivelloes, £15 to £32; Ball, £30 to £40; the quotations are for sound Siam ivory, which is in demand; transparent Ivory of all kinds being scarce. Terra Japonica, Cutch, Pegue, 24s. to 26s. 6d.; good business has been done during the month up to 27s. per cwt., but it has receded to 26s. 3d Only 180 bags at auction, partly sold at 26s. 6d. Gambier, 21s. to 22s. 6d.; prices have risen 6d. to 1s. per cwt.; and of 3 510 bales at auction, one half sold at 20s. to 22s. 3d. per cwt.; for middling heated to good. 141 baskets fine, in squares, realised 26s. 6d. to 29s. Our higher quotation obtained privately, and demand active. Large transactions also entered into for arrival at 19s. 6d. to 20s. Tin.—Banca, £119 to £121; straits, £118 to £120. This metal remained quiet till recently, but within the last few days large operations have been accomplished in straits up to our quotations, being an advance of £1. to £2. per ton. In banca trade moderate. Tortoiseshell: Fine quality, 22s. to 26s.; sorts, 14s. to 21s.; inferior, 10s. to 13s. Nothing doing. Turmeric, 16s. to 30s. China scarce and dearer; 60 cases sold at auction at 29s. to 30s. per cwt. for fine, and 180 bags Java retired. Vermillion, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d Only five boxes sold at auction at 2s. 3d. per lb. Wax, Japan, 62s. to 85s. Of 222 cases at auction, one-fourth sold 72s. 6d. to 73s. Cochineal, Honduras, 2s. 4d. to 3s. 4d. All descriptions steady. Good Honduras silver 1d. per lb. dearer: supply of that class being inadequate to demand. Quality suitable for India worth 3s. to 3s. 2d. per lb. 1,300 bags at auction. Opium, Turkey, 19s. 6d. to 20s.; Egyptian, 11s. to 13s. Our higher quotation has been paid for fine Turkey, but there are few buyers thereat. Quicksilver, £7. Obtainable at the quotation. Saffiron, 35s. to 36s. Ebony Wood, £6 to £13. Myrabolanes, 11s. to 13s. 6d. Red Saunders Wood, £6. 10s. to £7. Senna, Tinnevelli, 4d. to 1s. 6d. Turmeric, 25s. to 30s. Galls, blue, 100s. to 110s; sorts, 70s. to 85s. Gum Ammoniacum, drop, 80s. to 122s.: block, 20s to 60s. Gum Animi, 1st size, £8. 10s. to £11; 2nd and 3rd size, £6. to £8; partially scraped, £2 to £6. Gum Arabic, picked, 32s. to 57s.; sorts, 25s. to 35s. Assafœtida, drop, 100s. to 120s.; block, 25s. to 90s. Market very dull here.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £6. 10s. to £7 nail rods, £7. 10s.; hoops, £8. 10s. to £9; sheets, single, £9. 5s. to £9. 10s.; Staffordshire bars, £7. 15s. to £8; rails, £5. 15s. to £6.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £16.

COPPER.—Sheet and sheathing, £105 per ton; yellow metal, 9¼d. per lb.

TIN.—115s. for block; 116s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, I. C. 29s. to 30s. per box.

LEAD, &c.—English pig, £21 to £21. 5s.; shot, patent, £23. 10s.; sheet, £21. 10s.; spelter, £18.; zinc, English sheet. £23. 10s. to £24; quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

The export of metals to China for 1862 sand as follows:—Rail iron, 133 tons; pig, 454; bar and nail rod, 7, 156; hoops and sheets, 515; steel, 173; copper in sheets and nails, 220; yellow metal, 548; pig lead, 8,277; sheets, 450; spelter, 50; zinc, 19; tin plates, 10,081 boxes; quicksilver, 630 bottles.

The following is from the circular of Messrs. French and Smith:—A steady trade has been doing this month, principally for consumption. Iron is firm. Copper: Manufactured is not much in demand, but for unmanufactured there is enquiry. Tin: English is firm; foreign is rather improved. Straits, 117s.; cash, 118s. three months, for fine quality, at which some business has been transacted. For tin plates there is enquiry. Lead is firm, but rather quieter. Spelter rather firmer.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from Southampton during the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers (not including the present mail).

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	£800
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	300
Hong Kong	—	18,515
Amoy	—	—
Singapore	—	4,545
Penang	—	750
Ceylon	£20,000	—

FROM MARSEILLES.

(BY THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.)

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	380
Hong Kong	—	—
Singapore	—	29,620
Penang	—	—
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	—

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold (per ounce)	£3 17 9	
Spanish Doubloons	3 16 0	to 3 17 0
United States Gold Coin	3 16 3½	
Silver in Bars	0 5 1	to 2
Mexican Dollars	0 5 4	to
Carolus Dollars	0 5 6	

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

The yarn market is still quiet, but we have had a more hopeful feeling, with rather more inquiry, though it has not yet resulted in business. Judging, however, from circumstances attending this inquiry, and the various quarters it has come from, there is a confident feeling that there will be more business a few days hence, and at rather better prices than spinners would have accepted to-day. The tone of the market is decidedly more cheerful than it has been for some days past, and buyers have manifested more disposition to operate. There is hardly so much as a fractional change of prices to-day, and sellers are asking the highest rates current within the last fortnight, and have manifested no disposition to accept anything less. In cloth the market has been very dull. In the absence of any mail from the United States of America people seem unable to make up their minds to operate, and there is quite a pause in business for nearly all kinds of cloth. The home trade appear to be giving out no fresh orders, and are buying; but little

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but the orders given out during the last six or seven weeks are in course of delivery, and would appear to be nearly sufficient to meet any demand that is experienced by houses in this trade from their retail customers. When it is recollected how many years it took to induce people to give up high-priced linens in favour of cheaper calicoes, it can hardly be wondered at, now that calicoes are, in many cases, fully as dear, if not higher priced than linens, that it should be a work of time and difficulty to sell home trade goods at the comparatively high rates which tradesmen are compelled to charge for them. Though the market here is stagnant, however, to-day we hear of no change in prices. There is no inquiry for India, and the shipping appears to be quite as inactive as any other branch of trade.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Jan. 6	Texel	Batavia	Kal maas	
— 8	London	Canton	Canadian	
— 5	Bremerhaven	Nagasaki	Heloise	
— 6	Do.	Patjitan	Zes Gezusters	
— 8	Off Dungeness	Batavia	Herman de Ruyter	
— 6	Do.	Do.	Aldebaran	
— 7	Off the Wight	Colombo	Starbeam	
— 6	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Bulgersteyn	
— 7	Do.	Do.	J. C. Schotel	
Dec. 26	New York	Foo-chow-Foo	Magenta	
— 30	Do.	Penang	Sonora	
Jan 10	London	Foo-chow-Foo	Dumphail Castle	
— 7	Texel	Padang	Paul Johann	
— 12	Off Torbay	Shanghai	Finzel	
— 11	Liverpool	Rangoon	Old England	
— 9	Texel	Batavia	Cornelia	
— 12	London	Canton	John Nicholson	
— 13	Deal	Hakodadi	Sea Witch	
— 9	Zierickzee	Batavia	Haamstede	
— 4	Cadiz	Manila	Alavesa	
— 13	London	Galle and Colombo	Jane Ann	
— 12	Texel	Samarang	Waalstroom	
— 13	Havre	Manila	Gl. de Lourmel	Picard.
— 14	Off Dungeness	Batavia	Zephyr	Schey.
— 13	Texel	Do.	Lady Egidia	
— 13	Zierikzee	Do.	Vesta	Gerebrands.
— 16	Liverpool	Rangoon	Salsette	
— 14	Marseilles	Sumatra	Numa Vidal	
— 16	Deal	Canton	Wm. Mitchell	Riddock.
— 18	Plymouth	Batavia	Oscar I.	Thomson.
— 18	Liverpool	Singapore	Bogota	Bell.
— 5	New York	Foo-chow-Foo	Endeavour	Doane.
— 5	Do.	Amoy	Trieste	Sewell.
— 19	Liverpool	Canton	Patna	Pole.
— 20	Do.	Singapore	Panic	Bell.
— 20	Deal	Batavia	Ferdinand and Louis	Nolting.
— 18	Queenstown	Maulmain	Eliza	Walker.
— 20	Deal	Shanghai	Lodore	
— 21	Cadiz	Manila	Abo	
— 19	Texel	Batavia	Minister Thorbecke	Van Duyn.
— 19	Brouwershaven	Do.	Jacoba	Schaap.
— 22	Nieuwe Diep	Do.	Star of the North	
— 20	Deal	Do.	Louis	

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Jan. 8	Dartmouth	Colombo	Excelsior	
— 7	Cardiff	Hong Kong	Shakespeare	
— 7	Do.	Singapore	Carl	
— 8	Holyhead	Batavia	Record	
— 10	London	Shanghai	Chaasze	
— 8	Off Dover	Do.	Catharina	
— 8	Penarth	Manila	Frederick	
— 10	Portsmouth	Shanghai	Ravensbourne	
— 9	Cardiff	Manila	Java	
— 12	Deal	Shanghai	Edinburgh	
— 12	Sunderland	Galle	The Cedars	
— 12	Off Dover	Batavia	Nagasaki	
— 12	Cardiff	Shanghai	Merrington	
— 13	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Valdivia	Bellington
— 23	Do.	Do.	Veronica	Douglas.
— 15	London	Kanagawa	Medina	Le Brun.
— 16	Do.	Shanghai	Sir W. F. Williams	Corbel.
— 16	Do.	Do.	Golden Fleece	Laurence.
— 16	Do.	Colombo	Severn	Park.
— 16	Do.	Shields & Hong Kong	Uncowah	Follansbee.
— 17	Do.	Cardiff and Singapore	North Wind	Jewett.
— 10	Deal	Singapore	Guiding Star	Hansen.
— 14	Plymouth	Do.	Lew Chew	Sinclair.
— 13	Cardiff	Do.	Alice	
— 12	Off Plymouth	Hong Kong	Sidon	
— 14	Cardiff	Shanghai	Humphrey Nelson	Chellew.
— 14	Do.	Singapore	China	Olsen.
— 19	London	Shanghai	Pegasus	Penrice
— 19	Do.	Cardiff & Hong Kong	John Nicholson	Ewart.
— 15	Plymouth	Batavia	Water Gens	Gierzen.
— 17	Cardiff	Shanghai	Osborne	Stamper.
Dec. 22	Pernambuco	Ceylon	Contest	M'Greary.
Jan. 22	London	Colombo	Bonnie Lassie	De La Perre le
— 22	Cowes	Java	H.N.M.S. P. Alexandre	
— 22	Newport	Shanghai	Asa Eldridge	Coleman.
— 23	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Chrysolite	Mitchell.
— 23	Do.	Batavia and Sourabaya	Luconia	Admiraal.
Jan 15	Clyde	Singapore	Zambese	Reid.
— 20	Do.	Shanghai	Janet Mitchell	Brauscombe.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Kanagawa: Esperanza. For Amoy and Foo-chow-Foo: Philomela. For Shanghai: Assyrian, Ocean Mail, Jubilee, Havelock, Woodville, J. H. Ransom, Finzel. For Hong Kong and Canton: Invincible Prince Alfred, Kelso, Maiden Queen, Canadian. For Hong Kong: North Fleet. For Singapore: China. For Singapore and Penang: Daylight. For Colombo: Thames, Royal Bride. For Algoa Bay and Ceylon: West Indian.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Manila: Flora, Sales. For Basilan: Meerschaum. For Bankok: Ellida. For Shanghai: Camilla. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Margaretha. For Singapore: Spirit of the Age, Tigris, Bogota, Panic. For Galle and Maulmain: Ella A. Clark, Astrea. For Galle: Indiana, Idas. For Ceylon: Mary Spencer.

At GLASGOW.—For Batavia and Singapore: Thomas Mitchell. For Ceylon and Madras: Denmark.

SPOKEN.

WILLEM III. (Dutch), Amsterdam to Batavia, Sept. 17.
3rd Dp., 7,504 (Hamb. barque), Cardiff to Sing., Sep. 20, 40 S., 63 E.
CORNELIS ANTHONY, Rotterdam to Batavia, Dec. 24, 44 N., 13 W.
GITANA, Colombo to London, Nov. 10, 18 S., 3 W.
LAUREL (ship), Shanghai to London, Sept. 11.
ROYAL ALBERT, Canton to Liverpool, Oct. 10, off Island of Gasper.
AMSTERDAM (ship), Newcastle to Sourabaya, Dec. 4, 2 N., 24 W.
SARAH NEWMAN, Boston to Shanghai, Aug. 23, 23 S., 46 W.
FRANCIS, London to Colombo, Dec. 4, 3 N., 25 W.
GLENANE, Amoy to New York, Oct. 20, 4 S., 107 E.
DEWA GUNGADHUI, Macao to London, Dec. 5, 17 S., 4 W.
ACASTS, Newcastle to Galle, Dec. 31, 43 N., 15 W.
MENZIES (barque), Shields to Singapore, Sept. 28, 37 S., 9 E.
WATERLOO, Liverpool to Galle, three days out, Jan. 11, 49 N., 8 W.
KING LEAR, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Sept. 9, 17 S., 36 W.
LADY HEAD, Cardiff to the Philippine Islands, Oct. 17, 34 S., 102 E.
FREDERICK (Dan. brig), Hamburg to Singapore, Oct. 2, 25 S., 21 W.
CHRISTIAN RANKIN, Clyde to Batavia, Dec. 27, 43 N., 16 W.
CROUCH BROTHERS, Foo-chow-Foo to Cowes, Nov. 9, 27 S., 45 E.
WEST CAPELLE, Batavia to Middelburg, Nov. 17, 35 S., 23 E.
PRINSESS AMALIA (Dut. sh.), Battavia to Rotrdm., Oct. 31, 13 S., 73 E.
HERMELINE, Cardiff to Manila, Dec. 9, 20 S., 26 W.
HAVERSHAM, New York to Shanghai, Sept. 22, 11 S., 32 W.
SHIP No. 3,641, 3rd d.p., Canton to London, Nov. 17, 35 S., 23 E.
ALWINE (Hamb. brig), Hamburg to Singapore, 6 N., 21 W.
STAR OF THE SOUTH, Trincomalee to Liverpool, Nov. 19, 35 S., 21 E.
BROADWATER, London to Shanghai, Sept. 20, 6 N., 20 W.
LADY WARDEN,(?) Cardiff to Singapore, Oct. 19, 58(?) S., 4 E.
CHINA (Dut. barque), Rotterdam to Singapore, Nov. 12, 27 S., 88 E.

CASUALTIES.

The William Carey, from Singapore, did not arrive at Deal 30 Dec., as reported.

ROCHESTER, 13 Jan.—The Johannes Christian, Obelt, from London, for Batavia, &c., which put in here, 8th Jan., after collision, reports that, while in the Downs on the 5th, the Lady of the La e (barque), also at anchor, came across her, by which serious damage was caused.

The Ravensworth Kaurin, from Shields, and Christiansand for Singapore, put into Portsmouth 16 Jan., with loss of jibboom, foretopmast, mainyard, three boats, binnacle, sails, rails, and bulwarks, foretopmast sprung, damage to upper works, and four men sick. She had experienced heavy gales between the Faroe Islands and Shetland, and had had one man washed overboard.

PLYMOUTH, 15 Jan.—The Isabella Bruce, from London, for Singapore and Penang, which was towed into Catwater after striking on a sunken rock off the North Foreland, proved to be leaky, and will have her bottom examined.

ROTTERDAM, 19 Jan.—The Zephyr, Schey, from Batavia, slipped two anchors and got aground near Brouwershaven, the wind blowing a gale from N. W., but was got off at high water.

FAYAL, 3 Jan.—The Typhoon (Amer. ship), Salter, from Manila to Queenstown, put in here 25 Dec., very leaky, and was placed in quarantine for a few days, some of her crew having died. She is now discharging.

The Abo, from Manila, for Liverpool, put into Cadiz 21 Jan. with masts sprung.

The Stad Leyden, Vander Poll, from Amsterdam, for Samarang, which put into Bahia 15 Dec, had sprung her foremast and sustained other damage, but would not require to discharge her cargo.

At ST. HELENA, Dec. 6, from Bombay and Trincomalee, Star of the South; 4, from Shanghai, Ganjam.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The amount of tonnage loading on the berth for India, China, and the Cape of Good Hope, is 50,266 tons. Outward freights continue firm, both for general cargoes and coals, and shipping is in fair demand.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth:—To Amoy: 50s. to 60s. measurement, 60s. weight; Kanagawa: 60s. measurement, 80s. weight. To Shanghai: 30s. measurement, 50s. weight. To Hankow: 60s. To Hong Kong: 30s. 35s. measurement, 40s. weight. To Manila and Labuan: 50s. weight or measurement. To Singapore: 30s. weight or measurement. Penang: 35s. to 40s. Batavia: 45s. weight, 40s. measurement. To Bankok: 60s. weight or measurement.

The quotations for coal and iron from the North are as follows:—For Hong Kong: £38 and £1. 17s. 6d. For Shanghai: £52 and £2. 7s. 6d. For Manila, £1. 5s. For the Philippine Islands, Penay, or Zebu, £2. For Singapore, £26 and £1. 8s. For Penang, £24. For Galle, £26 and £1. 10s. These rates are from the Wear or Tyne, and Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, respectively.

The Admiralty have engaged freight for Government stores in the Maiden Queen for Hong Kong, and have offered the following for tender, viz.:—86 tons navy provisions and medical stores from the River Thames to Hong Kong, and 68 tons ditto to Trincomalee.

INSURANCE.

The following are the current rates of premium at Lloyd's, according to the class of vessels, &c.:—To Hong Kong, 45s. to 55s.; Shanghai, 55s. to 65s.; Singapore, 40s. to 45s.; Batavia, 40s. to 45s.; Manila, 50s. to 60s.; Japan, 80s. At Hamburg: To Batavia and Singapore, 40s. to 45s.; China and Manila, 50s.

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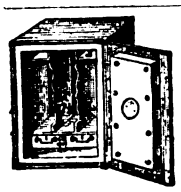

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Curry Sauce	1s. 6d.
Tap, do.	1s. 6d.
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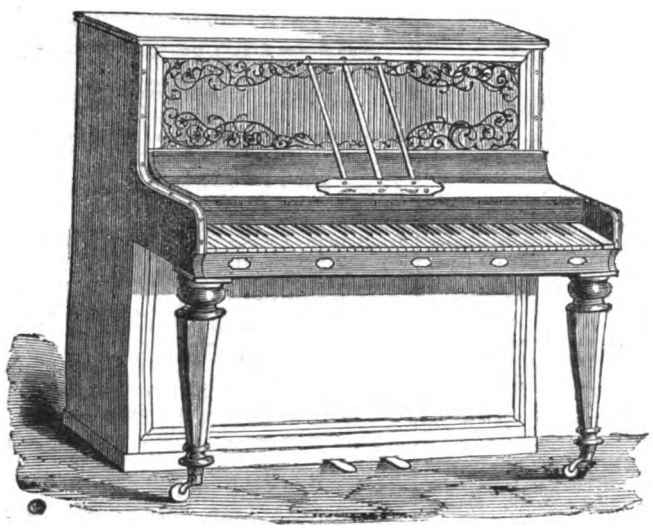

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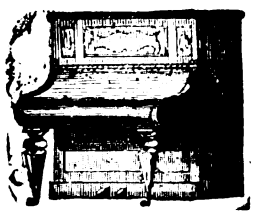
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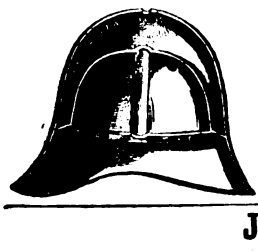
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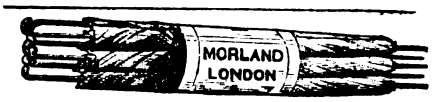

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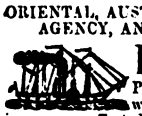

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HUGH INNES.

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JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

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VOL. V.—No. 102.] LONDON, THURSDAY, FEB. 12, 1863. [Sub. 18s. per ann., and 12s. to Supplement. Single copy of either, 9d.

Latest Advices.

	From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			
Kanagawa			Dec. 13
Nagasaki			„ 19
CHINA—			
Peking			„ 7
Tien-tsin			„ 9
Hankow			„ 14
Shanghai	Oct. 27	Dec. 16	„ 24
Foo-Chow-Foo			„ 20
Amoy			„ 20
Swatow			
Hong Kong	Nov. 10	Dec. 24	Jan. 1
Canton			
Macao			
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	Oct. 27		Dec. 8
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			
Saigon			„ 28
SIAM—			
Bankok	Oct. 27		Jan. 1
BORNEO—			
Labuan			
Sarawak			„ 2
JAVA—			
Batavia			„ 1
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	Nov. 26	Dec. 29	„ 8
Penang	„ „	„ 27	„ 10
CEYLON—		Jan. 9	
Colombo	Dec. 10		„ 17
Galle			

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this Mail, to Marseilles, per Vectis, arrived Feb. 10.—From Hong Kong: Messrs. Daly and Langan. From Singapore: Mr. Walters. From Galle: Mr. T. Hudson, Capt. Farquhar, Messrs. Levy, Davenport, and Waller. To Southampton, per Ripon, expected to arrive Feb. 17.—From Hong Kong: Messrs. J. S. Hudson, W. Harton, H. Thompson, C. J. Brook and T. W. Barker, Mrs. B. Skeene, J. Mills. From Singapore: Lady M'Causland and infant, Capt. Krause. To Malta, from Hong Kong: Capt. Mansergh's European male servant. By this Mail, to Suez, per Bengal, arrived Feb. 1.—From Galle: Capt. Bough, Mr. Harper, Mr. Bernard, Major Murray, Messrs Lee and Fenton, Capt. Potts, Mr. Fraser, Thos. Dick, Capt. Howe. To Alexandria.—From Hong Kong: Messrs. Nissen and Rees.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

By this Mail, per Ceylon, Feb. 4, from Southampton.—To Shanghai: Mrs. Essex, Mr. and Mrs. Hazeon, Mr. J. Le Marc, Mr. Geoghagan, and Mr. I. Tideman. To Hong Kong: Messrs. C. Wilde, E. Gilman, H. Wilkinson, Williams, Fenwick, P. E. Le Conteur, G. Young, E. Edwards, McVicar, and G. Payne, Miss Rathbone. To Singapore: Mr. H. Beaser. To Penang: Miss Baynham. To Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Joakim and infant, child, and native female servant, Dr. R. Stuart, Lieut. A. B. Hepburn, Mr. R. L. Crosse, Lieut. and Mrs. Hewitt, I. Nichol, I. Ramsay, I. Mathers, Jno. Farquharson, Mary Anne Gerry, Messrs. W. Bayley, and G. T. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hadow, Capt. Theobald, Misses L. B. Smith and Godson, Staff-asst. surgs. Boyd, Langhurst, R. White, and Sainter, Mrs. Sainter, N. Grey, Mr. J. H. Dudden, Mr. G. Peddie and infant, Miss Bowie. To Madras: Miss Urquhart, Mr. and Mrs. Dymes, infant, and Ayah, Lieut. T. Taylor, Miss E. Camp, Mr. Whyte, Capt. and Mrs. Samwell and infant, Mr. McGregor, Miss McClure, Staff-assist. surg. Brock, Mr. Henegan, Mrs. Van Agnews, two native female servants, Miss Armstrong. To Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Swan, Assistant-surg. Ramsay, A. Fraser, Messrs. Reynolds, Buxton and wife, Hurst, Forrest, Stewart, Peach, Newton and wife, Bamby, Vevers, Harrison, Goldstraw, Wilson, Broadmeadow, Varley, Tusker, Stubbs, Porter, and Quincey. To Alexandria: Messrs. A. C. R. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. Vacher. From Gibraltar.—To Hong Kong: Don Manuel Ignart, wife, and infant. To Singapore: Leon Cabrera.

From Marseilles, per Massilia, to leave Feb. 12.—To Shanghai: Mr. G. I. Morrison. To Hong Kong: Mrs. Marsh. To Singapore: Messrs. C. Stricker and G. Wilson. To Calcutta: Capt. and Mrs. Prinsep, Mr. and Mrs. T. Spear, two children, and governess, Mrs. Cammel and servants, Messrs. G. Manuk, R. B. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Duff, infant, and servant, Mr. Wavell, Col. and Miss Ommaney, Messrs T. Lane and Nicol, Lieut. Chapman, Capt. McQueen. To Madras: Captain and Mrs. Hill. To Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. Faviell, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart and infant, child, and servant. Messrs. Rahlers, H. Harvey, I. T. White, Mr and Mrs. G. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Baird.

Per P. and O. str., Feb. 20, from Marseilles.—To Hong Kong *via* Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Chamberlaine.

Per P. and O. str., Feb. 20, from Southampton.—To Shanghai: Mr. Stronach, Miss Cookson, Mr. and Mrs. Tudor Davies, Mr. Prior, Mr. Coll. To Hong Kong: Mrs. Caldbeck and infant, Mr. Galbon, Mrs. Torrey, Mr. Jno. W. Ryder, Mrs. Insul, infant, and child, Mrs. Ryder and three children. To Singapore: Mr. Young. To Ceylon: Mr. McBean, Mr. and Mrs. Wise and child, Mr. J. S. Alston. From Marseilles, Feb. 28.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. R. Reid, Lieut. Savory, Brigadier-gen. Brown. To Hong Kong: Mr. M. P. Jukes, Mrs. Savory, Mr. and Mrs. Harper, Mr. Baker, Com. Wilmot, R.N. To Penang: Mr. and Mrs. F. Kusterman. To Ceylon: Mr. R. A. McGoune, Mr. J. A. and Mrs. Simpson, Miss Simpson, Dr. Van der Straaten.

Per P. and O. str., March 4, from Southampton.—To Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Miss Wilson, Mr. Leechman.—From Marseilles, March 12.—To Hong Kong: Mr. W. J. Bryans. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Cook.

Per P. and O. str, March 20, from Southampton.—To Shanghai: Mr. Despard. To Ceylon: Messrs. H. Durand, S. Carey, and L. Dobree. From Marseilles, March 28.—To Singapore: Capt. and Mrs. J. Burn. To Ceylon: Rev. C. C. and Mrs. McArthur and infant.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

The nobles continue to leave Yedo. According to the latest advices, which reach to the 15th December, the English Legation was at Yokuhama. Several rumours are current which, however, cannot be relied on, one of which is that the Mikado has been seized; and another, that the father of the Prince of Satsuma has been murdered.

The foreign community is, it is stated, anxious to learn what steps will be taken by our Government with regard to the murder of Mr. Richardson.

The Russians are said to have the following fleet in Eastern waters, chiefly in Nagasaki, ready to join the allies in suppressing the Chinese Rebellion:—1 Corvette, 21 guns and 281 men; the Bogatin flag-ship; Calavala, 10-gun corvette, Commodore Tshebescoff; Novick, Rinda, and Posadnick, 10-gun brigs, 180 men each; Rasbonwick, Nyasnick, and Morge, gun-boats, each four guns, and from 80 to 100 men; Abreck, despatch-boat, 2 guns and 80 men; America, paddle-wheel steamer, 4 guns and 120 men; Japanitz, transport, 2 guns and 140 men.

CHINA.

PEKING.

There is no news of any interest from the capital.

SHANGHAI.

Our correspondent writes, under date Dec. 23:—

"We have, during the past few days, been rather rudely disturbed from our fancied security. Since the 13th of this month there have been no less than six attempted assassinations in the settlement, and in consequence revolvers, life-preservers, and thick sticks are in great demand. A little shortlived excitement has been caused by a report that there would in future be a weekly mail to and from Europe per one of the *Messageries Impériales'* steamers. Whether we shall be lucky enough to obtain a weekly mail appears at present rather doubtful, and still more so whether, even if we should get it, its arrivals would be anything like so certain as those of the villified P. and O. Co.'s steamers.

"It is astonishing how dull everything is at the present crisis. Little trade is being done. Wet weather prevails over the north of China, and in Japan—even the rebels in China and the Yaconins in Japan partake of the general slowness of affairs, and have alike given up slaughtering luckless Imperialist women and children on the one hand, and harmless foreign travellers on the other. Other prospects in Japan appear rather more cheerful than they did some few months ago, but there is a general impression that ill-will towards the Western residents is only smothered and not extinguished, and will readily break out on the slightest encouragement. You will have heard of an intended movement on Nanking, under the nominal supervision of Wu, the late Taoutai of Shanghai. This expedition has been postponed in consequence

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of the extremely unfavourable weather we have had for some days. It would appear from the late surveys of Nanking and the country round that any attempt at its capture by a purely native force must be unsuccessful. At any rate, even if Burgovine's troops succeed in making any impression, however slight, on the walls or on the garrison inside, it will give the 'ever conquering army' (Ward's force) a *prestige* that they do not now enjoy. It is tolerably evident that sooner or later the disciplined Chinese troops will be metamorphosed into an English contingent, or at least that English influence will be dominant. The officers now holding the most important, positions are, with the exception of Burgovine himself, all English. Indeed, unconscious encroachment is the order of the day, and England will in a few years find China, or a part of it, thrust upon her.

"Up the river all is quiet. There are as yet no signs of any rebel movement of importance around Hankow. The obnoxious 'braves' who recently surrounded the latter place have disappeared, and petty outrages have therefore become by far less common. The regulations for trade on the Yang-tse not coming into force until January, have as yet created little excitement, but as soon as we absolutely experience the inconveniences consequent on the enforcement of the regulations there will be, no doubt, a disturbance.

"The Hong Kong papers will inform you of Windham's capture, of his progress from Shanghai to Foochow, where he was entertained by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., until news of his delinquencies arrived, when he was unceremoniously kicked out; of his advance on Hong Kong, and successful career there, of his subsequent trips to Macao for change of air, succeeded by a trip back to Canton, where he secured a passage in a brig starting to England, but was, alas! himself secured before he could go on board. He is in Hong Kong gaol, and likely to remain there for a while. Even now scarcely anyone in Shanghai appears to have made up his mind as to the question of identity, and people say frequently, 'Well, if after all this be Windham, what a row there will be in England.' The interesting swindler had not up to last advices confessed the cheat, but still persists in his claims to the name, &c., &c., of the real Simon Pure.

"The garrison theatricals have not come off yet. I fear they will turn out a delusion and a snare, as, so far as we can see, there have been no preparations made either in the way of a theatre, or dresses, or stage properties of any kind. A masonic ball is spoken of, but where there are so few ladies dancing is simply a bore."

With reference to the letter from Dr. Legge, in favour of the Taipings, which was published some months since in our own and other journals, the *North China Herald* writes:—

"Dr. Legge is hardly in a position to enter into the feelings of the residents of Shanghai, on a point to them of such vital importance. He resides in the sea-girt isle of Hong Kong, within a comfortable Mission House, in a British colony where life and property are as safe, and aggression from without as little thought of, as at Gravesend or Greenwich. We in Shanghai, on the contrary, live some eight or nine hundred miles from Dr. Legge and his secure home; and, but for the presence of ships of war, and between 3,000 and 4,000 British and French bayonets round us, would be from day to day in dread of attack; so that in place of retiring after the fatigues of the day to our peaceful slumbers, we should be taking our guard duty as a volunteer defensive force at the various barricades on the outskirts of our settlement—of which necessity has compelled the erection—a duty which, until the arrival of reinforcements from Tientsin and Hong Kong, was a reality of the civilian's life during the severity of an unprecedented winter last season in Shanghai."

The increase of crime in the settlement, which is mentioned in our correspondent's letter, awakens some anxiety. On the 5th December, a most audacious and dastardly attack was made upon some premises at the Old Race Course, belonging to Mr. Howell; occupied at the time by his stable boy and four other servants. The miscreants, who endeavoured to force an entrance into the house, managed to get the stable boy to come out and see what was wrong, when he was shot dead on the spot, right through the head. The remaining coolies, thinking the man who fired the shot was single handed, came out to seize him, but were all shot down in turn; with the exception of one who did not go out. After this the murderer walked quietly away. The person who fired the shots was armed with a revolver, No reason can be assigned for the perpetration of this murder. A reward has been offered of $100, for any one giving such information as may lead to the detection of the culprit or culprits.

On the 21st Dec., up the Barrier Road, another daring murder was committed, accompanied with robbery. It appears that about 7 P.M. a coolie was carrying a basket of sycee silver from a banker's. When he arrived within a few hundred yards of the Military Police Station opposite the Maloo Gate, he was there set upon by three men, one of whom stabbed him in the breast, while the others seized the basket of sycee and made off. Another coolie accompanied the man carrying the sycee, and seized one of the men, who held in his hand the sheath of the weapon that had done the deed. At this time Sergeant-Major Leach, of the Military Police, under Captain Gould, arrived at the spot, and handed the prisoner over to the municipal police. On the same day a man was attacked by some robbers, and fearfully wounded, in the Hong-que district of the settlement. He had fourteen severe sabre wounds on the breast and back, and was carried into the Chinese Hospital.

With reference to the "Revised Regulations" on the Yang-tse, an anonymous correspondent of the *North China Herald* writes:—

"As your distant readers cannot be supposed to understand the question of the navigation of the Yang-tse-kiang, nor to appreciate the importance of the retrograde step lately taken by the English and American Ministers, it may be useful to state clearly why the community of Shanghai are surprised and disappointed by the "Revised Regulations," to the degree shown by the recent contributions to the press. I propose, therefore, to state as briefly as possible some of the main points of the case.

"First, then, the Yang-tse-kiang flows for many hundred miles through the richest provinces of China, and the products of an exceedingly active and industrious people, numbering many times the population of Great Britain, can best reach a market from its banks, which present an immense number of points from which native goods can be sent to the treaty ports, and at which foreign merchandise can be conveniently delivered. Between these various points also a very extensive commerce was formerly carried on, and this commerce, although now paralysed by the rebellion, was likely to increase immensely as soon as steam was thoroughly applied to it. Now, this magnificent domain for the development of commerce was supposed to have been once and for ever conquered for free trade by Lord Elgin in 1858, and the following are some of the grounds upon which this supposition was based:—

"1st. By the English Treaty of 1858, the whole interior of China was opened to foreigners, who were declared to be at liberty to go everywhere for the purposes of trade, and even to build houses, warehouses, &c., wherever they pleased.

"2nd. By a special article of the same treaty (No. 10) it was agreed that 'British ships shall have authority to trade upon the great River (Yang-tse),' and it was, moreover, agreed that three ports of entry should be established upon the river after its waters were freed from the insurgents.

"3rd. The establishment of these three ports of entry was not meant to limit foreign trade to these points, but its object was simply to furnish convenient places at which merchandise from without could be entered direct, and from which native products could be cleared direct for foreign places.

"This is apparent from the general tone of the treaty, and also from the fact that the tenth article begins in the Chinese version of the treaty with the following words:—'On the Long River throughout, at every opening, English merchant vessels may traffic.' It is also apparent from the fact that Lord Elgin speaks of his arrangements for the opening of the river in 1861, as being convenient 'for the whole coast trade of the river,' which accordingly was left open to foreign ships by the regulations established under his instructions by Sir Harry Parkes, early in that year; and, in order that no portion of the river banks should be even temporarily closed, Admiral Hope followed up the policy of Lord Elgin by a convention with the chiefs of the insurgents, providing for the security of commerce, within the regions which were occupied or might afterwards be conquered by them. Accordingly, foreign vessels traded freely upon the banks of the river, and steamers have brought large quantities of native produce from various points direct to Shanghai, to the great advantage of both foreign and native commerce, inasmuch as the products of several districts cannot be carried to either Hankow, Kiu-kiang, or Chin-kiang, without great expense and delay.

"These things being once clearly understood, your distant readers, Mr. Editor, will be able to comprehend the recent surprise and disappointment of the community of Shanghai upon the publication of regulations which declared that only three points on the river could be visited by foreign vessels, and that the loading or unloading of cargo at any other point would be punished by the confiscation of vessel and cargo.

"We see that these regulations destroy the brilliant prospects which were opened to foreign commerce, by making free the entire trade of the river: we see that native commerce must suffer even more than our own; and we see that the Imperial revenue must be injured *pari passu* with commerce. We see that all this could have been easily made manifest, even to Chinese ignorance of political economy; and that a farther unanswerable argument could have been found in the fact, that by Admiral Hope's convention with the insurgents a large extent of country not in the possession of the Chinese Imperial Government, was actually open to foreign ships. How could this Government, after availing itself of foreign aid against the insurgents, undertake to expel foreign trade from the territory conquered from the insurgents? With what face could they do this, even if the liberty 'to traffic at every opening on the river' had not been

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previously given by themselves, and even if the free-trade about to be destroyed could have been prejudicial to Chinese interests? And can it be supposed for a moment that they would have insisted upon this fatal measure had pains been taken to show them that the regulations proposed were not only contrary to the treaty and unjust to foreigners, but also exceedingly injurious to their own revenue and their own people?"

NANKING.

The *Bouncer* arrived at Shanghai on the 19th December, from a cruise on the Yang-tse, as far as Hankow and back; during which she steamed up the creek at Nanking in search of some missing junks, belonging to British firms in Shanghai, said to be captured by the Taiping Rebels. Commander Creasy in looking for them, put himself in communication with the Kan-wang, or Shield King, who has command of the rebel forces at the east gate of the city, and who showed much anxiety in giving all the information required; but nothing of the junks could be found, so it was surmised that they had been broken up for firewood. From all that could be seen both inside and outside the walls, the Taipings appeared to be in great distress for want of the necessaries of life, while ordinary comforts were not to be found by their chief leaders. This was exemplified in the case of the Kan-wang, who solicited the commander of the gun-boat to let him have some English soap and candles, a request which was readily complied with. On the other hand it was observed that the defences of the city were unusually strong. An immense thick wall of masonry had lately been added to the fortifications, some eighty feet in height, while additional guns of large calibre are placed in prominent positions. The number of Taipings and pressed inhabitants within the city was stated by the Kan-wang to be nearly two millions, but of course this statement must be received with the usual allowance for Chinese exaggeration. At the same time it was evident that their force is great, and their defences immensely strong inside the city, while the camp outside the western wall mustered a large body of well-equipped men. In reconnoitring the outer defences, Commander Creasy met with no hostile display from the Taipings. Indeed the Kan-wang and other chiefs were rather friendly than otherwise.

NINGPO.

It is stated that the French contingent of drilled Chinese have been distinguishing themselves in the neighbourhood of Yu-yaon by atrocities upon the country people. No particulars, however, are mentioned.

HONG KONG.

The news from Hong Kong by this mail is comparatively unimportant. Amateur theatricals have been commenced for the season. The company is composed of military officers and civilians. A strange and apparently incomprehensible act on the part of the authorities has attracted considerable notice. These worthies have allotted a piece of ground to the soldiers of the garrison as a burial place, and at the same time refuse to let the ground be consecrated. The consequence is that the greatest dismay exists among the men at the idea of being buried in unconsecrated earth.

A meeting of subscribers to the Sailors' Home was reported; the money in hand is over $21,000, but that sum is still insufficient to carry out the design fully and fairly. To give the scheme anything like a fair chance, it ought to have a proper start; all the internal furniture for the use and amusement of the inmates, such as libraries and bowling alleys, ought to be provided before the institution is opened as a rival establishment to the flashy taverns where the sailor at present resides, not, it is feared, for his good. An appeal is to be made for further subscriptions, and it is not doubted that it will be successful; meantime the work has been ordered to be proceeded with, and contracts are about to be entered into.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held on the 17th Dec. A Bill was read entitled "An Ordinance to authorise the Appropriation of a Supplementary sum not exceeding One hundred and forty-nine thousand dollars to defray the charges of the year 1862." Another Bill was also read to amend the Ordinance for the relief of Insolvent Debtors.

Mr. John W. McLellan, who recently resigned the management of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, has been appointed agent in Shanghai for the Commercial Bank of India.

L. Wiese, Esq., has been recognised provisionally as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Hong Kong, pending the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

CANTON.

A small party, consisting of the Rev. Messrs. Gray, Preston, and Bonney, had resolved to make an excursion on ponies from Canton to the Meiling Pass; but, in consequence of an official warning by Her Majesty's Consul, on the grounds that the country was then in an unsettled state, the excursionists determined not to go farther than fifty miles from the city. They accordingly started, and in seven days they reached the borders of Chay-ung-Ning district, in the west part of Wychow department, returning by another route, and reaching Canton in seven days more. On the mountains of Chay-ung-Ning they were met by a band of highway robbers, "armed to the teeth" with spears, swords, prongs, tridents, matchlocks, and shields. They saw at once that in such a case discretion was the best part of valour, and so made no resistance. They were taken three or four miles off the road into a valley, stript of all but their clothes, and left alone without any harm having been offered to their persons. They made for the nearest village, and acquainted the mandarins with what had happened. Those worthy officials sympathised with them, treated them kindly, and supplied them with boots, clothing, bedding, and money. Elsewhere on their route the officials showed them great courtesy. They visited many strange villages, distributed Christian books, and made numerous friends, so that they do not quite regret the journey. Five ponies, with saddles and bridles, were taken from them by the brigands, who appeared no novices at their work, and had probably heard of the route they meant to take, and had laid in ambush for them.

Ex-Governor-General Laou, of Canton, has been appointed to the Government of the Kwei chow province.

COCHIN-CHINA.

The following port regulations have been published by the French authorities:—

"1. Until further orders the Port of Saigon alone is open to the commerce of all nations, and except under uncontrollable circumstance vessels not furnished with special permits from the French authorities are precluded from anchoring in any of the other ports.

"2. The presence on board, of arms and ammunition not entered in the manifest and not declared to the authorities, will lead to the seizure of vessels met by the cruisers of His Imperial Majesty upon the coasts or within the ports of French Cochin-China.

"3. Every vessel found within one of the ports of French Cochin-China, interdicted to commerce, in case of its manifest being correct, will be subjected to a strict inquiry, and required to prove that its presence at the anchorage was caused by uncontrollable circumstances, proof, moreover, will be needed that it had not previously disposed of any articles contraband of war not appearing in the manifest."

BORNEO.

SARAWAK.

Everything is going on favourably in the new territories placed under the Sarawak Government, and a considerable trade is springing up on the Bintulu and other rivers. Antimony has been brought down by the Kayans, and they have also brought supplies of camphor oil, which may turn out a valuable article of trade. Some specimens of copper pyrites have been likewise produced by the Kayans.

The gunboat *Badger*, which has done good service in her time against the Lanun and other pirates, was unfortunately wrecked in the end of Nov., on the bar of the Bintulu river, in trying to get out while a heavy sea was running.

Another seam of fine coal has been found on the river Sadong, and it is to be hoped it may turn out workable and thus add to the resources of Sarawak.

Attention is being turned to the splendid timber which lines the banks of many of the navigable rivers in the Sarawak territories. Two ships were lately loaded by the Borneo Company (Limited) with hard woods for the Royal dockyards. The woods selected were Enkabong, Penang, Kapur, and Kranji.

JAVA.

By resolution of the Governor-General, published in the *Javasche Courant* of the 24th December, the importation of opium into the district of Kikim, in the Assistant Residency of Tibing Tinggi, in Palembang, is prohibited at the request of the chiefs there. The prohibition to date from the 1st Jan., 1863.

Captain Jenzen, of the Dutch ship *Vrendschap*, which left the Sooloo Islands on the 4th Dec., reports that the Sultan of Sooloo died in the month of November last. A Spanish steamship is regularly stationed there, and the Spanish flag hoisted on the fort, and a number of steam gunboats were sent, on the news of the death of the Sultan reaching Manila, to assist in the installation of his son. The people of Sooloo seemed to be dissatisfied with their new ruler, and an extensive rebellion had broken out against him.

The receipts of import and export duties in Java for the first

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ten months of 1862 were much less than in the two previous years, and it was calculated that the amount for the whole year would not exceed eight and a-half millions, or some £772,000.

MACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

The New Year at Singapore was ushered in with the usual carnival, of which boat racing formed the principal feature

PENANG.

The Penang subscriptions to the Lancashire Relief Fund have already reached the large sum of $5,344. Not the least gratifying circumstance connected with it is that the Chinese and other native residents have contributed upwards of $2,300 of the above sum.

CEYLON.

The return of Tamil immigration for the year just closed shows 69,000 arrivals against 42,000 departures. It is said that about 250,000 immigrants are labouring on estates and settled in the country, and that Ceylon presents attractions to the labouring population of Southern India quite sufficient to induce an annual influx ranging from 50,000 to 70,000. With reference to the population of Colombo, the *Colombo Observer* writes :—"It appears that just one in four of the ordinary and settled population of Ceylon is liable to be called out to labour six days annually on the roads or to pay the commutation money.

"The Colombo district is, of course, one of the most populous in the island, embracing as it does the capital. But our readers will probably be astonished to find that the population of our chief city and port is not at this day anything like the estimates given in Gazetteers, &c., half a century ago. The persons liable to labour in Colombo are :—

Colombo North	2,797
„ South	2,450
„ East	4,192
„ West	3,261
Liable to labour...	12,700
Multiply by	4
	50,800
Add for immigrants, military, &c.	10,000
Total population	60,800

"Colombo includes an area of no less than nine square miles. This space takes in a good many separate villages and hamlets, so that the population of the city proper is probably not above 45,000."

In round numbers, the population of Ceylon may be taken at two millions, giving about 81 inhabitants to the square mile, and 7½ acres to each man, woman, and child.

From the paper above quoted we obtain the following additional particulars :—

"Taken according to race, the population of Ceylon is, we believe, fairly expressed by the following figures :—

Europeans	2,500
European descendants	4,000
Malays, Javanese, Parsees, &c.	4,000
Veddahs (Aborigines)	2,000
Moormen	130,000
Tamils (including immigrants)	700,000
Singhalese (Low Country and Kandyan) ...	1,157,500
Total	2,000,000

"Many of our readers will be surprised to see so low an estimate of the European population of Ceylon. But the figures are very near the truth. The constituents of the European section of the population are :—

Civil Servants, with their wives and families	250
Military, with their wives and families	1,350
Merchants, Planters, &c., with their wives and families ..	900
	2,500

Be it remembered, however, that of the Europeans, four-fifths of the whole, or 2,000 out of the 2,500 are adult males.

"Divided according to the religions they profess, we believe we may class the population as follows. The Roman Catholic priests put in a claim to 150,000 adherents, but we believe our figures are nearer the mark :—

Protestants	40,000
Romanists	100,000
Total Christians ..	140,000

"So that of the two millions of human beings who inhabit Ceylon, only 7 per cent. profess Christianity in any form. The Protestants may, we believe, be classed nearly as follows :—

Episcopalians	17,000
Presbyterians and Congregationalists	10,000
Wesleyans	10,000
Baptists	3,000
Total	40,000

"Amongst the Christians we include the whole of the 6,500 Europeans and European descendants, 1,000 of the Veddahs, 92,000 of the Singhalese, and 40,500 of the Tamils. We then get the religious constituents of our population much as follows :—

Christians { Romanists 100,000 / Protestants 40,000 }	140,000
Buddhists and Demon worshippers	1,065,000
Gentoos (worshippers of Siva, Vishnu, &c.)	657,500
Mahomedans (Moors, Malays, Javanese, &c.)... ..	132,500
Fire-worshippers, &c., &c.	5,000
Total	2,000,000

"That only 7 per cent. of the population of Ceylon should profess Christianity; that only 2 per cent. should be Reformed or Protestant Christians, will be melancholy facts, pregnant with solemn reflections to many of our readers.

"As regards the incidence of taxation, it would seem that the inhabitants of British India contribute to the revenue at the rate of 6s. per head, against 8s. in Ceylon—the larger sum being the lighter burden, in consequence of the progress of enterprise, wealth, and good Government in our "Indian Isle," which is, happily not yet, in an administrative sense, annexed to India. We prefer to pay 8s. per head with the certainty of having the money spent for our own benefit, rather than 6s. with the certainty of the greater portion of it being absorbed in "little wars" and "Home charges." We, in Ceylon, may calculate on continued progress if we are only, as of late years, "let alone."

"To make the comparison with India complete, we may mention that while the area of British India, including the assigned districts, appears to be nearly 1,000,000 of square miles, with a population of 140,000,000, or 140 to the square mile; Ceylon, with its area of 24,700 square miles, has a population of two millions, or eighty-one, nearly, to the square mile. In the matter of population alone do we suffer in comparison with India; and even in this respect we are certainly progressing."

The Governor left Colombo on the 3rd of January, and has been staying at Galle, where he had the opportunity of showing the hospitality of Queen's-house to Sir Charles and Lady Trevelyan, who touched there *en route* to Calcutta. The party had a very narrow escape from a serious accident whilst out driving, their horse having taken fright and galloped off for nearly two miles before Sir Charles Trevelyan could pull up.

The Governor was about to proceed on an inspection of the irrigation works at Kirmi and Orobokke, whence he would pass through the Saffragam district to visit the new road to Happotelle, now completed as far as Ballangode. The new trace for its continuation upwards is already advanced, and it is hoped that by the middle of the present year the streams between Ballangod and Kalupahani will be bridged.

About £120 is transmitted by this mail, through the Oriental Bank and the Chartered Mercantile Bank, for the Lancashire distress.

The Colombo Regatta lasted for three days, and proved a complete success, the number of competitors for the "cup" having been greater than on any former occasion. The prizes were again carried of by the little *Minnehaha*. The chief interest appeared to be centred in the last day's sports, consisting of rowing matches, which were a novelty for Ceylon, and well contested. These matches took place on the 3rd January. A "Boat Club," in addition to the Regatta Association, is now in contemplation, for the purpose of importing English wherries and forming regularly trained boats' crews.

A meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was held on the 2nd January. The Bishop, who moved the first resolution, said :—He believed the society aimed at no other end than the spread of the Gospel; that it was a faithful handmaid to the Church of England, and that Church he believed to be a faithful witness to the pure and simple Gospel, scriptural in its system and in its teaching. He could speak with confidence as to the character of this society, having been concerned himself in the management of its affairs, and in particular he could testify that there was nothing of a party or sectarian character in its proceedings. He had never seen any opinion of such a kind prevail at the meetings of the parent committee, and he might point to the character of its late revered president,

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the Archbishop of Canterbury, as in itself a sufficient answer to those persons who brought against the society the groundless charge of being the exponent only of a party in the Church of peculiar or objectionable views in religion.

In the course of the meeting statistics were given, from which it appears that there are now in the island 21 stations under the charge of 15 ordained missionaries and 14 catechists, supported wholly or in part by the society, whilst there are 55 schools of this society and of that for promoting Christian knowledge, in which about 2,751 children of both sexes are receiving Christian knowledge.

The Honourable H. B. Thomson was sworn in as Judge of the Supreme Court on the 15th Jan., the usual salute being fired.

The appointment of Mr. Richard F. Morgan as Queen's Advocate gives great satisfaction.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

BERWICK—On the 7th ult., at Hillwood, Kandy, the wife of Marcus Berwick, Esq., D.Q.A., of a son.

BIDDELL—On New Year's-day, at Gampola, the wife of Mr. C. A. Biddell, Secretary of the Court, of a daughter.

CARREW—On the 15th Nov., on board the *Indomitable*, in the Straits of Malacca, the wife of Lieut. G. C. Carrew, R.N.R., of a son, stillborn.

DUNLOP—On the 24th Dec., at Jaffna, the wife of R. J. Dunlop, of a daughter.

GIBBS - On the 30th ult, at Southampton-villa, Highgate-rise, the wife of R. Gibbs, Esq., of a son.

HALL—On the — ult, at Turret-cottage, Victoria Park-road, the wife of Capt. S. P. Hall, of Hong Kong, of a son, stillborn.

JOCELYN—On the 2nd inst., at 52, Kensington-gardens-square, Westbourne-grove, the wife of Capt. R. W. Ker, S.S. Lady Jocelyn, of a daughter.

LAMBERT—On the 11th inst., at 5, Eastwood-terrace, Hornsey-road, the wife of J. W. Lambert, Esq., of a son.

LINDSAY—On the 23rd Dec., at Jaffna, the wife of B. Lindsay, Esq., of a son.

MOSS—On the 19th ult., at Kelvedon-villa, King Edward's-road, Hackney, the wife of Geo. W. Moss, Esq., of St. Helena, of a son.

REISS—On the 1st inst., at 30, Kensington-gardens-square, the wife of Emil Reiss, Esq., of a daughter.

SCHMIDT—On the 27th Dec, at Nassim-lodge, Singapore, the wife of A. E. Schmidt, Esq., of a son.

SVEHELIN—On the 28th Nov., at Taku, the wife of Brevet-Major Svehelin, 67th Reg., of a son.

WILKINSON—On the 30th ult., at 13, Lower Rock-gardens, Brighton, the wife of C. J. Wilkinson, Esq., Commander s.s. *Ganges*, Peninsular and Oriental Company's Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BLACKLAW—PECK.—On the 5th ult., at Gampolla, by the Rev. W. E. Rowlands, F. Blacklaw, Esq., to Maria, second daughter of W. Peck, Esq. No cards.

BAIRD—CAVE.—On the 2nd last., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Paddington, by the Rev. H. H. Mogg, cousin of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Francis Pigou, Henry Dillon Baird, Esq., of Ceylon, to Caroline Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas Saunders Cave, Esq., of Rossbrin Manor, county of Cork, and Brancliffe Grange, Yorkshire.

CHALDECOTT—WINN.—On the 27th ult., at the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Lincoln, by the Rev. Robert Hancock, M.A., vicar of Bathford, assisted by the Rev. J. S. Gebney, M.A., vicar of St. Mark's, M. Algernon Chaldecott, Royal Artillery, son of William Chaldecott, Esq., of The Holmwood, Dorking, Surrey, to Mary Elizabeth, elder daughter of the late Thomas Winn, jun., Esq., of Lincoln. No cards.

HARVEY—LONG.—On the 5th inst., at Brook-street Chapel, Knutsford, by the Rev. Henry Green, M.A., William Gaskill Harvey, Esq., of Ceylon, second son of the late Thomas Harvey, Esq., of Liverpool, to Mary Esther, eldest daughter of Henry Long, Esq., of Woodlands, Knutsford. No cards.

MILLS—GILMOUR.—On the 4th inst., at Broadway, Worcestershire, John Remington Mills, Esq, eldest son of John Remington Mills, Esq., M.P., to Mary Ann Gilmour, only daughter of the late Charles Gilmour, Esq., of Salisbury.

RYRIE—FORTH.—On the 16th Dec., at St. John's Cathedral, Hong Kong, by the Rev. J. J. Irwin, Colonial Chaplain, Phineas Ryrie, to Edith Anne Mary, third daughter of F. H. A. Forth, late Captain Royal North British Fusileers, Colonial Treasurer, Kong Kong.

DEATHS.

BREMNER.—In Oct. last, at Shanghai, of cholera, Alexander Bremner, Esq., C.E., Associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers, London, and eldest son of the late James Bremner, Esq., C.E., of Harbour-place, near Wick, N.B. Friends will please accept this intimation.

CRUTCHLEY—On the 13th January, at Galle Face House, Mrs. Harriet Crutchley, widow of the late W. Crutchley, Esq., of H.M.'s 37th Regiment, aged 34 years.

CRAWFORD—On the 10th January, at Kandy, James Crawford, Esq.

CAHILL—On the 28th December, at Spring Gardens, Hong Kong, Thomas Bernard Cahill, aged 40 years.

MEYER—On the 12th January, at Colombo, Mrs. L. Meyer, widow, aged 80 years.

MORTLOCK,—On the 22nd Nov., lost in the wreck of the *Henry*, from Singapore, Wm. Hy. Mortlock, aged 21.

ORMISTON.—On the 1st inst., at Euston-square, London, Evan Ormiston, Esq., of Colombo, Ceylon, and Wigfair, St. Asaph, aged 34.

POMPEUS—On the 9th January, at Colombo, Mr. C. A. Pompeus, aged 52 years and 7 months.

SOUCHAY.—On the 1st inst., at East Oxford, Woodstock, Upper Canada, Charles John Edwin Souchay, only son of Charles Souchay, Esq., Withington-house, Manchester, aged 29.

TAFFS—On the 12th December, at Fuhchau, Ellen Taffs, daughter of C. C. Taffs Royal Engineers, aged 14 years.

VANSANDEN—On the 30th December, at Chilaw, J. C. Vansanden, Esq., Medical Assistant, of Calpentyn.

WALKER.—On the 22nd Nov., 1862, on board the *Mirage*, on his passage from Hong Kong to England, Samuel Kempson, eldest surviving son of the late Samuel Walker, Esq., of Wolverhampton, aged 22.

WALTER—On the 26th November, at Fuhchau, William H. Walter, late of the Imperial Customs.

WILLIAMS—On the 22nd December, at Hong Kong, on board H.M.S. *Melville*, Daniel Williams, A.B., H.M.S. *Eurydice*.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CHINA—EXPORTS.

CANTON.—The business of the fortnight has been very restricted, owing to the continued firmness of the teamen in the face of the unfavourable nature of the advices from London. The little business done in Congous was transacted at one tael reduction. Scented Capers have declined about one tael and a half. The business done in Country Greens has been for shipment to India, rates ranging about five taels above the rates ruling last year. The settlements of the fortnight are reported as under:—Congou: Chong-sow-kye, 1 chop at 28 taels; Canton packed, 400 chests and 1,500 half-chests at 16 to 19½ taels. Scented Caper: Common, 1,500 boxes at 15½ taels. Canton Greens: 100 half-chests Hyson at 22 taels, and 400 half-chests Hyson skin at 16 taels. Country Greens: 950 packages Hyson at 35 to 57 taels. Stock on the market is thus estimated: 95 chops Country Congou, 4,000 half-chests Canton packed ditto, 10,0 0 packages new, and 1,890 ditto old Country Greens. In other descriptions the stocks remain as stated in last report.

SHANGHAI.—Black: During the past fortnight the market has been very dull, and only seven chops have been settled at a decline of about 2 taels on previous rates. The news by the 26th October mail is again of a discouraging nature, and buyers are holding off expecting a further reduction. Stocks remain small, as arrivals from Hankow have been trifling; the high rates of freight still ruling have checked shippers. The quotations are, Hohow 20 to 22 taels, Oonaams 22 to 26 taels, Oopacks 25.5 to 27 taels. The settlements for the fortnight are reported at 5,600 chests, and transhipments on owner's account 5,100 do., together 10,700 chests, making a total for the season to date 248,196 chests, against 152,600 do. corresponding period last season. The present stock is reckoned at 7,000 chests Congou, and 1,500 do. flowery Pekoe. Green: The market still remains very active, and there is a good demand for all country teas at a further advance of about 2 taels. Fine teas are very scarce, and extreme rates can be obtained for good Moyunes; fully 4 taels over the highest point of the market last season.

FOO-CHOW-FOO.—Shippers act with extreme caution, but the teamen are so firm that the market has not fallen more than one tael. The transactions of the fortnight have been limited and mostly in barter. They are thus reported:—Congou, 22,000 chests, at 5 to 13 taels for trash to good common; 16 to 23 taels for middling to strong flavoury. Souchong, 600 chests, common, at 16½ taels. Oolong, 7,000 half-chests, at 13 to 35 taels for common up to 18 taels for good cargo. Flowery Pekoe, 100 chests, at 31 to 35 taels for middling. Scented Teas, 1,000 boxes, at 13 to 18 taels. The stock on the market stands thus:—Congou, 95,000; Souchong, 2,000 do.; Flowery Pekoe, 1,000 do.; Oolong, 45,000 hf. do.

AMOY.—A steady business has been done since last advices for shipment to the United States, with but little alteration in the prices then ruling. The American ship *Surprise* arrived on the 9th inst., and has commenced loading for New York. Congou: This description has come into notice, and settlements have been made to the extent of 820 half-chests at $14 to 16-50, showing a decline on rates previously ruling of $1 to 2 per picul. Stock, 2,400 half-chests. Oolong: A good demand has existed since our last report. Teamen, however, continue unwilling sellers, and the settlements reported show little change, but a firm tone prevails in the market. Settlements, 4,200 half-chests at $17.25 to 22. Stock, 20,800 half-chests. Ankoi: The clean burnt kinds are becoming scarce, and for those remaining on the market high prices are asked. Settlements consist of 4,000 half-chests at $8.50 to 16. Stock, 5,500 half-chests. Orange Pekoe: No settlements reported. Stock, 1,800 half-chests. Caper: No change. Stock, 10,000 boxes.

HANKOW.—The settlements of the fortnight are reported at 15 chops Congou at slightly easier rates, say at 17 to 19 tls., for common Hohows, 20 to 22 tls. for Oonams, and 23 tls. for Oopacks. As these quotations cannot be made to apply to the stock on the market, owing to its smallness and inferiority, they should be taken as nominal. The total settlements of the season to date are stated at 409 chops of Cougou, and as the above-named stock probably comprises the last of the yield, the season may be considered over.

KEWKIANG.—As no report was given last mail, the following must be taken to apply to the month. It seems now certain that the crop of green teas is very limited, which fully accounts for the firmness of the teamen. The entire crop is reliably estimated at under 300,000 hf. ch., 50,000 of which may be sent to Canton. There seems some obstacle existing to the teas coming forward from the country, the probability being that to the low state of the river, and to the scarcity of boats, owing to the requirements of the Mandarins, are to be ascribed this circumstance. The advices from London and New York tend to make shippers cautious, except for fine teas for the former, but the knowledge of the short crop, the tardiness of the supplies, and the firmness of the teamen have combined to raise the market fully 1 tael on common kinds, up to 2 or 3 taels on fine upon quotations previously ruling, or say 5 to 6 taels on the opening rates in the middle of October. The quality of the present crop is unquestionably inferior. The defect appears to lie in the admixture of leaf of the last crop, detained in the producing districts by political events. The settlements of Greens for the fortnight are thus reported: Fychows, 5,500 half-chests at 27 to 34 taels; Moyunes, 14,800 do., at 26 to 33½ do.; Kewkiang, packed, &c., 5,800 do., at 20 to 31 do; total, 26,100 half-chests for the month. In Black teas, nothing whatever is reported. The total shipments of the season to date amount to 135,000 half-chests Green and 50,000 chests Congou—but it must be borne in mind, that as these are sent for reshipment to Shanghai, they stand included in the exports thence.

YOKOHAMA.—There has been a fair steady business in this article during the week at previous quotations. Settlements estimated at 1,520 piculs.

NAGASAKI.—Rates had fallen $2 to $3 per picul. The total export for the season to date amounted to 1,412,183 lbs.

RAW SILK.—SHANGHAI.—The prices which have been established have checked purchasers, notwithstanding the receipt of improved advices from Europe by 27th October mail. The supply from the interior has been so trifling in amount that even the moderate business which has taken has again reduced the stock. The improvement in the rate of Exchange will no doubt also check business, as dealers are very firm for quotations, which allow an advance on last mail of 10 to 15 taels per picul. The arrivals of Japan Silk are heavy, say about 1,700 bales, and further supplies are expected to continue to come forward freely. The settlements of the fortnight are reported at 3,000 bales, against 4,400 bales for the corresponding period of last year, and 4,000 bales the corresponding fortnight of the season before. The total settlements of the present season to date amount to 51,300 bales, against 46,000 bales corresponding period last season, and 59,000 bales the season before. The present unsold stock is 5,000 to 6,000 bales, against 16,000 bales same period last season, and 7,000 bales the season before. The following are

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the current quotations:—Teatlees, No. 1. tls 480 to 490 per pcl.; 2, 455 to 470; 3, 435 to 445; market, 3, 420 to 430; 4, 400 to 415; 5, and com., 380 to 395; Taysaams, No. 1, 390 to 405; 2, 360 to 375; 3, 335 to 350; 4, 5, and com., 300 to 325; Yuenfa, No. 1, 430 to 440; 2, 400 to 420; 3, 375 to 390; 4, and com, 360 to 370.

CANTON.—The settlements of the fortnight are reported at 200 to 300 piculs for shipment to Bombay. The quotations are:—Gowkong, No. 3, $375 to 380; Loonkong, No. 1 and 2, $415 to 435. The article is scarce. There is no stock.

KANAGAWA.—The market was in an excited state up to the receipt of advices per London mail of 26th Sept., after which buyers became more cautious. The closing quotations were:—Dye-pots, No. 1 and 2, $490 to $505; No. 1 to 3, $470 to 480; bricks, none; Hadziodje, $330; Soday, $430 to 460; Coshio, No. 1 and 2, $390 to 420; No. 1 to 3, $370 to 385; Shinshio, none; Oshio, No. 1 to 3, $440 to 460; Minoete, $300 to 320 for inferior. Exports of the season to date, 10,123 bales, against, 4,627 bales corresponding period last season. Unsold stock, 50 bales only.

DRUGS, &c.—The Canton market is thus reported on: Cassia Lignea—no sales; quotation, $16½ to $17: stock, 500 pls. Cassia Oil: No sales; quotation, $205; no stock. Cassia Buds: No sales; quotation, $48; stock, 15 pls. Star Anniseed: No sales; quotation, $24; stock, 50 pls. Rhubarb: No sales; quotation, $50 to $60; stock, 50 to 100 pls. Galangal, Chine Root, and Galls are quoted $4, $4.25, and $12.50 respectively; no sales, and stocks very small. Musk is scarce; wanted. Camphor: About 2,000 pls. have arrived from Formosa, whereof 1,400 pls. were placed at $31½; for the remainder it is said $30 have been offered and refused. The unsold stock is estimated at 1,000 pls. The French mail steamer *Imperatrice* took 175 piculs. At Nagasaki the article is eagerly picked up as it comes to market at $25½ to $26 per picul.

COTTON.—CANTON.—The market has been very quiet during the fortnight. The imports have been confined to 3,000 bales Shanghai, the sales comprise 350 bales Bombay, and 2,000 bales Shanghai. The quotations nominally are as under:—Bombay: new, 14*t* 5*m* to 16*t* 2*m*; old, 14*t* to 15*t* 5*m*. Bengal: 14*t* 5*m* to 15*t* 5*m*. Madras 14*t* 5*m* to 16*t* 2*m*. Shanghai: 13*t* 5*m* to 13*t* 8*m*. Shanghai: The capacity of this market for supply has been tested with a favourable result during the past fortnight. Owing to the scarcity of tonnage, the demand for the Southern ports ceased, when a fall of 5 mace occurred. Heavy settlements for Liverpool were then made at the decline, and although these amounted to 25,000 bales, the market did not advance. When it is borne in mind that the late drafts upon this market were made unexpectedly, and without affording the grower any opportunity of augmenting the yield, it may readily be believed that the capacity of production in the valley of the Yang-tse is very large—some believe unlimited. Three ships have sailed for Liverpool during the fortnight laden with the article, and six large vessels, all engaged full, are loading, similarly destined. A small quantity is under shipment to New York. The quotation is taels 11 to 11¼ for middling—up to 12 taels for the best. Kanagawa: The article was in demand at $15.75 per picul for shipment to England and Hong Kong, but the authorities having strictly prohibited the export, there is an end of the trade.

CHINA IMPORTS.

HONG KONG.

COTTON YARN.—There are no sales to report as having been effected during the fortnight, and prices are quoted nominally as at the date of last advices. The same remarks apply to the Canton and Amoy markets.

GREY SHIRTINGS.—These goods have remained without any inquiry, both here and at Canton; while at Amoy only a few hundred pieces 6.2 catties have been sold, the price reported being $3.56 per piece.

WHITE SHIRTINGS.—400 pieces low reed reported as having changed hands at Hong Kong at $2.80 per piece.

T-CLOTHS remain as previously quoted, without any sales to note from the Southern ports; but from Foo-chow, settlements of some 3,500 pieces are advised at $2.60 to 3.10 for 7 to 8.4 lb. goods respectively.

AMERICAN GOODS.—Quotations must be regarded as perfectly nominal, in the absence of transactions.

WHITE SPOTTED SHIRTINGS, DYED DO., BROCADES WHITE AND COLOURED.—The same remarks apply to the rates named for these fabrics, which have remained without any inquiry since the date of last report.

DAMASKS.—480 pieces have changed hands.

CHINTZES AND HANDKERCHIEFS.—No transactions reported.

RAW COTTON.—The settlements of this staple in Hong Kong have been on a fair scale during the fortnight, 5,406 bales of Shanghai have changed hands. Prices appear to be slightly easier, but a fair demand continues to exist. Further considerable supplies from Shanghai are looked for, and the latest advices from that port are against any advance in prices here. The market is quite bare of cotton of Indian growth. In Canton, the settlements are put at 350 bales of Bombay and 2,000 bales of Shanghai cotton, leaving a very reduced stock of not more than 1,000 bales of all descriptions of Indian and about 3,500 bales of Shanghai, the prices paid for the latter being two mace lower than previous settlements.

WOOLLENS.—Spanish Stripes, Medium Cloths, Ladies and Habit Cloths. The sales effected of Spanish Stripes in Hong Kong are put at 144 pieces of Scarlet, placed at $1.06 per yard. In Canton there have been no transactions. The quotation from Foochow is 95 cents. for Scarlet, at which rates about 150 pieces are reported sold.

LONG ELLS.—400 pieces have changed hands in Hong Kong during the fortnight.

CAMLETS remain much the same as at the date of last report, the business transacted being put at 420 pieces English. In Canton nothing doing.

LASTINGS.—180 pieces of these goods have changed hands in Hong Kong at $15.60 per piece, and a small sale of 100 pairs of Blankets at $6.25 has been effected in this market during the fortnight.

METALS—Iron, Flat, &c.—1,430 piculs of Nail Rod have changed hands in Hong Kong; prices remaining much as before quoted. In Canton there has been no business transacted, and quotations remain nominally the same.

LEAD has been purchased in Canton to the extent of about 1,600 piculs W.B. mark being quoted slightly lower, while on other description an advance of about 10 cents had been established. In Hong Kong nothing has been done, and rates remain as before quoted.

TIN.—1,992 slabs have changed hands in the Hong Kong market, but rates do not show any marked change. No transactions have been reported from Canton.

TIN-PLATES.—200 boxes sold here, and 270 boxes in Canton. The quotation at the latter port evinces a decline on previous rates of about 30 to 50 cents.

EXCHANGES IN LONDON.

[For dates, see first page]

			Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael)	6 months sight.		6s. 2d. to 6s. 3d.	6s. 3d. to 6s. 4d.
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	6	ditto	...	...
At Canton, At Hong Kong, At Macao	6	ditto	4s. 9d. to 4s. 9¼d.	4s. 9d. to 4s. 10d.
At Singapore	6	ditto	4s. 9¼d.	4s. 10d.
At Manila	6	ditto	4s. 5d.	4s. 5d. to 4s. 6d.
At Batavia (guilders.)	6	ditto	..	..
At Colombo			...	..

The Exchange on India at Shanghai was 297 rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 227 per $100. Bar Silver at Shanghai 111.50 per 100 tls., and Hong Kong 6½ per cent. prem. The current quotation at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 84 tls. per $100, and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 24 to 25 per cent. discount.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At SHANGHAI.—Dec. 6, the Queen Hortense, from Swansea; 7, the Lord Raglan, from Sunderland; 8, the Raphael, from Sunderland; 10, the Mischief, from Cardiff; 11, the B. L. Harriman, from Newcastle; 16, the Tung Yu, from London; 18, the Sovereign of India, from Cardiff; 20, the Artemisia, from Sunderland, and the Geologist, from Liverpool; 21, the Jacqueline and Elise, from Sunderland.

At HONG KONG.—Dec. 14, the Anglo Indian, from Sunderland; 15, the Diana, from Cardiff, and the Abeona, from Liverpool; 22, the Ettrick, from Cardiff.

At MANILA.—Mail uos arrived.

At BATAVIA.—From London: Dec. 16, Guinevere, from Glasgow; 22, Boni, from Liverpool.

At BANGKOK.—Dec. 4, Gleam, from North Shields.

SAILED.

From SHANGHAI—Dec. 10, the Palmerston and the Lebanon, for Liverpool; 13, the Harwood, for London; 17, the Cissy, for London; 20, the Orissa, for London.

From FOO-CHOW-FOO—Dec. 13, the Zingara.

From HONG KONG.—Dec. 14, the Rauma, for London; 20, the Genii for Liverpool.

From MANILA.—Mail not arrived.

From BATAVIA.—For England none.

For HOLLAND.—Dec. 3, Julia, Wassewaar, and Bendrina; 4, Johanna M. Christiana; 4, Von Galen: 10, Johanna Elizabeth; 11, Nieuwsland and Mary Goddard; 12, Kerstiling; 13, Argo; 14, Nova Zembla.

LOADING.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Empress of India, Napoleon III., Queen's Own, Robert Henderson. For Liverpool: Herves of Alma, William Fairquairn, Gorilla, Crest of the Wave, Juanpore, Express, Monsoon, Blackburn, Oriental, Brierly Hill, Radnagore, Southern Cross, Gresham. For New York: Almena, Oneida, Golden West. For Montreal: Bittern.

At CANTON.—For London: Victory, Speedwell. For Liverpool: Henry Moore and Storm King. For New York: Hotspur.

At FOO-CHOW-FOO.—For London: Wave. For New York: Samuel Russell.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

HONG KONG.

Business in freights has been very languid during the past fortnight, the few settlements that have been made being principally for the coast. One or two rice charters have been negotiated at moderate figures. To Great Britain, the demand for vessels to carry cotton still continues, though in a moderate degree. To the United States little or nothing offering. At Foochow, freights for Great Britain have improved slightly, and we now quote them at from £4 to £4. 5s. At Shanghai, considerable trade is doing in cotton to the United Kingdom. Vessels are in demand at this port for coasting, at remunerative rates. We consider general business in tonnage as decidedly improving, although but few settlements have actually been made. We quote the following settlements:—Great Britain and the Continent: Fidelio, Ham. barque, 292 tons, from Whampoa and Macao to Hamburg, at £3. 10s. per ton. United States: King Lear, Br. ship, 1,970 tons, to San Francisco, £4, 500 in full (reported). Kathay, Am. ship, 1,438 tons, on the berth for San Francisco, at $8 per ton.

SHANGHAI

Three vessels have sailed for London since last report with silk and tea, and two for Liverpool, and one for London with cotton. For New York, one ship has sailed, tea laden—the Golden West and Oneida are also loading with tea for the same destination, and the Almena with cotton. In general business transactions to a fair extent have taken place during the fortnight. The following settlements are reported:—For Liverpool with cotton: The Blackburn, at £1. 1s. 6d. per picul. Stornoway, at £3. 10s. per per ton of fifty feet; Monsoon, at £3. 5s. per ton; Gresham, at £3. 5s.; Southern Cross on private terms. To London or New York, or Montreal: The Cæsar and Helene, at £4. 15s. for the first, £5 for the second, and £6 for the last.

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CASUALTIES.

(From the *Japan Herald.*)

Since our last issue we have been favoured by Capt. Farrell of the wrecked (American) barque Chevallie with the following particulars of circumstance attending the loss of that vessel. Our previous account gleaned from various sources, appears to be substantially correct. The following is more particularly so, and will, perhaps, be more interesting to our nautical readers:—The barque Chevallie, a fine American vessel of 543 tons, left Hakodadi bound for Shanghai, on the morning of the 19th November; about noon, the wind rose from the N.W., and was blowing so strong that it was found impossible, as was intended, to make the proper westerly course through the Straits of Tsugar. The wind increasing still from the north-west, and the current setting at the rate of six knots east through the Straits, was obliged to bear up easterly. During the whole of that day had adverse winds. The next day, 20th, a very strong gale from the north-west prevailed, but on the 21st, being then more moderate, and inclining to the east, made some progress; on the 21st, in 38.30, sighted the land Kinkewazan, about 40 miles distant. On the 22nd, at noon, 36.40, saw high mountains about 35 miles off. Steered S.W. ½ S, intending to pass 20 miles to the eastward of Cape Blank—the current set strong to the north-west, taking the vessel on the port bow, setting her in towards the shore between the two rivers Navagawa and Sassagawa, but still believed that a course was being made 20 miles at least to the eastward of Cape Blank; but, as it now appears, the current was rapidly driving to the West. The night was hazy, and nothing could be seen till the vessel was found, about 11.30, to bump heavily. Endeavoured to luff, but the current was so strong and the vessel so near the bottom that she would not answer her helm, and drove in still further—thumping heavily on the bottom. Saw the breakers a-head—the vessel still working in towards them, the wind being right on to the shore. The next day the masts were cut away and attempts made to lighten the ship to ease her, but she kept surging in all the time. The whole of the bay seems to have a large sandy beach running out at least two miles, with a tremendous surf all round and with broken knolly ground. It became evident that the only thing now was to endeavour to save the lives of all on board.

The Tung-yu, from London, was totally lost in the Yang tse kiang. The wreck was sold for 415 taels, and a few tons of cargo at 525 taels.

The brig Martha and Emily, Captain Carter, which left Shanghai on the 31st October last for Ningpo, left Amoy for Taiwan in the early part of last month, but went ashore on the coast of Formosa, and was immediately deserted by her crew. Captain Carter, however, stood by his ship, and would not leave her. The consequence was, that he was shot through the head by a party of natives, who wanted to loot the vessel.

The Empress reports having picked up the crew of the Arab ship Atiet Rohoman, consisting of fifty-four men, they having been in the longboat two days without water or food. Their ship foundered at sea, in lat. 21.08 N. long. 87.23 E., in a most severe gale. The captain and crew lost everything belonging to them. On the 25th ultimo sent the crew of the lost vessel in their own boat to a ship proceeding to Calcutta, but her name could not be ascertained by the captain of the Empress.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From England and Continent to China: None. From China to England and Continent: Dec. 12, Sunda, Foo-chow-Foo to London; Dec. 12, Mallard, Shanghai to London; Dec. 13, Chapman, Foo-chow-Foo to London; Dec. 14, Meggie Atkinson, Shanghai to London; Dec. 17, Millbrook, Hong Kong to London; Dec. 20, Pioneer, Shanghai to Liverpool; Dec. 26, Anglo-Saxon, Shanghai to London. From China to New York: Dec. 16, Game Cock, from Shanghai; Dec. 26, Penguin, from Shanghai. From China to Sydney: Dec. 15, Sabrina, from Hong Kong. From England and Continent to Singapore: Dec. 11, Fanny, from Liverpool: Dec. 12, Patriot King, from Liverpool. From Singapore to England and Continent: Dec. 19, Bride, to London; Dec. 20, Thomas Paul, to London.

AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.

A series of diplomatic papers of considerable interest, relating to Japan, were presented yesterday to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty. They are 57 in number and cover 108 pages. They contain a full account of the reception of the Japanese Envoys in this country; the results of conferences with the Envoys respecting British demands; detailed accounts from the Consuls of the attacks on the British Legation last June, and the consequent retirement of the Legation to Yokuhama; explanations of the Japanese Ministers respecting these attacks; despatches from Colonel Neale respecting the murderous assault on Mr. Richardson's party; an account from an eye-witness of the murder of Mr. Richardson; a report of the interviews of Colonel Neale and Admiral Kuper with the Japanese Ministers; and a correspondence between Colonel Neale and the Japanese Ministers respecting these repeated outrages and assaults on the Legation and on British merchants, and on the insecurity of the Tokaido to which foreigners are entitled to resort under treaty.

The papers contain also communications with the Governments of France, Russia, and the Netherlands, respecting their negotiations with the Japanese Envoys, and a full statement of commercial reports and returns of Japanese trade. We must delay any further notice of these papers until our next issue.

BRITISH TRADE IN CHINA.

The following is the Memorial forwarded to Earl Russell last autumn from the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce:—

"British Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai,
4th September, 1862.

"Sir,—I have the honour of forwarding to you under this cover a letter to the Right Hon. Earl Russell, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, upon the subject of certain privileges, accorded, as this Chamber conceives, by treaty, and which the Chinese Government now seeks to withdraw. This letter is signed by the various members of this Chamber of Commerce, and I have to request that you will forward it to the Secretary of State. I further enclose a copy of the same for your Excellency's perusal.

"I have the honour to be,
"Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,
"EDWARD WEBB, Chairman.

"To the Hon. F. W. A. Bruce, C.B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of Trade in China, Peking."

"British Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, Sept. 4, 1862.

"My Lord,—We, the undersigned members of the British Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, had the honour to address your lordship on the 20th of August, 1861, respecting abuses in the administration of the Imperial Maritime Customs in China, which seriously injured our commercial interests; but we regret that up to the present time we have not been favoured with a reply; and, although the Hon. F. A. Bruce, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Peking, has applied a partial remedy in some few instances to the evils complained of, the chief grievances remain unaltered.

"While again soliciting your favourable consideration of those subjects upon which we have before written, we would respectfully draw your lordship's attention to further restrictions which the Chinese Government seeks to impose upon our Treaty privileges; we allude to the alterations now being made in the regulations of trade on the Yang-tse-kiang River, and to the limitation of the right to resort to the interior for the purposes of trade.

"When the navigation of the Yang-tse-kiang River was opened to foreigners in April, 1861, the regulations provided that all duties, whether import or export, should be paid at Shanghai or Chin-kiang-foo, and that above the latter port the whole of the river up to Hankow should be open to foreign trade. This system has given general satisfaction during the experience of the past year, but we now learn with regret that the Chinese Government dispute the right of foreigners to trade upon the river, excepting at the Consular ports of Chin-kiang-foo, Kiukiang, and Hankow, and further wish to establish Custom houses at the two last-named places. The importance of such a surrender of privileges can scarcely be overestimated, whether the value of the right given up be regarded, or the dangerous precedent of yielding up a concession once obtained, to the demands of the Chinese. His Excellency Lord Elgin was well aware of the advantages to commerce in the arrangements made by Sir Harry Parkes under his instructions, as he especially mentions the importance of paying the duties at Shanghai or Chin-kiang-foo, so that above that up to Hankow 'the whole coast trade of the river' might be open to foreign enterprise; and it seems needless to point out to your lordship the benefits of being able to trade at any place in four hundred and fifty miles of a river running through the richest provinces in China, compared with being confined to three Consular ports in the same distance, as it is obvious that by delivering foreign goods at or near the place of consumption, and by receiving teas and other produce at the country of their growth, considerable expense in transit is avoided, besides the heavy extortions of the local mandarins. The establishment of Custom-houses above Chin-kiang, in place of the system now in force, will occasion much delay and trouble to the trader, and will add nothing to the revenue of China, while it increases the cost of its collection; nor can it be urged by the Chinese that it is necessary to collect foreign duties at Hankow and Kiu-kiang for local purposes, for obviously till the opening of the river all the produce from those places and manufactures consumed there paid duty at Shanghai or Canton, so that the opening of the river could not deprive them of local revenue before enjoyed.

"We now refer to the second point,—viz., the limitation of our right to trade in the interior. During the month of May this year a circular was sent to the British community at Kiu-kiang by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul there, in which he informed them that Her Majesty's Minister at Peking, although admitting the right of British subjects to go into the interior for trading purposes, decided that while there they could not open or rent houses or buildings, or reside permanently, but must live in inns, boats, or Chinese houses.

"It might be supposed that the right to trade would include a right to do acts necessary to conduct such trade, and, without extensive premises, to carry on the business of a merchant is manifestly impossible; but even were it not so, the 12th Article of the Treaty expressly states that British merchants may purchase or rent land and buildings 'whether at the ports or other places,' and thus we can only regard the prohibition of the British Minister as directly opposed to this clause of the treaty. The objection to foreign merchants holding buildings in the interior, if raised by the Chinese authorities, can only arise from a wish to drive them away to the Consular ports, so that the internal trade may continue in the hands of the native dealers, whom they can extort money from more successfully than from the foreigner, and from a desire to resume the old exclusive policy of China which Western nations have striven so hard to overcome.

"In calling your lordship's attention to these two points, which in themselves we regard as of the first importance to our future trade with China, we would further respectfully urge, what past experience amply proves, that, in dealing with an Asiatic nation like the Chinese, any surrender of a right is attributed by them to any cause rather than forbearance on our part, and on that account, if for no other, such a surrender should never be made; and we are of opinion that a firm and decided tone in demanding all privileges accorded to the British nation by the late Treaty of

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Tien-tsin will best preserve that peace which all classes, and more especially merchants, are so anxious to maintain.

"We have the honour to be,

"Your Lordship's most obedient and humble servants,

"W. R. Adamson and Co., Agra and U.S. Bank (Henry Turner, Manager); Geo. Barnet and Co., Birley, Worthington, and Co.; Blain, Tate, and Co.; Bower, Hanbury, and Co.; J. F. Carter; Chapman, King, and Co.; Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (J. H. Iggulden, Agent), Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, (W. Jackson, Manager); Commercial Bank of India (H. Howe Wiggins, Agent); Dent and Co.; Dow and Co.; Per pr. Fletcher and Co. (J. Gilfillan); Gibb, Livingston, and Co.; Gilman and Co.; Hogg Brothers; Per pr. Holliday, Wise, and Co. (James Whitlow); Jardine, Matheson, and Co.; Jarvie, Thorburn, and Co.; Johnson and Co.: Lindsay and Co.; Reiss and Co.; Rothwell, Love, and Co.; D. Sassoon, Sons, and Co.; Smith, Kennedy, and Co.; Thorne, Brothers Co.; Watson and Co.; A. Wilkinson and Co.

"To the Right Hon. Earl Russell, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, London."

"Peking, Oct. 8, 1862.

"Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to me of the 4th ult. together with its enclosure for Earl Russell, which I forwarded hence by last mail.

"I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

"FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE.

"E. Webb, Esq., Chairman of Shanghai Chamber of Commerce."

This memorial has called forth a large amount of correspondence. The ball was opened by a leader in *The Times*, which will be found under "Spirit of the Press." An assertion in that leader produced the following disavowal from Mr. C. Magniac, of the firm of Messrs. Matheson and Co., in the truth of which we entirely concur:—

SIR,—A leading article in your impression of this day (Jan. 30) contains the following statement referring to China merchants:—

"This important body has instigated us to two Chinese wars."

I ask of your impartiality to afford me sufficient space for a distinct and emphatic denial of the truth of this statement.

At the time of the first China war the property of China merchants was sacrificed by a British Commissioner in the vain attempt to avert war determined on in their ignorant arrogance by the Chinese Government.

Of the second China war a somewhat similar statement was made by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons, which was contradicted in a document presented to Earl Russell by the leading China merchants in the following terms, which I affirm to be the fact, viz.:—"The war arose out of the case of the lorcha *Arrow*, with which the merchants had no concern." I may add that in both wars the China merchants have largely suffered by the destruction of their property, for which they have never been fully compensated. With this experience of the first war, it is not very likely they would desire a second, neither did they.—Yours faithfully,

3, Lombard-st. CHARLES MAGNIAC.

Mr. Magniac's brief letter received the following reply from Mr. A. R. Johnston, Deputy-Superintendent of British Trade in China, from 1835 to 1843. Writing on the 2nd of February, he says:—

Of the episode in the history of British affairs in China to which I fancy your correspondent alludes, I think it would be more correct to say that a British Commissioner gallantly went to the rescue and identified himself with the troubles of his countrymen at a moment to them of extreme peril, in order to save them and their property from being sacrificed. Whether he was right in doing this has been doubted, but never the fact of his doing it.

The feelings of the British Canton merchants at the juncture in question are shown by the circumstance that a very great number of them voluntarily handed over to the custody of the Deputy-Commissioner, or Superintendent of British Trade (as he was then called), all their documents, with the property alluded to, at a moment when they with reason felt that it was in the greatest danger, that it might be extorted from them under peril of their lives, and that they were irretrievably in the grasp of the vindictive Chinese authority Lin.

It was on this occasion the Chief Commissioner forced his way through the floating barriers surrounding the British factories, and put himself at the head of his countrymen, afterwards dealing with their property in the way that, under the circumstances, he thought it most wise to do, and by this means saving, as I firmly believe he did, the lives of many of his countrymen who otherwise would have been sacrificed in hopeless detail with their property and much, if not all, of the property of the remainder of them.

In the opinion of the Home Government the British merchants were repaid the computed value of the property given over to the Chinese authorities, and in the sequel recovered from these by force of arms. Had this transaction not been converted into a national one by the Commissioners' interference, what would have become of the property the British merchants had actually begun, through the advice of the Hong merchants, to collect for the purpose of offering up?

It is only natural that the China merchants should have considered themselves under-compensated for property violently wrested from them; but, whatever may have been the other offences of the Commissioners, it does not appear that they can consistently be accused of sacrificing the property of the British merchants in any attempt to avert a war.

On the 31st January Mr. Autrobus wrote to the editor of *The Times* as follows:—

Sir,—In your issue of yesterday's date you published a memorial to Lord Russell from the Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai, and deemed the subjects to which that memorial referred of sufficient importance to bestow upon them one of your leading articles for the day. In this estimate of the weightiness of the questions involved, every one who has any personal interest, present or to come, in the China trade, must most fully concur; but it appears to me that some misapprehension exists as to the meaning which the memorialists attach to the "firm and decided tone" which they consider "will best preserve that peace which all classes, and more especially merchants, are so anxious to maintain;" and, therefore, as a member of one of the firms signing the memorial, and also as the late chairman of the body from which it proceeds, I desire to explain that meaning, and to show that, acceding to the request now made is more calculated to maintain than to impair the satisfactory relations existing between China and this country.

A now long and costly experience has at last clearly taught us that in dealing with Asiatic races "a firm and decided tone"—a rigid and consistent enforcement of our rights, whether as rulers or under treaty, will prove more conducive to peace and security than to war. I am not disposed to maintain that in China the consistent application of this policy would have avoided war in the end, for the pride and arrogance of the Chinese and their contempt of foreigners were such as to ensure the infringement of their treaty obligations; but that the vacillating and inconsistent policy of sometimes yielding up treaty rights as a means of conciliation, a step always misinterpreted into weakness, and of at other times applying the irritating persuasion of military or naval force, undoubtedly led to the ultimate climax of war, is an indisputable fact.

For the first time, however, in her history, by the Treaty of Tien-tsin and its enforcement at the gates of Peking by the introduction of the foreign representatives to a residence in the capital, and by the accession to power of the peace party under the more enlightened guidance of Prince Kung, China may be said to have been fairly opened to foreign nations, and the influence of their Ministers to have been really powerful.

As an early consequence of this improved state of things, the expedition up the Yang-tse-Kiang, under Admiral Sir James Hope, took place, and under his able management, and with the valuable co-operation of Consul, now Sir Harry Parkes, the ports of Chinkiang, Kiukiang, and Hankow were opened to foreign trade and made consular residences, steps which were confirmed by the Chinese Government and the British Minister; and by a wise arrangement that all duties on the river trade should be secured to the Imperial Government by collection at Shanghai, the whole river from Chinkiang to Hankow, a distance of 450 miles, was, with the exception of that portion occupied by the rebels (about one-fourth or one-third of the whole), opened also to trade by the common consent of the Chinese and foreign Governments.

At the same time, in full accordance with both the spirit and the letter of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, British merchants entered into large operations, more especially in tea, in the interior of the country, and for these operations they have necessarily purchased or rented extensive premises. The whole river thus opened to commerce, and the interior of the country as well as the ports accessible to our merchants, the development of trade has probably been the most extraordinary ever witnessed in a similar space of time, and this notwithstanding the presence of the rebels on a portion of the route.

The increase of the Customs' revenue at Shanghai, the large amount of foreign steam tonnage employed on the river, and the capital invested in it are the most convincing proofs of the truth of this remark.

It is now proposed by the Chinese Government—and the British Minister has assented to the proposal—to limit the trade of the Yang-tse-Kiang above Chinkiang to the actual ports of Kiu-kiang and Hankow only, to establish custom-houses at those ports also, and British subjects are informed that they may not rent houses or buildings in the interior, but must live in inns, boats, or Chinese houses.

I have always considered it the decided interest of British merchants to support the present system of custom-houses in China under foreign inspection, not only as affording a valid security for the equal collection of duties, but as providing, as is now exemplified in the case of the newly disciplined Chinese force at Shanghai and by the powerful squadron fitting out in this country under Captain Sherard Osborn and Mr. Lay, the pecuniary means by which a gradual regeneration of the power of the Chinese Government may, it is hoped, be effected; but I would willingly leave it to the intelligence and practical knowledge of Mr. Lay himself to decide whether the present restrictions to Kiu-kiang and Hankow, and the establishment of custom-houses there, are likely to benefit or to injure the Imperial Customs' revenue in the aggregate; to simplify or to complicate the Customs' arrangements all down the Yang-tse-Kiang; to accelerate or to retard the full development of commerce between the Chinese and foreigners; and, as to the restriction from renting houses in the interior of the country, which will completely nullify the most important privilege conferred by the Treaty of Tien-tsin, let Her Majesty's Government take not only the opinion of the Crown lawyers on the legality or illegality of the step, but of such men—all now resident in this country—as Sir James Hope, Sir Rutherford Alcock, Sir Harry Parkes, and Mr. Lay, as to whether the step will not, from being retrogressive in its nature, open the door to further claims by the Chinese to restrict the free operations of British merchants, and so pave the way for a renewal of those national disputes which by a firm, consistent, and yet conciliatory policy, may for the future be avoided.

I would wish to do ample justice to the tact with which Mr. Bruce has secured the confidence and respect of the Chinese Government, and fully recognise the generally satisfactory manner in which, in the face of many difficulties, he has acted in the interests of commerce; but the present restrictive alterations bear the appearance of a return to a vacillating line of policy sure to be misinterpreted. These are probably proposed at Peking at the interested instigation of the Viceroy, who would receive the duties at the new custom-houses, and present themselves to my mind, as to the Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai, as pregnant with evil for the future.

It is not, then, with the object of returning "to a system of threats and force," but, on the contrary, in the interests of an increasing commerce

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and a settled peace, that the merchants of China advocate "a firm and decided tone,"—that is to say, a rigid adherence to our own treaty obligations, and the insistence equally clear and undeviating that the Chinese Government shall not withdraw a single of those privileges and rights which it has conferred on British subjects by the treaty of Tien-tsin, and the regulations of trade, established since its ratification.

I earnestly trust, therefore, that Her Majesty's Government may listen with favour to the representations which have just arrived from China, and that as the "Revised Regulations of Trade on the Yang-tse-Kiang," close with the words that they "are provisional and open to revision, if necessary," instructions may be given to Her Majesty's Minister in China to urge the re-establishment of the system in force prior to their institution.

Apologising for the length of this communication, which, however, I hope the importance of the subject may be considered to justify,

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

R. C. ANTROBUS.

In reply to this able letter, which states every argument that can be urged in favour of the memorial, Mr. Lay writes:—

Sir,—Mr. Antrobus, with the memorialists who have addressed Earl Russell, have apparently quite overlooked the terms of the treaty of Tien-tsin respecting the Yang-tse. According to the 10th Article,—

"British merchant ships shall have authority to trade upon the Yang-tse. The upper and lower valley of the river being, however, disturbed by outlaws, no port shall be for the present opened to trade, with the exception of Chinkiang, which shall be opened in a year from the date of the signing of this treaty.

"So soon as peace shall have been restored British vessels shall also be admitted to trade at such ports, as far as Hankow, *not exceeding three in number*, as the British Minister, after consulation with the Chinese Secretary of State, may determine shall be ports of entry and discharge."

Thus the right to navigate the river beyond Chinkiang does not arise until the civil war now raging on its banks shall have been suppressed. A the instance of Lord Elgin, however, the Chinese Government consented to anticipate the period indicated, and the Yang-tse was opened as far as Hankow under provisional regulations, the last clause of which was as follows:—

"These regulations may at any time be suspended or annulled, added to or amended, as and in whatever way may be judged expedient by Her Britannic Majesty's Minister-Plenipotentiary in China and the high Chinese authorities in communication together."

Here distinct provision was made for the modification of the regulations, should it become desirable. Are the memorialists, then, warranted in representing the change as a "further restriction of treaty privileges?" I submit that they are not. The Chinese Government have not withdrawn a privilege conferred by treaty. They might, if they pleased, have closed the river until the condition named in the tenth article of the treaty was satisfied. But they have stopped far short of this, and have simply made an alteration in the provisional regulations, with the consent of our Minister.

I fully concur with Mr. Antrobus in his advocacy of a "consistent enforcement of treaty rights," but I do not agree with him and his brother merchants that, having obtained a concession over and above what we are entitled to by treaty, we should be right in resenting the modification of such concession, in accordance with a distinct agreement, as a breach of treaty. Is the treaty to be elastic where we are concerned, and to be rigidly enforced where the Chinese are concerned?

Revenue, I believe, is not the chief motive for the change complained of. It is the outrageous conduct of a certain class of Europeans that has alarmed the Chinese Government for the preservation of order if foreigners are to have unrestricted access to every town and village throughout the length of the river. These persons, when they come to grief, appear as British subjects, claiming redress at the hands of the Consul; when caught red-handed they are not British subjects, but subjects of some other Power, and so escape scot free. * * * * * * * *

I have no hesitation in adding that I quite concur in the advantage of opening the Yang-tse to unrestricted commerce, and I regret the inconvenience the new arrangements will entail upon the Customs' department, and possibly, also, the loss of revenue. Still we are bound to consider the difficulties of the Government, and ought not to consult solely our own profits. My belief is that there would be no great difficulty in inducing the Chinese to meet the wishes of our merchants, provided they obtain adequate guarantees against the abuses now rife upon the river.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Feb. 4. H. N. LAY.

Two days afterwards, Mr. Antrobus wrote again to *The Times* in reply to Mr. Lay. The letter is as follows:—

Sir,—When addressing you on the 31st ult. I was not unaware of, nor did I in the least overlook, as Mr. Lay supposes, the terms of the 10th Article of the Treaty of Tien-tsin in reference to trade on the Yang-tse river. Every one connected with the China trade is cognisant of the fact not only that the river Yang-tse was opened to commerce in advance of the period designated by the treaty, but that when the step was adopted a much greater latitude was given than the treaty provided for, in opening up the whole of the river between Chinkiang and Hankow, the rebel possessions alone excepted, instead of restricting our merchants to a defined number of ports. The Chinese Government was astute enough to recognise the great advantage to itself of having a river daily traversed by foreign steamers, on a great portion of which no mandarin fleet at the time dared to show its nose, and thus for once, on the judicious and friendly application of our authorities, it forestalled the time of granting an advantage to the foreigner which otherwise, to its own great detriment in leaving the rebels in sole possession of the river, might have been indefinitely postponed.

The questions, therefore, of now restricting foreign merchants in their river trade to a rigid compliance with the treaty, and that of limiting their right of tenancy of such warehouses in the interior of China as may be essential to their trade there, though both involving more or less the same principle of action, so far as we are concerned, stand on very different grounds—the one on that of the expediency of not resigning, except on very weighty considerations, a valuable concession to us on the part of the Chinese, and the other on the still stronger ground of whether we should not be yielding up a most important right distinctly conferred upon us by treaty. If Mr. Lay will again refer to my letter he will find that I thus dealt with the two cases, that I did not designate the modification of a concession over and above our treaty rights as "a breach of treaty," and that I was not so unfair as to ask, as he implies I do, for any elasticity of interpretation or application of the treaty in our own favour; on the contrary, I very clearly laid down that the course which will justify us in adopting "a firm and decided tone," as advocated by the memorialists in China, is that of rigidly adhering to our own treaty obligations and then keeping the Chinese without exception to theirs.

Legitimate commerce has often to suffer for the misdeeds of filibustering adventurers, and the possible evils which Lord Elgin foreshadowed, as quoted by Mr. Lay, are always, no doubt, more or less impending over honest commercial interests in China; nevertheless, in the face of this, Lord Elgin and Mr. Bruce urged and obtained the institution of trade regulations, which threw open "the whole coast trade of the river," and the question now is whether those evils have really become of such magnitude as fairly to call for the restrictions now proposed.

If this be so—and Mr. Lay asserts it is the case—there is much to be said in support of the change assented to by our Minister in China, greatly as it may delay the otherwise rapid development of trade on the Yang-tse. I would only remark that the Chamber of Commerce—to the interest of whose members such a state of things is no less adverse than to the Chinese Government—does not allude to it as then calling loudly for redress, and that I have heard nothing from China to that effect myself.

If our Government could devise the means of establishing any international court, or any other process, in conjunction with other foreign Powers interested in China, by which the ruffians occasionally caught "red-handed" might be summarily and effectively dealt with, it would confer the greatest benefit on all interests in the East, and remove all possible grounds from the Chinese for urging that restrictions should be placed on the foreign trade.

I am glad to find that, apart from this open question of the amount of dangerous and illicit traffic on the Yang-tse, Mr. Lay most satisfactorily answers the appeal I made to him as to the undesirableness, in other respects, of the newly proposed regulations for trade on the Yang-tse-kiang.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

February 6. R. C. ANTROBUS.

To this Mr. Lay rejoined on the 8th inst.:—

SIR,—In answering Mr. Antrobus's appeal in support of the Memorial of the China merchants to Earl Russell I purposely confined myself to the point which immediately concerned the Customs' department. Mr. Antrobus admits that we have access, as I have shown, to the Yang-tse by virtue of a concession (with the right of modification expressly reserved), and not by virtue of a right conferred by treaty. This is all that I contend for. But how has it come to pass that the influential body of merchants have represented the modification as one among "further restrictions which the Chinese Government seeks to impose upon our treaty privileges?" Such a representation is in direct conflict with the plain language of the treaty, and I protest against the erroneous impression they have conveyed to the British public.

Mr. Antrobus speaks of the "expediency of not resigning, except on very weighty considerations, a valuable concession." We extorted from the fears of the Chinese—there was no room for the exercise of the imputed astuteness—a concession to which we could not lay claim under our treaty, and we engaged to permit them to modify it "as, and in whatever way, may be judged expedient;" words which, if they mean anything, convey a distinct obligation on our part by which we are bound to abide. This is the only "weighty consideration" that should influence us; the question of expediency is, in my humble judgment, inadmissible.

With regard to the other grievance to which Mr. Antrobus directs my attention—namely, "the limitation of our right of tenancy of warehouses in the interior," I must say there seems to me as little real foundation for it as for that preferred in respect of the Yang-tse rules. The 12th article of the treaty upon which it is based simply says,—

"British subjects, whether at the ports or at other places, desiring to build or open houses, warehouses, churches, hospitals, or burial-grounds, shall make their agreement for the land or buildings they require at the rates prevailing among the people, equitably, and without exactions on either side."

It would not be becoming in me to express an opinion as to whether this clause does or does not give the merchant the right to build wheresoever he pleases. Sir F. Bruce seems to think that it does not. But I may ask what would be the practical result if the merchants' interpretation of the clause were forthwith acted upon? This, that not a single person would venture, in the present disturbed state of the country, unless, indeed, his safety were guaranteed by the presence of British ships of war, to build a house or a warehouse and take up his residence in the interior. The merchants come forward with a grievance which, the treaty right admitted, is, by reason of the practical difficulties in the way, in point of fact no grievance at all.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Feb. 8. H. N. LAY.

In *The Times* of this day (Feb. 12) Mr. Antrobus replies as follows:—

With no desire whatever to continue a correspondence with Mr. Lay, I am forced to correct two important errors in his letter of the 8th inst. He states, "We extorted from the fears of the Chinese a concession to which we could not lay claim under treaty." In refutation of this it is only necessary to refer to the correspondence of Mr. Bruce in November, 1860, with the Prince of Kung, presented to Parliament in 1861, and to Lord Elgin's letter to Lord J. Russell of the 6th December, 1860, in which he states, "The right to navigate the Yang tse River does not in strictness arise under the Treaty of Tien-tsin until the civil war, which now rages on its banks, shall have been suppressed. The Prince of Kung

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has, however, as your lordship will perceive from the correspondence of which a copy is herewith enclosed, met in a liberal spirit Mr. Bruce's proposal to anticipate that period by a provisional regulation."

That does not look like action under extortion, and a reference to Mr. Bruce's letter to Lord J. Russell of the 2nd of December, 1860, will amply prove, on the contrary, the friendly feeling towards the Imperial Government under which the proposal was made.

The modifications of the early regulations on the river were not placed in the sole power of the Chinese, but in that of our Minister and the Chinese authorities "in communication together."

Secondly, in opposition to Mr. Lay's reasoning and conclusions I assert, as a matter of fact, that, many leagues removed from "guarantee by the presence of a British man-of-war," my own firm has had clerks and other *employes* resident in the interior, under the protection of consular passports, in warehouses specially rented for purposes of trade, under the 12th Article of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, and the same has been done since the spring of 1861 by the majority of the firms in the north of China.

Any limitation of this right of tenancy is therefore the treaty right admitted, a grievance not imaginary, but most seriously real.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Feb. 11. R. C. ANTROBUS.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

BRITISH INTERVENTION IN CHINA

(Feb. 5th.) Mr. DISRAELI, after glancing at several topics in the Queen's Speech, spoke as follows:—"But there is one country which is not mentioned in the Royal Speech, respecting which I should be glad to get some information and some particulars as affecting the popular question of the day—non-interference—and that is China. I wish we had a more accurate, or rather, I should say, a more precise idea of what our relations are with the Chinese, and what is going on with the Chinese, than seems to be in the possession of Parliament, and I wish we could command more knowledge on the subject than is to be obtained from the Speech on the table. As fas as I can judge from the communications which arrive by every mail, there is constant fighting in China, and, as far as that fighting is concerned, it appears to be supported in a great degree by our fellow subjects. By one mail we learn that a British Admiral is severely wounded. Another mail informs us that an English Colonel is killed. A great deal of slaughter is occasioned by causes at present unknown to us. But in the recess there was a communication made to the public by a member of the Government on the subject of China, which was of a very startling character. There was a meeting of the Scientific Society, and at this Scientific Society there attended some very distinguished officers in Her Majesty's service, and these officers informed the meeting that they were going to China, having been engaged by the Emperor of China, and having the privilege of enlisting their fellow subjects to fight in their behalf—in fact, another Spanish Legion. This was a communication which created a considerable effect, and there seemed some doubt on the part of the eminent chairman whether it could be depended upon; so, seeing a member of the Government present, he ventured to appeal to that right hon. gentleman whether there was any authority for the statement made to the meeting, and that right hon. gentleman rose and said it was perfectly true; he entirely agreed in the operations and enterprize, and he wished all success to the gallant Englishmen who were enlisting Englishmen to fight for the Tartar dynasty of China, and he trusted that they would completely accomplish their object. We hear, in fact, of officers in Her Majesty's service enlisting British subjects, in order to interfere between the Emperor of China and his rebellious subjects: and I want to know whether that is a policy which the House approves, and whether they do not think it requires some explanation. Let me remind the House that about twenty-five years since our Chinese policy commenced. The noble lord, the present First Minister, may be said to be its author. It began by attempting to put down the Tartar dynasty, and the noble lord when informed by the late much respected Sir James Graham, then a member of this House, that the population of China was considerable, nearly half the population of the globe, and that it was not so very easy to put down a Government commanding resources of such magnitude, said it was very true the population consisted of about 300,000,000, but half the population consisted of secret societies who were not at all aware of the real state of China; that the great body of the subjects of the Emperor of China were discontented with the Government, and he was confident they would have support of which the House had no knowledge, but that the Government was well informed, and the House might depend upon it the war would be successful. The war was successful. It was successful, if it may be called successful, in developing ever since these secret societies, which have taken other names familiar to the House. Twenty-five years have elapsed. The noble lord who made war against the Tartar dynasty is now supporting the Tartar dynasty and making war against the rebellious subjects of the Emperor of China. We have completely changed our position. We are making war against the Taiping insurrection. There has been a great controversy in this House as to the origin of the insurrection. Who are the Taipings? What are the Taipings? I maintain that we have nothing to do with the Taipings. Whether they are patriots, or whether they are brigands, is nothing to the people of England. The status of the Taipings is a question for China, not for England; and if we attempt now in this illegitimate and roundabout manner to support the Tartar dynasty, we shall ultimately be involved in another Chinese war for a different object and on a different side from that which we have hitherto taken. I say it is a matter of great importance, at a moment when we hear for the first time of reduction of public expenditure, that we should not get involved again in Chinese wars. Chinese wars have been one of the most considerable causes of commercial embarrassment in this country, and have led very much to that increase of taxation against which we have heard so many rumours lately."—Colonel SYKES made some observations upon the prospects of a supply of cotton from India, and upon the state of our relations with China, censuring in strong terms the mode in which the war in that country was carried on. He affirmed that the cost of the position which the English Government had taken up in China was not less than £1,000,000 per annum.—Lord PALMERSTON, after dwelling on the approaching marriage of the Prince of Wales, and defending the policy of the Government with regard to Greece and the Ionian Islands, spoke as follows with regard to the China question, in reply to the leader of the Opposition:—"If there are any papers which anybody wishes to have relating to recent transactions in China there will be no difficulty in producing them. But the right hon. gentleman said that the policy we were pursuing in China was inconsistent with that which we originally followed, and was a policy leading us into a Chinese war. The policy we pursued in China from the beginning was to protect our trade and commerce with that country, and those who know anything of China will not hesitate to admit that our commerce with that country is a most important outlet for the productive industry of these islands. Whence in the outset proceeded the obstructions to our commerce in China? From the Imperial Government. It was the duty of the Government of this country to endeavour to remove those obstructions, and to insist upon those rights which properly belong to our subjects resident in China. At that time, therefore, we were in conflict with the Government of China. We are no longer in conflict with the Government of China; on the contrary, our Minister and officers there are on the most friendly footing with the Government, which, having its eyes open to its true interests, seeing that the old prejudices which induced it to keep the 'outside barbarians' away from the country were illusions, now does all it can to promote commercial intercourse with other nations. Who now are the obstacles? The Taipings. All the information we get from China goes to show that wherever the Taipings pass, peace, commerce, industry, are destroyed. Their course is marked by murder, by bloodshed, by plunder, by everything that destroys commerce and the elements of commerce. But we are not making war against these Taipings except so far as this—we require them to respect the neighbourhood of those cities in which our commercial establishments are fixed. We are withdrawing troops from China instead of sending them there. It is true, indeed, that we have authorised British officers to engage in the service of the Emperor, to organise in his service and his pay certain small bodies of men who, by drilling and instructing his troops and his navy, may enable him to restore tranquillity in his dominions. You may depend upon it that there is a strong English interest in that. Until tranquillity and order are restored in the provinces of China we cannot expect that development of British commerce which otherwise could not fail to take place. So much for our policy in China, which is not in contradiction to that we originally acted upon, but is entirely in unison with it. The result has shown the success of our policy, because we have converted an enemy into a friend, a suspicious and jealous people into friendly and eager traders."

BRITISH OFFICERS IN CHINA.

(9th.) Colonel SYKES asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether, as permission was given, by a notification in the *Gazette* of January 13th, to British officers to accept commissions in the service of the Emperor of China, similar permission extended to British officers and British subjects to accept commissions in the service of the Taiping Emperor or his Government.—Mr. LAYARD said that no permission had been given to officers to hold commissions under the Taiping Emperor, with [illegible] acquainted.

Spirit of the Press.

BRITISH TRADE ON THE YANG-TSE.

THE TIMES.

Twenty-nine of the principal commercial houses in China have signed a Memorial to Lord Russell, begging him "to hold a firm and decided tone" towards the Chinese Imperial authorities. This is a very serious matter. We cast our eye down the list of names printed on the circular copy of this memorial, and we recognise signatures which represent nearly the whole body of wealthy and energetic men who have, by all and every means necessary to the end, broken down the old moral wall of China. Our wars have been, in fact, their wars, our victories have been their victories, our occasional defeats have been their defeats. Successors of the old East India Company, they pushed their traffic silently and submissively so long as these means served their purpose, but hailed to England for ships and armies when their views became more extended and the objects within their reach more precious. This important body has instigated us to two Chinese wars, of which the cost has pressed heavily upon the country. They have been as much our guides and leaders as if we had once again incorporated a body of rulers, and had let them loose to make conquests in the East. What paths they have led us through we would rather not at this time of day discuss. These powerful and wealthy merchants will more safely justify the course through which they have led us by the results which have been attained. These have been so enormous that, when we contemplate the contrast of China as she was and China as she is, we must all believe that, however questionable may have been some of our earlier acts, the ultimate result has been a great good, both to us and to the Chinese. Looking at our trade statistics also, we must admit that, if these energetic sons of commerce, busy upon the spot, have gathered the first fruits of every victory, yet the wider and the later harvests have been so shared by the people of these islands that every cottage feels the benefit in employment widened and in comforts cheapened. Still, however, these are startling words which come by this mail from Shanghai, especially when backed by the authority of every house upon "the Bund." Up to this time a "firm and decided tone" towards the Chinese has always meant that we should insult somebody, or take a city, or burn a fleet of war-junks. It behoves us to look very anxiously at a document bearing such ominous words. We hope, however, that the entire change of circumstances which has taken place within the last five years has given a new meaning to an ill-sounding phrase. These British merchants are no longer shut up within their factories at Canton, or timidly building counting-houses on the narrow harbour-ledge at Hong Kong. They have raised palaces and cities in the spots where it has pleased them to fix their trade. They have obtained a great hold upon the industry of the people. The tea districts and the silk districts are no longer indif-

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ferent to the markets of the outer world, and the present race of Chinese, content with the balance of trade, accept with eagerness our imports from Europe and from India, and calculate the duties carefully, even although "foreign medicine" should be included among the cargo. The complaint now made by the British merchant against the Chinese shows how great has been the advance in a short time. The mighty river Yang-tse, upon the waters of which our merchants dared not show themselves at a time which seems to have been but yesterday, is now not only mapped and surveyed, and made as known to science and as free to commerce as the Thames, but it is held to be an intolerable grievance that the Chinese should erect Custom-houses upon its banks, or should restrict exportation or importation to any specified port throughout its 3,000 miles of stream. Until after the advance to Peking the hopes of our merchants hardly ever dared to reach beyond entering some of the forbidden towns, and establishing some direct communication with the interior. Now, it is put forward by them as a great injury that, although they are allowed to pass at will through any part of the Chinese territory, and are free to buy and sell as they pass, yet they are expected either to lodge at a Chinese inn, or to make their dwellings, as millions of Chinamen do, in some floating habitation on the river or canals, and are not allowed to occupy any portion of the soil of China. These are the two grievances which have been thought of sufficient magnitude to produce the very important memorial which we publish elsewhere—first, there are Custom-houses on the Yang tse; and, secondly, merchants may not build or buy houses. We are by no means inclined to underrate the importance of either of these complaints. It would undoubtedly contribute greatly to the freedom of our relations with the Chinese if all the duties upon our goods were paid once for all at the outport, and if they then passed free, without hindrance from Custom-houses, through all the inland waters. It is also a fair expectation that with the advance of our commerce British Hongs should arise upon the banks of the Yang-tse just as they have risen at Hong Kong and Shanghai. There may, indeed, possibly be something to be said upon the Chinese side with respect to the Custom-houses on the Yang-tse, for there may be some lack of certainty that a ship which proposes to break bulk some 600 miles up the river has paid quite all its duties at the Custom-house near the mouth of the river; but the refusal to allow our merchants to occupy houses could only be conceived in a grudging and illiberal spirit. These vexations, however, are not matters to take a "firm tone" about. That "firm tone" policy is a worn-out tradition now. China is passing into another phase of existence. The door has been sufficiently opened for the strong tide from the West to stream it, and not all the united force of the black-haired race of Han will ever be able to shut it again. Instead of using resolute expostulation, it is wiser now to await the current of circumstances which is certain to carry us on to the full development of our commercial relations with that part of the world. What China now wants is peace, and, unless at the last extremity, it behoves us not to cramp her movements while exerting herself to obtain peace.

DAILY NEWS.

The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce has seriously memorialised Earl Russell to adopt a firm and decided tone in demanding from the Chinese Government as treaty rights certain privileges which the Treaty of Tientsin not only does not grant, but also guards against. The great complaint of these merchants is, that the "Chinese Government dispute the right of foreigners to trade upon the river, excepting at the consular ports of Chin-kiang-foo, Kiu-kiang, and Hankow," and the only phrase to be found in the treaty in their favour is that in the tenth article—"British merchants shall have authority to trade upon the Yang-tse." Of course, in no country could such an agreement be interpreted as giving a general right to trade anywhere and everywhere on the banks of an enormous river; but it is also specially mentioned that the trade is only to be carried on "at such ports as far as Hankow,, not exceeding three in number, as the British Minister, after consultation with the Chinese Secretary of State, may determine shall be ports of entry and discharge." It is a very serious reflection upon the intelligence, the good sense, and the good feeling of the British community in China, that, in the face of such explicit language, such an unwarranted demand should have been made by the Shanghai merchants, and it is to be hoped it will be repudiated by the more important Chamber of Commerce at Hong Kong, as it is certain to be by the independent English press of China. The unreasonable demand thus made is all the blacker because it follows on a concession made in a friendly spirit by the Chinese Government, to which it was not at all compelled by treaty. It is expressly stated in the tenth article that the upper and lower valley of the river, excepting Chin-kiang, are not to be opened to British trade while "disturbed by outlaws"—that is, the Taipings; and until "so soon as peace shall have been restored." Thus it is by mere favour of the Chinese Government that the Shanghai merchants are trading on the Yang-tse at all, except at Chin-kiang; but instead of meeting this concession in a proper spirit, they make it a ground for new and extravagant demands.—*Daily News.*

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA AND JAPAN.

With the late Emperor Hienfung, whose remains have just been removed from Peking, there ended one great phase of Chinese policy towards Europe, and, we may add, of English policy towards China. While Hienfung sleeps with the six previous Emperors of his dynasty, the Regent, Prince Kung, actively and sincerely carries on the work of consolidating foreign relationships, as agreed to by treaty; while the younger members of the British Legation at Peking are described, in the latest accounts, as playing at cricket in one of the Temples of Heaven. This is indeed a change, and there are not wanting those who audaciously claim the merit of having produced it, on the fictitious, and even then imperfect, ground that it has resulted from that application of force which they always supported. The truth is, however, that our relations with China have improved, not so much because of our wars with that country as in spite of them, and the improvement is, in many respects, more real than apparent. With an expanding commerce as the basis of relationship, and a commerce involving common interests, common politeness, and common duties, the connection between England and China could not have failed, under any circumstances, to expand and improve; and it may be fairly questioned whether more obstacles were really thrown in the way of that improvement by the bigoted old Chinese party at Peking, who set their faces against all compromise, or by the "Old Canton" party of foreign residents, who ever sought to ride rough-shod over Chinese feeling and prejudices, and who cunningly involved this country in a war which was condemned by the conscience and by the Parliament of Great Britain. By more justice, more consideration, and better diplomacy on our part, the connection between the two countries might have been developed without violence, and without originating that great and desolating rebellion which seems now happily to be drawing to a close. As it is, the Chinese have scarcely more improved in their treatment of us than we have done in our position, especially as a nation, towards them. In Japan, on the other hand, the movement as regards foreign connection is entirely and continuously retrograde. Yedo is represented as "fast becoming deserted;" and there is no longer any doubt that it is ceasing to be the capital. The Prince of Kanga, who has the reputation of being, along with the Princes of Mito and Satsuma, one of the three most powerful Daimios of the empire, has already left it, along with his establishment and those of many other Daimios. This Prince has about 30,000 armed retainers of his own, besides those of inferior nobles who are dependent on him—so his power may be imagined. As yet it is quite uncertain whether Yedo is being deserted as a measure preparatory to continued peace or to war. It may be to either, or with an eye to both. If intended as a peace measure, its evident object is to make the treaty-right which foreigners have of residing at Yedo of as little use to them as possible. That same treaty forbids their going to Miako, the place where the spiritual Emperor resides, and which is now likely to be the seat of the temporal power also, so that little will be gained by insisting on the right of residence at the former capital of the Taicoon. But it is quite possible that the Japanese nobles are preparing for the contingency of war. They have heard of the destruction of the Emperor of China's Summer Palace, and know that Yedo is in a position which can be commanded by gunboats. They themselves, indeed, have been buying up several powerful European steamers of late, but these are not well fitted for any purpose of war except transport. In the event of there being a war with the Japanese, whether through their fault or ours, it is of importance to have some idea of the amount of force which they are able to bring into the field. Mr. Pemberton Hodgson, who from his official position had peculiar opportunities for inquiring into this matter, roughly calculates the entire available force of the empire at nearly three-quarters of a million of fighting men. This is probably an under-calculation, for the Princes of Kanga, Mito, and Satsuma have between them at least 80,000 fighting men, which would add above 50,000 more to the number belonging to the first class Daimios. Thus we have a very formidable force; and though mere numbers of native troops have never been thought much of in the East, in that sense the Japanese are not Easterns at all, and there is little doubt that they will fight to the death, and be almost as formidable as European troops.—*Daily News.*

THE TAIPINGS IN CHINA.

A writer in the *Dublin University Magazine* says:—"What are the prospects of the Taiping rising? In this question we are interested no less in a general than a selfish point of view. Commander Brine thinks that the ultimate result will be the division of China into two empires, over one of which the Taipings will rule. He reminds us that the popular notion of the Chinese empire having always remained unchangeable under one emperor is a mistake. Centuries ago it had two emperors, whose dominions were divided by the broad-spreading Yang-tse. Now all things point to some change in the ruling dynasty. The great famines, the desolating pestilence, which have filled to overflowing the cup of the people's misery, predispose them to change. They long to rest from their sufferings; and they scarcely hope to find safety from the ruling house under which so much has been suffered. But Siu-tsuen does not trust alone to human feelings. Wildly, foolishly, savagely, perhaps, he has touched the deep emotions of religion in the hearts of his followers. It is of no avail to sneer at his misconceptions and the inflation of his style. He is but a poor uncivilised man. It is not many years since he tended his parent's cattle, and spent his days in menial drudgery, pressed by penury, unknown or despised as a semi-maniac. In those days of adversity his heart beat high with lofty resolve, and his spirit swelled proudly and tumultuously with a religious enthusiasm which was noble though irregular. A few years have passed, and he has risen to be the rival of a dynasty which has lasted for centuries. If his career of conquest has been stayed, it is only because he has done so much that flatterers can tell him he need do no more. His future no man can prophesy. What he has done entitles him to rank among the heroes of mankind."

CHINA PRIZE MONEY.—"A Field Officer" writes to *The Times*:—"More than two years have passed since the termination of the neat little campaign in China, and nothing is heard of the prize money. After the capture of the Taku forts a commission was appointed to take account of guns and other articles of prize, and Sir Hope Grant, the Commander-in-Chief, promised the troops that their interests should, in this respect, be most strictly guarded, which promise was repeated after the subsequent actions in the advance to the capital. It is true that a distribution of money took place at Peking, but this was from the proceeds of the sale of 'loot' brought from the Summer Palace. Only a third part of the expedition shared therein, and the main articles of 'prize' remain unaccounted for up to this time. There cannot be two opinions upon the propriety of keeping faith with our soldiers in the matter of prize money."

THE TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.—A number of passengers on board the P. and O. steamship *Candia* write to *The Times*, under date Jan. 13, complaining that, during the 24 hours occupied in the transit, the distributionsof the hours of starting and arrival was calculated for the greatest possible discomfort to the passengers, and apparently for the greatest possible profit to the Egyptian innkeepers. Mr. Howell writes in reply that the Marseilles boat was three days late, owing to the detention of the outward mail from the 26th to the 29th December by the authorities of the Post-office—a measure which must always be attended with much inconvenience to passengers, especially in Egypt.

SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK is at present staying in Paris.

MR. C. F. B. ALLEN, Mr. N. B. Dennys, Mr. E. Solbé, and Mr. T. Walters have been appointed student interpreters in China and Siam.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The London & China Telegraph.

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INTERVENTION IN CHINA.

OUR relations with China and the new footing on which we are about to stand in that country, demand the earnest attention of all who are interested in Eastern politics. We are no longer the despised barbarians whose presence in the land was simply endured, but not sanctioned, by its rulers. We are now the councillors of the EMPEROR, the supporters of his throne, the defenders of Imperial rights. The Court at Peking is not only on terms of amity with Great Britain, but Prince KUNG has been compelled to seek for our active co-operation in order to rid the Empire of the land-pirates who are now rendering it desolate. The humility of the Celestials is wonderful; not only have they consented to receive British advice, but they are willing that their soldiers shall be drilled and led to battle by English officers, and that the revenues of China should be administered by English officials. It is well that we should thoroughly weigh the exact bearings of our position. Let it not be said hereafter that the responsibilities of the undertaking and the complications it may involve have come upon us unawares.

Without consent of Parliament, the Government has given permission to English officers to serve under the EMPEROR and to enlist English mercenaries for the same service, and at this very time Captain OSBORN is busily engaged in beating up recruits. No defensive alliance has been entered into with the Imperial Government; yet we are in reality pledged for its protection. And whatever city the Taipings may venture to attack in future, they will find themselves opposed by Englishmen. Not eighteen months have elapsed since Earl RUSSELL instructed Mr. BRUCE that provision should simply be made for the defence of the Treaty ports, that in no case were the Chinese authorities to pay our troops, and that "Her MAJESTY'S Government desire to maintain, as "they have done hitherto, neutrality between the two contending "parties in China;" and only eight months ago our Foreign Secretary in his despatches still maintained the policy of non-intervention. In official language this policy may be even now sanctioned by the Government, but in reality a great change has been effected. We have taken up an entirely new position with regard to China, we have commenced a mighty enterprise, and we have done this without consultation with Parliament. The course of policy sanctioned by the Government in this respect is so serious that it must speedily form the subject of debate in the lower House, and Mr. DISRAELI has already prepared the way by his remarks on the Royal Speech, and by the demand for a more precise idea of what our relations are with the Chinese. On constitutional grounds, this policy is fairly open to discussion, and if taken up as a party question the Government will have to prepare for a vigorous attack.

When Mr. LAYARD showed the necessity of preserving the Treaty ports by ridding the neighbouring territory of the Taiping pestilence, and when it was asserted that the action of our military authorities was for the defence of British subjects in China, and not for the purpose of rendering aid to the EMPEROR, every one, with the single exception of Colonel SYKES, felt that the case as thus stated was most reasonable, that it was in fact essential so to act, if we would preserve our rights and privileges in the Flowery Land. It was possible to take the gauge of those operations; but no one can foresee the results likely to flow from the new policy. That the rebellion of the Taipings will be destroyed may be regarded as certain, but what then? Peace obtained through the help of the foreigner will entail no trifling liabilities on the Imperial Government, and many circumstances may arise which will call for direct intervention on the part of Great Britain. But while it is acknowledged that we shall incur some risk and no slight responsibility by undertaking to support the Chinese Government with the aid of English officers, it is argued that if we do not thus interpose we shall be superseded by other European Powers. Russia is eager for direct intervention, and France would be equally willing to assume a protectorate over China. So in very self-defence we are compelled, it is said, to come forward, since, as a writer in *Blackwood's Magazine* remarks, "our commercial interests and revenue "are so interwoven with the well-being of China that we cannot "afford to wait the time that might elapse before the restoration "of order." The same writer observes, and the aphorism is one which cannot be gainsayed, that "the foot of a vigorous "European nation once planted firmly on the soil of an Eastern "State cannot be withdrawn." This is the end to which our present policy in China is tending; military and administrative aid will lead to a protectorate, and a protectorate will ultimately involve occupation. Such a result may in the end be an advantage to the Chinese and a commercial benefit to ourselves, or it may prove an expense and burden to the country. This is a question which deserves to be thoroughly ventilated by the press and in Parliament, and we are surprised that the allusion in Her MAJESTY'S Speech to our relations with Japan was not followed by a paragraph relative to our position and prospects in China.

REGULATIONS OF TRADE ON THE YANG-TSE-KIANG.

THE publication, a few days since, of the "Memorial" from the British Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai in the columns of *The Times* has created considerable interest, if we may judge from the leaders and letters which have appeared on the subject, of which the most important will be found in another part of our paper. If the merchants at Shanghai were anxious to have their views discussed by the London press, their wishes must be fully gratified. Enough, and more than enough, has been written on the subject, since it is evident that the whole case lies in a nut-shell. Has the Treaty of Tien-tsin been infringed by the restrictions of which the memorialists complain? This is the first question which would naturally be asked by a disinterested person, and the answer must be distinctly given in the negative. In fact, if the Chinese Government stood upon its rights in the matter, it would be justified in going much further than it has gone at present; and when we remember the manner in which smuggling has been abetted in years past, we cannot wonder at the measures which have been adopted.

But there are other reasons for the regulations which have given so much offence at Shanghai. The Imperial Government is at the present time in an abnormal and most critical position. It is forced to protect itself against the evils which free trade on the Yang-tse would inevitably bring upon it. There are plenty of unscrupulous European traders in China whose love of the "almighty dollar" would lead them to drive a brisk business with the Taipings, at the expense of the Imperialists. This has been done, and will continue to be done, despite the vigilance of the authorities, but it is too much to expect that the Chinese Government should abstain from taking steps to mitigate the evil. There is no doubt that this vexatious interference would not have occurred if it had not been for the injury entailed by these transactions, and our merchants will do well to unite with the Chinese Government in assisting to deliver the country from these marauders. Granted even that the establishment of the Custom-houses, of which the memorialists complain, is a blunder on the part of the Imperialists, it is one which they were perfectly at liberty to commit, and "a firm and decided tone" on our part on account of such a grievance would be alike ridiculous and culpable. As far, then, as the chief point of the memorial is concerned, we conceive that the merchants have no case. The second grievance is more reasonable, inasmuch as it is an obvious infringement of a clause in the Treaty which permits merchants to "purchase or rent land or buildings, whether at the ports or other places," and unless a good reason can be shown why that right should be waived for the present, our merchants should be permitted to exercise the privileges it affords them.

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THE ISTHMUS OF KRAW.

MORE than four years have now elapsed since Sir JOHN BOWRING stated, in a letter to Mr. WISE, that the project of uniting the two Bays of Bengal and Siam had for a long while occupied his attention, and in his account of Siam he observes that if the scheme could be accomplished it would indeed be a noble work. We are glad to learn that the King of SIAM has recently given his formal sanction to the Isthmus of Kraw Railway, on the ground, as stated by his Prime Minister, that it is "connected with the advancement of civilisation." The report and survey of those eminent Indian officers, Captain A. FRASER, of the Bengal Engineers, and Captain J. A. FORLONG, the Executive Engineer of the Tenasserim Provinces, describing the route over the Isthmus, will be of great service to the undertaking, the further prosecution of which awaits the return of the requisite documents from Bangkok. At a recent meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, an account of which appears in our columns, the subject was once more brought before the public. In the month of January, 1859, we expressed in strong terms our interest in the project, and during the time that has intervened, no argument has been brought forward calculated to alter our opinion. The objections urged by Mr. CRAWFURD are comparatively trivial, and even allowing that he is correct with regard to the generally safe navigation of the Straits of Malacca, the fact still remains that by the aid of the railway we should gain at least four days in point of time, a boon which is not to be lightly rejected. No doubt, if the scheme can be carried out, Singapore would be a serious sufferer, but as the interest of individuals are compelled to give way for the public benefit, so also the interests even of such a settlement as that of Singapore must not be placed in competition with a project of general utility.

MR. H. B. LOCH, C.B., LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE ISLE OF MAN.

Our readers are aware that Mr. H. B. Loch, C.B., has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man. The appointment is designated by *The Times* as "a small mark of Royal favour bestowed upon a gentleman whose sufferings in the prisons of Peking two years ago excited so much sympathy, not only by reason of their severity, but also by the gallant bearing with which they were endured." Although this may be a "small favour" in comparison with the merits displayed by Mr. Loch, it is, nevertheless, a proof that his services have not been forgotten by his country; and we heartily wish him all happiness and prosperity in the quiet but highly honourable office which he has been called upon to fill. The Hon. George Waldegrave succeeds Mr. Loch as private secretary to Sir George Grey.

Literature.

Sir Rutherford Alcock's "Capital of the Tycoon," which has so long been announced as nearly ready, will be published to-morrow. The work is in two volumes, and contains more than a hundred illustrations. Mr. Fortune's work, "Yedo and Peking," is also announced by Mr. Murray as just ready, and Mr. Bentley gives the same announcement with regard to Lieut.-Colonel Fisher's "Personal Narrative of Three Year's Service in China." *Blackwood's Magazine* for February contains a second article on "Progress in China." The writer, after giving a summary of the rebel movement, concludes with a "God-speed" to Mr. Lay and Captain Osborn. Mr. Samuel Laing has just written a pamphlet entitled "India and China. England's Mission in the East." We shall notice it fully in our next number. Dr. Colenso has published the second part of his volume. He comes to the conclusion that there are different authors concerned in the composition of the book of Genesis, whose accounts in some respects contradict each other. One of the authors abstains altogether from the use of the name Jehovah in that book, while the other uses it freely. He endeavours to prove that Samuel was the Elohistic writer of the Pentateuch, and that all those portions of the first four books, and the book of Joshua, which are not due to the Elohists, were composed by one or more writers who wrote in the latter days of David, and in the early part of Solomon's reign. Dr. Colenso is preparing a third part on the Book of Genesis. In connection with the controversy raised by the bishop's arguments we may mention as worthy of high praise, a small volume entitled "The Book and the Life," being four discourses preached by Dr. Vaughan before the University of Cambridge. Mr. Isaac Taylor, and a host of other less celebrated writers, have already replied to Dr. Colenso's arguments on the Exodus. Turning from the field of controversy into a more genial region, our readers will be glad to learn that Mr. Tennyson's new poems, "Boadicea," and "Enoch the Fisherman," are complete, and will shortly be published. The latter is a dramatic subject, worked out, it is said, in powerful and even harrowing details. Mr. Edward Robert Bulwer Lytton, only son of Sir Edward, perhaps better known to some of our readers as Owen Meredith, the author of "The Wanderer," and other poems, has just been appointed Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen. Mr. Lytton has been long in the diplomatic service, and has served as an attaché at many of the Courts of Europe.

Naval and Military.

Our readers at home and in the Far East will most heartily congratulate Vice-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, G.C.B., on the appointment just bestowed on him as Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth. This is a fitting acknowledgment of his untiring zeal and ability in conducting the war in China, and a distinct avowal on the part of Government as to their opinion on the charges made against him by Lord Elgin. Captain W. K. Hall, C.B., will hold the post of flag captain, in which capacity he ably seconded the Admiral in China.

As Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir F. G. Grey has expressed a desire to seek for parliamentary honours, in preference to the very attractive and important post of Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, it is confidently expected that Sir W. F. Martin's successor will be Sir James Hope, K.C.B.; but as Rear-Admiral Codrington, the Superintendent of Malta Dockyard, whose time does not expire until next July, is senior to Sir James, it is not improbable that Sir William Martin may hold the appointment for a few months beyond his allotted time.

Captain the Hon. Swynfen Thomas Carnegie, C.B., now in command of the *Colossus*, Coastguard ship, in Portland Roads, has been appointed Controller-General of the Coastguard, vice Commodore Yelverton, promoted.

The command of the 2nd Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, vacant by Brigadier-General Brown's appointment to China, will in all probability be filled by Brigadier-General Bates, late of the 98th and now commanding the 2nd Brigade at Malta.

It is rumoured that Lieutenant-General Sir John Pennefather, who has been in bad health, is not unlikely to resign the Aldershot command before long, and Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Airey is spoken of as his probable successor. The name of Lieutenant-General Cameron, about to return from New Zealand, has been also mentioned in connection with the anticipated vacancy.

No successor to Lieutenant-General Cameron in New Zealand has yet been selected. A new arrangement respecting the Australian Staff is about to be made. The Major-General commanding the troops will be in New Zealand, and a Brigadier-General under him at Melbourne. Several minor changes in the way of reduction will ensue, the Divisional Staff at Melbourne coming down to the dimensions of a Brigade Staff.

The *Leopard*, 18, paddlewheel steam-frigate, Captain C. T. Leckie, was at Rio de Janeiro on the 9th of January, *en route* to China, but was detained by Rear-Admiral Warren in the event of her services being required.

The 96th Regiment has received orders to march on the 15th instant to Portsmouth, to embark for Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope. The regiment will embark in the transport screw-steamer *Himalaya*; the ultimate destination of the regiment is supposed to be Natal.

The *Urgent*, iron screw troopship, lately paid out of commission at Portsmouth, on her return from service in China, has been placed in dock at Portsmouth and her bottom found to be covered with barnacles and other marine adhesions. The *Urgent* had been previously, during the term of her commission, carefully coated over her bottom with various so-called patent preservative compositions. The result has only been to coat her bottom with shell matter and weeds more plentifully than could possibly have been the case without them.

TELEGRAPH FROM MOSCOW TO THE PACIFIC.

The Times' correspondent at San Francisco writes:—

A subject of much interest to England is the telegraph line now being constructed by the Russians from Moscow to the Pacific. The line runs through Siberia and comes down the Amoor river to its mouth. From the mouth of the Amoor, I was informed by a gentleman who saw the direction of the line marked upon a map, that advantage would be taken of the archipelago of the Aleutian Islands, some forty in number, all belonging to Russia, and which would form a convenient series of stations for telegraph poles; while their proximity to one another, and the length of the group, would obviate the necessity of long submerged cables. By means of these islands the long marine portion of the line, by any other route, would be avoided; and from them the telegraph could be made to strike the coast, follow it through the Russian and English possessions into those of America, and either under or along the shores of Puget Sound to Portland in Oregon, to which place a telegraph from San Francisco is now in course of construction. This would complete the telegraphic communication between—say, St. Petersburg and San Francisco, and from the latter city to New York by the overland telegraph across the Rocky Mountains; or, in other words, between St. Petersburg and New York.

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Another route spoken of is to carry the wires from one of the Aleutians to Cape Alaska, and thence by submarine cable to the mouth of the Columbia river; so that, as many of our kind neighbours would much like, "by avoiding the coast of British Columbia, telegraphic communication with Europe, Asia, and America could be kept distinct from and outside of British interference if deemed necessary."

However this may be determined, the telegraph is being laid along the Amoor; stations and other erections are being built as far down as close to the mouth of the river; and the wires will most probably reach Nicolaievski (or Nicolaski, as the town is commonly called) on the Amoor this year. So I was informed by a gentleman lately from the Amoor, whose opinion it is, however, that the Russians will for the present rest satisfied with opening telegraphic communication between St. Petersburg and their great garrison at the town last mentioned. If this be so, it indicates a change of purpose, for the intention certainly was to extend the line to Oregon, so as communicate with San Fransisco; and the American Government very naturally took a warm interest in the project, offered every assistance towards its completion, and in the last session procured an "appropriation" of money to defray the expense of making a survey of the marine portion of the line, and offered to the Russian Government the use of one or more men-of-war for the purposes of such survey.

The completion of this line would, it is supposed, obviate the necessity of the "Atlantic line," so long attempted, or at any rate discourage or prevent its completion. It would certainly appear as if it would take the wind out of the sails of the Atlantic Company and mar their project. The Russian line would work thus:—A message from London or New York for San Francisco would be sent to St. Petersburg by the present telegraph, and the latter would be forwarded *via* San Francisco, if for New York. Its other operations any one can work out. I see it stated that communication by electric telegraph has already been established between London and Turnen, in Siberia, a distance of 4,000 and odd miles; and the promoters of the Russian line profess their belief in the completion of the great line I have described by the end of next year.

What effect the scheme by itself would have on England, socially, politically, or commercially I will not wait to discuss; but taken in connection with two other projects on the *tapis*,—the Pacific railway and steam communication between California and China—both encouraged by the American Government, and both in my opinion likely to be realised, the telegraph forms a link in the chain of measures by which England is to be seriously damaged in her Eastern commerce.

It is announced by the promoters that one great object of the railroad and of the steamboat line is to change the traffic of Europe, Asia, and America by diverting the trade of the East through America—to change the present road from England to India, to China, to Japan, so that it will pass through America. "We have had to pay toll," said a promoter of the railroad at a convention of its corporators held lately, "to the turnpike-keepers, the bankers of Liverpool and London, in passing to the East for our teas, our silks, and our drugs. Freights, insurances, commissions, and premiums on bills of exchange" are among the exactions which the present course of trade enables the English merchant to subject his American correspondent to, which will all be saved, while a great many new advantages will be gained by the compietion of the two vast projects contemplated.

I cannot pursue the subject further at present than to remark that I can see no serious obstable to the completion of these three undertakings. They all involve vast sums of money certainly, but except the telegraph, which, if made at all, must be made by the Russian Government, the difficulty is not so insurmountable as at first sight appears. The terms granted to the railway promoters are so liberal, there are so many States to divide the expense, and there is so earnest a desire for the road, that it appears probable enough it will be made. The war may, instead of retarding, hasten this result, for the road will give work to the disbanded army after hostilities cease; and, as for the steam line, it will be taken up as soon as the promised Government subsidy shall have been passed. And its prospects are not at all fanciful. The intercourse with China is so great, that the best informed men expect the line will pay.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

THE ISTHMUS OF KRAW.—A VISIT TO TSUSIMA.

A crowded meeting of this society was held on the 26th ult.; Sir Roderick I. Murchison, president, in the chair.

Among those present were—Admirals Sir George Back and R. Collinson; Generals Sir Justin Sheil, Sir George Pollock, and Sir Andrew S. Waugh; Lady Franklin and Miss Cracroft, and Lady Oliphant; Colonels Dickson, Walker, Hawkins, and Shaffner; Captains Bedford, Glyn, Hope, Porcher, Lindesay Brine, Dyke, and Stirling, R.N.; Major Cooke; Captains Baker, Harris, Murchison, Pounden, and Pook; M. Du Chaillu; Hon. H. S. Law; Sir Stuart Donaldson; Mr. and Mrs. Hoggins; Hon. A. Dillon; Mr. Gregson, M.P.; Drs. Rae, Day Goss, Gallagher, MacLoughlin, Camps, Sherrin, Shea, Ogle, Seemann, Hamilton, and Webster; Messrs. Osborne Smith, Charles White, Biddulph, Cocks, Pennycook Brown, Rolston, Arrowsmith, Findlay, Galton, &c., &c.

John Gardiner Austin, Esq., J. A. Olding, Esq., and several other gentlemen were elected Fellows.

The minutes of the former meeting having been read by Dr. Norton Shaw, Mr. Spottiswoode read the First Paper, "On a Proposed Route to to Siam, China, &c., across the Isthmus of Kraw, by Captains Fraser and Forlong;" communicated by Dr. Duncan Macpherson, F.R.G.S., &c., &c. The paper set forth the advantages to be derived by constructing a railway through the neck of land in the Malay Peninsula, known as the Isthmus of Kraw, both as regards time and safety. The paper stated that the saving in time between Calcutta and Hong Kong by this route would be ninety-three hours; and fifty-six hours would be saved from Ceylon to to Hong Kong. Touching at four ports, viz., Akyab, Rangoon, Moulmein, and Kraw, while coasting it from Calcutta to Hong Kong, thirty-four hours will be saved over the present route, viz., Singapore. From Ceylon to Kraw, and thence direct to Calcutta two extra English mails may be carried in nine and a-half days to the mouth of the Hooghly, necessitating only one extra steamer between Ceylon and Aden, to meet the Bombay mail. The capital required for construction would not exceed £700,000.

Mr. JOHN CRAWFURD, F.R.G.S., observed that the so-called Patchkau River, which was said to be navigable for fifteen miles, was simply an estuary of the sea, with a depth of four or five fathoms for half the distance, and of but a fathom and a-half for the remainder. Then at the eastern terminus of the proposed railway there was no harbour, and the shore was moreover exposed to the north-eastern monsoon. With these disadvantages the route in question would never serve as the transit for the great trade between Europe, India, and China. Nor, if practicable, would the small saving of time to be gained justify the great outlay that must be incurred. In reply to the alleged dangerous navigation of the Straits of Malacca, Mr. Crawfurd stated that during a period of eighteen years the Peninsular and Oriental Company had lost only two ships in the Straits, and that arose from a collision in the dark; that out of three hundred voyages made by steamers from Calcutta and Bombay, not a single vessel had been lost; and that no instance had occurred of the loss of any of Her Majesty's steamers, nor of any of the vessels despatched fortnightly by the Dutch Government, which had passed through these Straits.

Captain ANDERSON said that the navigation of the Straits was not dangerous, as far as the harbours are concerned. He had navigated the Straits thirty-seven times, and had never met with a single accident. He, too, thought the proposed route across the Isthmus of Kraw not desirable in a national point of view, and certainly not equal to other routes which had been projected overland with the view of opening up a more direct communication with China, either from Eastern Pegu or by way of the Irrawaddy.

After a short allusion to the inland sea of Japan, Mr. OLIPHANT gave an account of a visit to Tsusima, an island lying midway in the Straits of the Corea. Fatchio, the capital, is situated on the east coast. It contains 10,000 inhabitants. The Prince's Palace is situated near the town. He is absolute proprietor of the island, and has a monopoly of the transit trade between the Corea and Japan, which consists chiefly in tiger skins, hides, rice, silver, and gold. The island is about 40 miles long, from 8 to 10 broad, and contains a population of 30,000. It is hilly, the highest peaks attaining an elevation of upwards of 2,000 feet; they are heavily timbered. The island is almost bisected by a deep sound, from which numerous deep fiords diverge. The fleets of the world might be concealed in this labyrinth of inland waters. As yet our knowledge of the interior of the island is very limited. Its position between Corea and Japan renders it important.

The PRESIDENT complimented Mr. Oliphant upon having had the zeal to make this exploration while still suffering from the wounds he had received in Japan, and congratulated the country upon possessing diplomatists who thus combined a willingness for scientific exploration with the performance of their political duties.

Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, F.R.G.S., stated that the island of Tsusima was of some interest to him when he was in Japan, from the proceedings of the Russians in that quarter. It was known that they had for some time made it a sort of naval port for carrying out most extensive repairs to their ships; and it was therefore desirable to ascertain whether the island enjoyed advantages which might be fairly shared by other nations. The reports which had been received convinced him that there is no part of the Chinese seas which could be chosen with so much advantage as this magnificent harbour in an unfrozen sea, capable of being made defensible against attack, and of serving as a place of resort for fleets in distress. Sir Rutherford then called attention to a series of charts and maps on the table, including a topographical plan of the city of Yedo, which had been executed by natives of Japan, and brought from Yedo by Lady Franklin. He next dwelt particularly upon the extraordinary accuracy of these maps and charts, stating that Captain Ward, of the *Actæon*, found that the utmost reliance could be placed upon them, and that his own labours in surveying were very much abridged in consequence. He mentioned in the highest terms the wonderful industry, ingenuity, and perseverance of the Japanese; and observed that, by the side of a material civilisation which rivalled that of European nations, there flourished a rampant feudalism such as that which existed in this country a thousand years ago, and which formed the great stumbling-block in our dealings with these people.

Captain BULLOCK, R.N., said he could bear personal testimony to the extreme beauty and correctness of the Japanese charts; every mountain-range, every valley and post-road, was delineated with the utmost fidelity. It was not too much to say that the charts obtained by Captain Ward had been the means of enabling us to anticipate the survey of the Japanese coasts by at least twenty years. In reply to a question as to how the Japanese effected these surveys, Captain Bullock said the native officers who accompanied the surveying expedition repudiated any connection with either the Jesuits or the Dutch; but they told him that in the middle of the last century a ruined merchant, having gained some acquaintance with the use of mathematical instruments from Europeans, undertook the survey of the islands, and was occupied fifty years in the work; at the end of which period, having presented the charts to the Government, he was restored to his former wealth and honours.

Captain MALCOLM, R.E., F.R.G.S., said, when he was in Japan he made the acquaintance of Colonel Siebold, of the Dutch Engineers, who showed him some original Japanese surveys of a very old date, and told him that, in years gone by, a Russian officer had surveyed the coast, and had instructed the natives in the art of surveying. There was an Astronomer-Roya at Yedo, whom Siebold instructed in astronomy and in taking latitudes and longitudes.

Legal.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.

(Before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. WOOD.)

THE MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES COMPANY V. BAINES AND OTHERS.

This was a motion for an injunction to restrain the defendants, Messrs. James Baines and Co., shipowners of Liverpool, from interfering with the loading of the American ship, *Ella A. Clark*, at Liverpool, in accordance

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with the charter-party entered into by the master with the agent of the plaintiffs to carry a cargo of coals for them to Point de Galle, Ceylon. The question in the case was as to the general authority of the master of a foreign vessel to enter into contracts in respect of the vessel so as to bind the owners. The charter-party for the voyage to Ceylon with coals for the plaintiffs was made by the master, Ebenezer T. Sears, on the 26th of December, 1862. The ship, which had then recently arrived from Boston, commenced taking in coals at the Birkenhead Docks, and the loading continued until the 8th of January, when the plaintiffs' agents received notice from the defendant's, James Baines and Co., that the ship had been purchased by them for the Australian passenger trade, and announced to sail on the 15th inst., and that the loading with coal must be stopped. The plaintiffs now moved for an injunction to restrain any dealing with the ship by the defendants so as to prevent the charter-party from being carried out. The defendants' case was that the master was entrusted to bring the ship to England for the purposes of sale only, and that he was exceeding his authority, and acting in direct opposition to the views of the owners in chartering her to Ceylon. The great inconvenience to the defendants, who had undertaken to sail the ship on the 15th, and entered into engagements with passengers, was also urged as a reason against granting the injunction; while the plaintiffs, it was said, could easily find some other vessel for carrying their coals to Ceylon.

Sir Hugh Cairns, Mr. C. Hall, and Mr. Milward appeared for the plaintiffs in support of the motion; Mr. Giffard and Mr. Druce were for the defendants.

The Vice-Chancellor (without calling for a reply) said that the motion must be granted. It was not disputed that the defendants, Baines and Co., were perfectly aware of the charter-party when they bought the ship. They were told of what had happened, they purchased with their eyes open, and took their chance as to the validity of the contract. It was said that the master, by chartering the vessel, had exceeded his authority, and committed a fraud upon the owners, but this was very far from being proved to be so. The authorities clearly treated the master of a ship as having power to charter her when the owners were not present, and, looking at what had taken place, the injunction must be granted.

Continental Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The position of the French in Cochin-China is by no means secure. On the 17th December the people round Saigon rose and attacked the garrison, penetrating into the interior of the fort. They were repulsed at last, but not a Frenchman remained unwounded. The Annamites fought with incredible boldness. They left a number of killed on the field, and more than 2,000 prisoners. According to another report the Annamites left 3,000 dead upon the field. Ten days afterwards they attacked Mytho, but were driven off with a loss of 225 men.

The latest news states that Admiral Bonard did not doubt that a vigorous suppression of the insurrection would have an influence upon the Government at Hué favourable to the maintenance of peace. He had entered into negotiations with the Annamite Minister in reference to the settlement of some of the details and the ratification of the Treaty of Saigon, which it is proposed shall take place at Hué. The difficulties likely to attend the execution of the Treaty threaten to be very great. On Dec. 15 a General, sent by the King of Annam, arrived at Saigon with a letter from his Sovereign, in which Tu Duc declared that it was impossible for him to adhere to the Treaty, as far as regarded the cession of the three provinces of Lower Cochin-China, and the liberty of navigation to French vessels of war on the river. He promised to allow the establishment of one or two factories on points which he would indicate, and to pay the indemnity at the periods agreed on.

La France announces the departure from Toulon this morning of 700 men for Alexandria, upon their way to Cochin-China.

A letter from Lyons states that a first cargo of silk has arrived there from Japan. It reached Europe, not by the Chinese seas and India, but by the Pacific and the Isthmus of Panama. The silk crossed the Isthmus by railway, and was again embarked on the Atlantic, whence it arrived, taking an opposite direction to that by which silk has been sent from Japan.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 6.

Your readers who take an interest in the affairs of Holland will not fail to learn with satisfaction that the great and absorbing topic that has been agitating the public mind for the last ten years has been definitively put to rest, the First Chamber of the States-General having passed what is here called, "the Water Roads Bill," by a majority of twelve; the numbers found at the division being twenty-four in favour of the measure, and twelve against it. Three members were unavoidably absent from illness. The Bill received immediately the Royal Assent, and is now become law. In every part of the country the joyful intelligence was received with unmistakable feelings of satisfaction, and everywhere public demonstrations were made. But perhaps the greatest enthusiasm of all was evinced in this city, where the bells of all the churches were set ringing, cannon fired, wreaths of evergreens suspended across the principal streets, and scarcely a house in the whole city that was not decorated with the national flag. In the evening bonfires illuminated the larger squares and market-places, and a procession of several thousand gentlemen and householders, each carrying a torch or Chinese lantern of coloured paper, preceded by a band of music, and accompanied by the members of the two Choral Unions, perambulated the streets and performed a serenade before the residence of the very popular Burgomaster and that of Mr. Jaeger, the concessionary of the Great Ship Canal, amidst the deafening shouts of the assembled thousands.

Another important piece of intelligence is that the appointment of Colonial Minister, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Uhlenbeck, and held provisionally by Mr. Betz, the Finance Minister, has been given to Mr. J. D. Fransen van de Putte, one of the members for Rotterdam in the Second Chamber of the States-General. The new Minister is known as a decided Liberal and thorough-going free-trader, as well as a man of business, and of great experience in colonial affairs. This appointment has everywhere been received with expressions of great satisfaction, and cannot but prove a valuable acquisition to Mr. Thorbecke's Liberal Cabinet.

The voyage of the fifteen young Japanese, who are about to visit this country for their education, may justly be called an instance of the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties. They sailed on the 2nd of November in the *Calypso*, from Nagasaki, which vessel was wrecked in the Straits of Banka, but all the passengers were saved. Intelligence has now been received in this country that they were afterwards attacked by some of the numerous pirates infesting those waters, but succeeded in driving them off after a severe fight. This, however, I am unable to state as a fact, but merely mention it as I heard it, though it is generally believed to be true. However that may be, on the 15th of December the two principal officers of the party—both Daimios—arrived by the mail steamer at Batavia, and accompanied by Mr. Basslé, formerly one of the principal officers of the late Dutch factory at Decima, proceeded to Buitenzorg to pay their respects to H. E. the Governor-General. Several of these young men were former pupils of Capt. Huyssen van Kattendyke (the present Minister of the Naval Department) when he was in Japan, of Dr. Pompe van Meerdervoort, who has been so successful in organising the medical service and establishing a public hospital at Nagasaki, and of the distinguished naturalist Col. von Siebold, whom I mentioned in my last letter as having just returned from Japan. These young Japanese are to reside for some years in Holland at their own expense, and for that purpose are accredited for a large amount with the Netherlands Trading Company. From a private letter from Batavia that I have just perused, I learn that they have now taken their passage in the Dutch ship *Ternate*, of Rotterdam, Captain Cars, with which vessel they may be expected to arrive in this country in about a month.

There have been very severe storms here since the departure of the last mail, which did a vast deal of destruction to the dykes, the shipping, and private property all round the coast and islands. At Rotterdam the whole city was for four whole consecutive days completely under water, and an East Indiaman, the *Admiral van Wassenaer*, loading in the Haringvliet for Batavia, was capsized at her moorings by a violent and sudden gust of wind. In a letter from Kampen, giving a description of the storm, it is stated that no less than twenty-five millions of cut and dried sods of turf were carried away by the sea, causing a loss to the inhabitants of more than 100,000 florins.

By the last overland mail we learn that the customs duties paid in Java and Madura during the month of October amounted to 1,105,850 fl., and for the first ten months of last year 8,817,568 fl., being 771,596 fl. less than the previous one, and 423,460 fl. less than in 1860.

During the month of November the private trade exports of produce from Java to Holland were as follows:—

Julie: 1,565 piculs of coffee, 7,905 pic. sugar, 300 pic. rattans, 3,123 hides, 13,625 kilogr. indigo, and 64 pic. cubebs.

Edouard Marie: 5,692 pic. sugar, 3,262 hides, and 511 pic. tobacco.

Emilie: 3,489 pic. coffee, 4,798 pic. sugar, 30 pic. rattans, 1,000 hides, 8,540 kil. indigo, and 50 pic. cubebs.

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Three Bells: 9,429 pic. sugar, 93 leggers of arrack, and 637 pic. tobacco.

Metis: 13,118 pic. sugar, 6,000 hides, and 875 pic. indigo.

Atlantic: 14,872 pic. sugar, 103 leggers of arrack, 80 pic. rattans, 106 pic. tobacco, and 30 pic. sapanwood.

Jan Daniel: 3,000 pic. coffee, 10,000 pic. sugar, and 193 pic. rattans.

Graafstroom: 10,424 pic. sugar, 250 pic. rice, 150 pic. rattans, 121 pic. indiarubber, 584 hides, and 49 pic. gum damar.

Gebroeders: 900 pic. coffee, 2,466 pic. sugar, 20 pic. rattans, 401 pic. tobacco, 446 hides, and 9 pic. mace.

Samuel: 3,008 pic. coffee, 6,032 pic. sugar, 180 pic. rattans, and 1,000 hides.

Nederland and Orange: 6,526 pic. coffee, 5,936 pic. sugar, 2,472 kil. indigo, and 1,000 hides.

Peking: 1,794 pic. coffee, 6,000 pic. sugar, 100 pic. rattans, 1,489 hides, and 250 pic. tin.

Susanna Elizabeth: 5,000 pic. sugar, 9,000 pic. rice, 150 pic. rattans and 189 hides.

Crystal Palace: 991 pic. coffee, 9,180 pic. sugar, 256 pic. rattans, and 778 hides.

Cornelis W. Edouard: 4,400 pic. coffee, 6,565 pic. sugar, 220 pic. rattans, and 2,400 hides.

Cornelis Gips: 5,000 pic. sugar, 7,203 pic. rice, 200 pic. rattans, 207 pic. pepper, and 220 pic. tobacco.

India: 2,531 pic. coffee, 18,489 pic. sugar, 400 pic rattans, 105 pic. indiarubber, 8,858 hides, 1,309 pic. tobacco, 100 pic. sapanwood, 266 pic. cassia, 300 pic. tin, and 50 tubs of camphor.

Hugo Grotius: 9,770 pic. sugar, 168 leggers of arrack, 145 pic. rattans, and 3,500 hides.

Mr. R. H. Th. Friederich, who has been so successful in collecting and deciphering ancient inscriptions in Java and Bali, and who has been spending the last three months in this country on leave of absence, is about to return to India to prosecute his explorations, and will embark at Rotterdam on the 8th inst. on board the *Hebe*, Capt. A. H. Kiel, for Batavia. Four of the most intelligent non-commissioned officers from the East India depot at Harderwyk are under orders to accompany and assist him in his researches, to qualify themselves for which duty they have been undergoing a course of instruction at Leyden in copying inscriptions in the Museum of that University.

On the recommendation of the Colonial Department, the King has fixed the contingent required to fill up the vacancies in the East India Army during the present year at six hundred men, who will be sent out in detachments of about a hundred each in chartered transports, as hitherto, under the command of officers returning to India from leave of absence to this country. The number for each branch of the service will be as follows:—265 for the infantry, 160 for the cavalry, and 175 for the artillery.

As an event that but seldom occurs, I may here mention that on the 1st inst. the eminent shipowning firm of J. Salm and Meyer celebrated the hundredth anniversary of their establishment in this city. Mr. J. Terlet, one of the present partners, has been a member of the firm for the last sixty years.

Accounts have been received here that the *Stad Leyden*, Capt. J. C. van de Poll, hence to Samarang, put in to Bahia on the 15th December for repairs, having carried away her mizen mast, and suffered other damage. The captain writes that the vessel will not be required to discharge her cargo, as the hull is perfectly uninjured. Passengers and crew all well.

A letter from Sourabaya of the 29th of November last states that the hull of H. N. M., first class paddle steamer *Gedah*, eight guns, has been sold by public auction for 9,300 florins, whilst the two boilers and a funnel belonging to the same ill-fated vessel fetched 5,070 florins.

The number of vessels that have arrived in this country during the month of January from Netherlands India amounted to 53 (against 14 in December, 10 in November, and 48 in October), of which 27 discharged their cargoes at Amsterdam, 19 at Rotterdam, 2 at Dordrecht, 1 at Middleburg, 1 at Schiedam, and 2 at Zieriksee. Thirty-eight brought cargoes for the company, and fifteen for private merchants. Forty-one came from Batavia, one from Passaroeang, two from Tjilatjap, three from Samarang, one from Patjitan, and five from Padang.

H. N. M. screw corvette *Bali*, 10, Lieut. Palm, which left Batavia for this country on the 30th of November, has not yet arrived, but may be expected about the end of this month. She is under orders to go to Helvoetsluys.

Captain-Lieut. Wichers is appointed to the command of the first class paddlewheel steamer *Ardjoeno*, 8, ordered to be commissioned in May. Lieut. N. M. J. Kroef is to be her First Lieutenant.

The second class screw corvette *Groningen*, 14, returned last summer from the East India station, is still undergoing repairs at Nieuwe Deep. She was built at Kinderdyke in 1857.

In the Royal dockyard in this city the keel has been laid down for a new paddle steamer with engines of 300-horse power, which, when finished, is intended to relieve as guardship at Nieuwe Deep the third class paddle steamer *Cycloop*, 6, no longer considered sea worthy. Captain H. Camp, now in command of the *Cycloop*, will be relieved in May, his period of service having then expired. His successor has not yet been appointed, but in naval circles it is expected that the command will be given to Captain G. C. C. Pels Rycken, R.N.

Accounts from Brussels inform us that the King of the Belgians has undergone a fresh operation, which was successfully performed by Professor Langenbeck, who was sent for from Berlin a second time. It is not stated what induced the King to discard the celebrated French operator Dr. Civiale, who was so successful last summer. These medical gentlemen on the Continent appear to be quite aware of the value of money, the above-mentioned Dr. Civiale having charged a fee of 100,000 francs (£400) for performing two operations, in addition to which he modestly claims the sum of 50,000 francs more (£200) for travelling expenses from Paris to Brussels and back, though it is difficult to understand how he can make up such a sum, when any other traveller can perform the same journey by the railway in eight hours, at a cost of less than £2, in a first-class carriage, and the same back. Besides, it must be remembered that Dr. Civiale had free quarters at the Royal Palace during his stay at Brussels, and "fared sumptuously every day" at the King's expense. And, finally, it may be mentioned that in addition to his fee he received the honorary distinction of becoming a chevalier of the Belgium Order of Leopold, so that, on the whole, his pretensions may be considered as somewhat of an exaggerated nature.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Princess Amalia*, Capt. Ryn van Alkemade, at Brouwershaven from Java: Mr. and Mrs. Einthoven, seven children, and a Japanese native servant, Mr. Carlier, administrative officer, Mr. Vermyne, medical officer, E. J. Arney;—26 passported soldiers.

Per *Staatsraad van Ewyck*, Capt. de Winter, at Nieuwe Deep from Batavia: Mr. Dumans and two children; Munsters, First Lieut. of Grenadiers; de Man, First Lieut. of Artillery, and two Messrs. Knooks.

COMMERCIAL.

COFFEE.—During the first week of the past fortnight this article was rather quiet, though prices were well supported; but in the course of last week a favourable reaction has taken place, and the dealings have been very considerable both here and at Rotterdam. Among the sales may be mentioned 1,400 bags of Padang, ex *Celeritas*, at 45½ cents, and 300 bags of ditto, ex *Paul Johan*, at same price; 8,200 bags of Java, ex *L. A. Bang*, at 45½ to 46 for good ordinary, and 50 for fine blue; 13,100 bags of Sumatra, ex *Noach*, from Padang, at 44½ to 45; 3,200 bags of Java, ex *Kosmopoliet*, at 46 for good ordinary to 51 for fine blue; and 2,500 bags of Padang, ex *Celeritas*, at 45½ cents. At the company's sale of 329 bags and 119 casks of Ceylon, the following prices were obtained:—Plantation 47 to 52½ cents; Peaberry 53; broken 41 to 47; and native 43 to 43½ cents. At another sale for private account 2,051 bags of Sumatra were brought to the hammer, and No. 1 realised 36 to 36½ cents; No. 2 37½ to 38; and Nos. 3 and 4 36 to 36½ cents.

The Dutch Trading Company have announced their Spring sale to take place on the 18th of March next; the quantity offered will be altogether 411,000 bags, viz., 395,000 of Java, and 16,000 of Sumatra. The samples will be on show on the 20th inst., when the valuations will be made by the brokers. The company give the usual promise not to bring any more coffee for sale before their Autumnal auction, except such sea-damaged parcels as might spoil by being kept in warehouse. Last years' Spring sale contained 419,730 bags, and the price obtained for good ordinary Java was then 44½ cents. The deliveries of Coffee in January were 29,272 bags, against 11,345, last year, and 17,741 in 1861. The present disposable stocks are 92,222 bags, against 60,025 last year, and 181,634 in 1861. The unsold stocks in the company's warehouses now are 447,273 bags (including the above 411,000 for the March sale), against 383,318 last year, and 355,200 in 1861.

TEA.—The public sale of tea mentioned in last report went off at higher prices, the Souchong realising 188 to 191 cents, and the fine flowery Pekoe 248 to 250, which is considerably above the valuations of the brokers according to the state of the market then. All was sold but two lots. A cargo from China to Rotterdam has arrived in the channel, and may be expected in a few days.

SUGAR.—The operations in the raw article have been extremely limited, and former prices but feebly supported. Among the few sales reported were 250 kranjangs of Java, No. 9, and 243 kranjangs of Sourabaya, No. 11, ex *Oscar*, at secret prices. On the other hand some considerable purchases have been made of refined goods at better prices, chiefly A S R and W and Z for delivery in March. Refiners, however, are reluctant to sell at present rates and demand a higher figure. On the whole the market is decidedly firmer than a fortnight ago.

RICE continues in a favourable condition. 10,000 more bags of the beautiful cargo of Java table rice per *Wave Queen* (of which in last report I stated that 1,500 bags had been sold at 17½ fl.) have since been purchased at 17¾ fl., and the importers now demand 18 fl. for the rest. All parcels of fine Java are much sought after, but difficult to obtain, as the stocks are so greatly reduced.

SPICES.—Java cinnamon No. 3 finds willing purchasers at 72 cents. No. 1 nutmegs of 1861 have been done at 62 cents, but on the whole the market is feeble and without animation.

RATTANS are in demand. Among the sales by importers are 900 bundles ex *Paul Johan*, 3,106 ex *Franz and Elise*, and 600 ex *L. A. Bang*. Better prices were paid.

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CASSIA VERA also in request, and a trifle higher. 220 chests ex *Noach* were sold by importers.

TOBACCO calm, but prices well supported. Some public sales are advertised for next week, and will contain 2,320 bales of Java of the following marks:—Bondowosso, Bezoekie, Limburg, WCoJ, Δ with an L in it, DP and JAB; also 581 bales of the mark PR; and at Rotterdam 231 bales of Java marked Lemadjang, 7 do. V., 187 do. VDZ, 62 do. Tanl, 230 do. Banteng, 80 do. VA, 140 do. Stoll, 292 do. Wonosari, and 331 do. P. The stock of Java (including the above for sale) is 3,386 bales.

TIN.—Some sales of Banca have been done at 70 and 70½ fl., at which last figure there are sellers. On the whole the market is inanimate.

BRITISH AID TO CHINA.

The *Englishman* of India writes:—"When noticing, some days ago, the extensive despatch of the materials of war to China on account of the Government of that empire, we ventured on a remark to the effect that, as a hundred and fifty thousand rounds of ball ammunition were about to be sent round, the authorities here might as well, whilst their hands are in, make it an even million, for all of which amount, we observed, the necessity would almost certainly arise. It appears that, large as then appeared the stretch of our imagination, it fell short of the requirements that seem to have since arisen, as the fact now is that enormous amount of two million of cartridges are to be sent from the Fort William arsenal to the scene of hostilities in China. In addition to this, and to facilitate the proper lodgment of the bullets among the Taipings, a further supply of muskets, in addition to those already sent to or left in China, will be sent from Fort William, to the amount of six or eight thousand stand of arms. Those who may be anxious about the financial transactions connected with this extensive sale of arms and ammunition to the Celestial Government will be glad to hear that, in the first place, the arms are obsolete and positively useless to us; and in the second place, that not a single musket or cartridge has been, or will be, despatched from this country for China, without the Chinese Government first paying, through its agents in Calcutta, for everything supplied, and all contingent expenses incurred by packing, &c. Hitherto payment has been made here punctually and in full; and there is every prospect of its being continued. The fact is, that the arms and ammunition supplied by the British Government to that of China will, if well and effectually used, not only amply pay for themselves, but still further enrich the Chinese Government; as with victory over the rebels will come peace and order, and with them production, trade, and revenue. In this way both parties to these ammunition bargains will be benefited; we part with what we don't want, for ready money; and the Chinese receive what they do want, paying for the same. Thus, the probability of quarrels hereafter is prevented. As we have before remarked, people in England will be rather surprised to hear, by degrees, how we are getting deeper and deeper into this Chinese business, the steady increase of which we here have watched from the commencement with no small interest and curiosity, the more intense as we have not been able to find out exactly who the moving and directing genius in the whole matter is."

London Gazettes.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned seaman of the Royal Navy, whose claim to the same has been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, for his gallant conduct at the capture of Fung-wha, in China, as recorded against his name, viz.:—

George Hinckley, able seaman of Her Majesty's sloop *Sphinx*.—For volunteering, while under the east gate of the city of Fung-wha, to carry to a joss house, 150 yards distant, under a heavy and continuous fire of musketry, gingalls and stink-pots, Mr. Coker, master's assistant of the *Sphinx*, who had been wounded in the advance to the gate; in which object Hinckley succeeded. On his return to the gate, under a similar fire, he again volunteered, and succeeded in carrying to the joss house Mr. Bremen, an officer of Ward's force, who had been also wounded in the advance on the gate; and he again returned to his post under the gate.

CHINESE DESPATCHES.

The *Gazette* contains the following despatch received by Earl Russell from the British Vice-Consul at Shanghai:—

"British Consulate, Shanghai, Nov. 19, 1862.

"My Lord,—I have the honour to enclose for your Lordship's information a copy of my despatch, No 201, addressed to the Hon. F. W. A. Bruce.

"I have, &c.,

"JOHN MARKHAM, Vice-Consul in charge.

"The Right Hon. Earl Russell, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c."

VICTORY GAINED BY COMBINED FORCES OF IMPERIALISTS AND BURGOVINE'S FORCES.

"British Consulate, Shanghai, Nov. 19, 1862.

"Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that a large force of rebels left Soochow, Hangchow, and Hoochow, headed by the Ting Wang, Mu Wang, and Ha Wang, for the purpose of attempting the re-capture of Kahding and Tsinpo, and taking if possible Sung Keong, Shanghai, and Paushun. They were to have assembled at Na-ziang, and thence marched in three separate divisions on the above-named enterprise. Information being received that a large portion of this force had already reached Wangdo, between Tsingpo and Kahding, the Governor of the province marched against them from this city in person, and Colonel Burgovine, with a force of some 1,500 disciplined Chinese, simultaneously left Sung Keong for Tsingpo. Both parties fell in with the rebel force on the 16th inst., and after a hard fight of some hours the main body of rebels were dislodged from their position in a strong stockade by Colonel Burgovine's artillery, and the whole force was utterly routed with immense loss. The Ting Wang was drowned, the Mu Wang badly wounded, and an extraordinary number of chiefs killed and taken prisoners, the rebels having incautiously trusted to a floating bridge, which gave way at the first rush for escape. What with killed, prisoners, and deserters (chiefly the last) 10,000 only are said to have got away, and the Chinese authorities express their confidence that this victory will have the effect of keeping the thirty miles round Shanghai free from rebels for some time to come.

"Colonel Burgovine's men are said to have behaved extremely well and to have shown great confidence in their officers. Their loss was trifling.

"I have, &c., JOHN MARKHAM,
"Her Majesty's Vice-Consul in Charge.

"The Hon. F. W. A. Bruce, C.B., &c."

Monetary and Commercial.

CITY, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 11.

The eighteen cargo boats building at the yard of Mr. Charles Lungley, on Thames, under the superintendence of Captain Maxton, late of the *Falcon*, will be shortly finished and despatched to Shanghai. They are intended for the Yang-tse, and will be towed, after the style of similar boats on the up rivers in India.

Intelligence has been received at Lloyd's of the loss of the *Tung-yu* in the Yang-tse. Seventy tons of cargo are reported as saved.

A number of articles, marked *Bussorah*, have been washed up on the island of Islay. The steamer *Bussorah*, belonging to the Burmah Steam Navigation Company, left the Clyde on the 15th January, and there is no doubt but this vessel has been wrecked. She was a new vessel, and intended to augment the company's fleet in their extended operations with Singapore, &c., an account of which we lately published.

The biddings for 60,00,000 rupees in bills on India took place at the Bank of England. The proportions allotted were: to Calcutta, 34,50,000 rupees; to Bombay, 24,00,000 rupees; and to Madras, 1,50,000 rupees. The declared minimum price was as before, viz., 1s. 11⅛d. per rupee on Calcutta, and 2s. on Bombay and Madras. The applications within the limits were for about 170 lacs. Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 11⅛d. will receive about 78 per cent., and above that price in full; on Bombay at 2s. will receive about 10 per cent., and above that price in full; on Madras at 2s. will receive in full.

At the meeting of the Mediterranean Extension Telegraph Company a dividend of 3s., free of income-tax, on the original shares was recommended and agreed to, in addition to the usual payment on the preference shares. An amendment in favour of the payment of 3s. 6d. in the former case was lost.

The half-yearly meeting of the Telegraph to India Company took place on the 2nd, when the directors' report was agreed to, an amendment in favour of winding-up the undertaking being lost.

The following is extracted from the Report:—

"The shareholders were informed at the late special general meeting on December 12th that the Government had decided to retain in their own hands the construction of the Persian Gulf line; and that under these circumstances the directors recommended the shareholders to maintain and work their Egyptian line, and to await the result of the completion and working of the Persian Gulf line, before deciding upon the course to be pursued.

"Since that period the directors have found it necessary to discontinue for the present the station at Jubal, on account of the risk which was considered by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company to attend their vessels calling for telegrams. Under these circumstances the directors considered it the best course in the interests of the company to make arrangements with Messrs. Glass, Elliot, and Co., the lessees of the Malta and Alexandria cable, for working the Alexandria and Suez line for four years, from 1st January, under which the line is to be worked and maintained in good condition, without any charge upon the company, by the lessees, who are to pay the company, so long as the Malta and Alexandria cable continues in working order, £2,500 a year during the term of the lease. This will enable the board, unless any unforeseen accident arises, to pay a dividend to the shareholders during the next four years of from 4 to 5 per cent. per annum.

"The Board have not been unmindful of the interest of the shareholders in regard to the Persian Gulf Telegraph; they have applied for and obtained the sanction of His Highness the Viceroy of Egypt to construct a line to El Arish, with a view to completing the further communication to Beyrout, Iscanderoon, or Alleppo, and so connecting this company's line with Constantinople by one about to be constructed by the Ottoman Government from Diarbekir, on the direct line from Constantinople to India, and also by the Persian Gulf Telegraph with India, by which means a portion, and in case of accident to the direct line, the whole, of the India and China messages will pass through the company's lines.

"The Board consider that this short and inexpensive addition will materially affect and increase the value of the company's property; but the company having been formed for the special object of utilising the cable laid down by the Red Sea Company from Suez by Aden to India, the board are advised that it would not be competent to this company to make the line to Beyrout. Under

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these circumstances the directors recommend, as the simplest means of effecting an object so vital to the interests of the company, under the circumstances which have occurred, that the branch line should be registered under the Act as a new and co-operative company, under which all the shareholders in the Telegraph to India Company shall be entitled to their rateable proportion of shares. This can be done at a very small expense under the same management. The directors have to report the arrival of the steamer *Sir James Duke* from the Red Sea, with the cable on board, which was to have been used in repairing the line there.'

The following are the chief passages of the report of the directors of the Bank of Egypt, to be submitted at the annual meeting on the 17th inst.:—

"The directors of the Bank of Egypt have the pleasure, at this their seventh annual general meeting, to submit to the shareholders the annexed statement of accounts for the half-year ending the 31st of December last. The net profits, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, amount to £10,157. 14s. 5d. This, added to £5,255. 11s. 5d., the balance brought forward from the previous half-year, makes a total of £15,413. 5s. 10d. available for appropriation. The directors recommend that the balance of preliminary expenses (£2,000) be written off, and that the usual dividend, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, for the half-year (£8,750), free of Income-tax, be declared, leaving £4,663. 5s. 10d. to be carried forward to the next account.

The subjoined circular has been issued to the shareholders in the Oriental Commercial Company (Limited):

"The directors of the Oriental Commercial Company (Limited) have the satisfaction of sanctioning the announcement that, upon closing the books to the 31st of December, 1862, after little more than three months of actual operations, there appeared a clear nett profit amounting to 8 per cent. upon the capital paid up (equal to 30 per cent. per annum). Under these circumstances, if any of your friends should desire to obtain a portion of the shares still disposable, it is requisite that application be made through you directly to the board, in order that you may enjoy the preference to which you are entitled as a shareholder.—JAMES BURNEY."

Mr. T. G. Craig, formerly of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, has been appointed the manager in London of the Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Bank Corporation.

We (*Money Market Review*) have received from the East India Irrigation and Canal Company a copy of the contract which has just been executed by the Governor-General of India and this company, for the construction of the scheme of works in Orissa and the adjacent districts towards Calcutta. The company are quite satisfied with the provisions of this deed, and believe that they will be found highly advantageous to the company, as well as satisfactory to the Government and beneficial to the country, in their working. This is the first instance in which clauses of arbitration have formed part of a contract between the Government of India and a private company. It appears that the Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (the Hon. C. Beadon), and all the authorities at Calcutta and in the districts embraced by the undertaking, are evidencing, by the most cordial co-operation, their wish to expedite the company's progress as much as possible, and so effectually have they up to this time aided it, and so energetically has the chief engineer conducted his investigations and surveys, that the plans and estimates of a canal from the Hooghly to Balasore, ninety-five miles in length, are now complete, and its construction has been, or is about to be, immediately entered upon. The Government view this line from Calcutta to Balasore as one of great importance, and express a strong wish for its completion as quickly as possible, so that there is every probability of the work progressing very rapidly, especially as the introduction into Balasore of salt from Liverpool has broken up the manufacture of that article in the locality, and has materially increased the supply of labour for the company's operations.

The silver market continues flat, and the quotation for bars has receded to 5s. 1¼d. per ounce, in consequence of the rise in the foreign exchanges, and the absence of any active demand for India. Mexican dollars have been dealt in at 5s. 6d. per ounce.

The amount of bullion by the P. and O. Co.'s str. *Ceylon*, from Southampton on the 4th inst., was, in gold, to Alexandria, £14,500; to Ceylon, £2,000; to Madras, 4,501; to Singapore, £650. In silver, to Madras, £275; to Calcutta, £20,000; to Singapore, £10,250; to Hong Kong, £3,100; to Shanghai, £29,365. Total in gold, £21,651; in silver, £62,990.

SAM MENDEL'S BULLION AND EXPORT TABLES.—MANCHESTER.

These tables, six in number, are printed on the finest of linen, with a beautifully glazed surface, within a flexible cover of pocket-book size. They extend over a period of ten years—namely, from 1853 to 1862 inclusive, and exhibit the monthly returns of the amount of bullion in that time in the Banks of England and France, with the fluctuations that have occurred in the Bank of England rate of discount in consols and in the price of cotton, yarn, and cloth, taking for the latter the price current on the 1st of each month, also the monthly and annual exports of plain, coloured, and printed cottons from the chief ports of Great Britain to those of India, China, the Dutch East Indies, the Brazils, the River Plate, and the ports of South America on the Pacific, stating the ports of clearance and entrance of each separate monthly quantity. It is unnecessary to dwell on the value of these comparative statements in regard to the cotton trade, providing, as they do, data for estimating the magnitude of future transactions, with the relative ratio of increase in any given direction, and allowing of the comparison of shipments and prices current with the then state of the money market—that infallible index to the influences bearing upon and affecting the trade. The conclusions deducible from this series of exhibits in tabular form must prove of practical value to all concerned; the admirable arrangement of figures leave, indeed, nothing to be desired. A well-earned reputation has been secured by Sam. Mendel's Prices Current of the Manchester Cotton Trade, including transactions in, with reports of, the condition of the several markets, and the above work, so happily conceived and admirably carried out, may be considered, to some extent, as a summary of that circular through the ten years to which it relates.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

CITY, THURSDAY, FEB. 12.

The Circular of Messrs. Waithman states,—We have still to report an active silk market, especially for Japans, which seem to be more eagerly sought after than ever. Tsatlees are comparatively neglected, and prices certainly no dearer; but for Taysaams there is a brisk demand at rather improved rates. Deliveries, 1st to the 9th inclusive, China, 1,537 bales; Japan, 569 bales. The quantity of tea afloat, up to last advices from China, is 24,873,471 lbs.

Mr. William Dent, jun. (late of the firm of Dent and Co., of Hong Kong), of Bickley-park, Kent, has joined the direction of the Joint-Stock Discount Company (Limited). It is notified that Saturday next will be the last day for receiving applications.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN THE TABLE.—Feb. 5, at Hamburg, from Manila, Louise; 9, at Queenstown, from Maulmain, Escort; at Falmouth, from Manila, Jupiter; 7, off the Eddystone, from Manila, Norwood; from Colombo, Avon; 6, off St. Alban's Head, from Samarang, Lewe van Nyenstein; 10, at Falmouth, from Manila, Jupiter; at Liverpool, from Manila, A. O'Swald; 11, at Cowes, from Macao, Palmerston; at Liverpool, from Hong Kong, Palma; at Cowes, from Batavia, Amalia Maria; 9, off Plymouth, from Batavia, Albasserwaard; 8, at Texel, from Batavia, A. R. Falk; 9, Anna and Elise.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 9, from Deal for Hong Kong, Uncowah (ship); from Milford for Shanghai, Osborne; 7, from Liverpool for Point de Galle, Indiana; 8, from Deal for Singapore, Carl; from Cardiff for Ceylon, Telegraph; from Swansea for Galle, Woodcote; 11, from London for Amoy and Foo-chow-Foo, Philomela; for Hong Kong and Canton, Invincible; for New York and Shanghai, General Putnam; 9, from Cardiff for Ceylon, Rutland.

SPOKEN.—Tirrell (American), London to Singapore, Dec. 29, 4 N., 21 W.; Geelong, Shanghai to London, Jan. 3, 9 S., 11 W.

LAID ON.—At London, for Shanghai, Beemah; at London for Hong Kong and Canton, Romeo; for Shanghai, Weymouth; for Colombo, Avon; at Liverpool, for Hong Kong, Bahama (st.).

The Almelo, Tjebbes, from Tjilatjap to Amsterdam, had put into the Cocos Islands leaky, but was ready to proceed on 22nd Nov.

The vessel bound from Manila to Liverpool, which was abandoned 25th Jan., in lat. 34 N., long. 31 W., was the Persian of Belfast, not of London, as before reported—Savage, master.

A collision took place at Marseilles on the morning of the 5th of February, between the French mail steamers Phase, which was coming in from Alexandria, and the Labourdonnais, which was getting to her berth. The bow of the Phase ran into the side of the latter vessel, and remained in that state the next day.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—The arrivals have been larger than ever before known in one month, but the demand from the trade has been very large, whilst exporters have also operated to some extent, and the result has been an advance in all good to fine kinds of Congou and Souchong, also on the medium blackish leaf kinds, whilst the medium flavory sorts have given way 1d. to 1½d. per lb. The demand has been stimulated by the general belief that the long promised reduction in the tea duties will take place this session, whilst a continuance of the demand for Russia on the same scale as last year is generally looked for. It is satisfactory to find that the official return of the deliveries for the past year exceeds our estimate. The total quantity being 106,535,726 lbs., of which 78,768,004 lbs. were taken for the home consumption, and 27,767,722 lbs. for export. Dusty and broken leaf kinds of Congou continue without improvement, the prices ranging from 7½d. to 10½d. per lb.; those with leaf have been rather more inquired for, and may be quoted ½d. per lb. dearer. Good common remains in limited request at 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 1d. per lb. Flavory kinds, of old import, have been rather more saleable

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at ¼d. per lb. advance. Common Ho-Hows have been difficult of sale at former prices. Fair to good Ho-Hows and Ning-Chows, also the few remaining parcels of second-class Monings and Wopaks, of old season's imports, have sold readily at an advance of 1d. to 1½d. per lb. The medium Kaisow kinds, ranging from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per lb., have been difficult of sale at irregular prices, but generally at a decline of 1d. to 1½d. per lb. The better grades, from 1s. 8d. to 2s. per lb., have been more wanted, and prices have advanced latterly about 1d. per lb. Fair to good and fine Honams, Monings, and Wopaks have met with a general inquiry, and sales have been very large of these kinds at an advance of 1d. to 1½d. per lb. Finest Chops of these, as also fine to finest Kaisows, have been in steady demand, and have risen about 1d. per lb. There has been some inquiry latterly for fair Tayshan kinds. Common to fair Oolongs have sold at a decline of 1d. per lb. Good to fine are in over-supply, and difficult of sale at a further decline of 1d. per lb. Souchongs of all descriptions have been very readily saleable, common to fair at an advance of 1d. per lb., and good and fine about 2d. per lb. The inquiry for Flowery Pekoe is limited, and prices in a measure nominal. Common Scented Capers show no alteration. Fair to good kinds have been taken to some extent at from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 7d., and fine from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d. per lb., the low prices having attracted attention. Fair to good Scented Orange Pekoes have been sold to some extent at from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 7d. per lb., and later sales show an advance of about 1d. per lb. Fine are wanted from 1s. 10d. to 2s. per lb. Foo-Chow kinds of Caper have been difficult of sale. Orange Pekoes have been taken from 1s. 8d. to 2s. 1d. for fair to fine quality, being a decline of 1d. per lb.; old season's selling about 1s. 5d. to 1s. 7d. per lb. for fair descriptions. Uncoloured Japans have been wanted at from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. per lb. Assam and Cachar kinds have sold readily at very full rates. In Green Teas there has been a fair amount of business doing. The bulk of the recent arrivals are not yet placed on the market. There has been some demand for Common Twankay and Hyson Skin for Australia, and fair prices have been paid. Common to fair Young Hysons have been difficult of sale at a decline of 2d. to 3d. per lb.; good to fine have been better supported, but these rule rather low. Hysons have been readily saleable at full prices, though late sales show a slight reduction on the highest point of the month. Imperials and Gunpowders continue firmly supported, and have sold readily at very full prices. Common to fair Japan young Hysons remain very heavy at lower rates, but the finer kinds of this season's imports sell rather better. Fine Canton-made young Hysons sold, at public sale, at 1s. 2d. per lb.; common kinds are neglected. Gunpowders are in fair demand at previous prices. The public sales comprise 54,531 packages, of which 25,354 packages were sold, including 13,654 packages without reserve, and 3,581 packages Assam and Cachar kinds. The letters were deliverrd on the 15th and 27th inst., latest dates being Hong Kong December 15, Foo-Chow December 5, and Shanghai December 6. The stock in the United Kingdom on the 31st ult. was estimated at 81,600,000 lbs, against 70,000,000 lbs. last year, and the quantity afloat at 38,440,000 lbs., against 30,440,000 lbs.

SILK.—We have a comparatively quiet market in silk—not a matter of surprise, seeing the very large business in the first three weeks of the year—still all goes fairly well, except that the high range of prices renders the chance of profit to manufacturers more than questionable. The only feature of the last fortnight has been the continued disposition to take Japan silk; all that has come forward has been taken freely at full rates. Another vessel is now about to unload with 1,200 bales. This class continues to hold its ground in popular favour, and is most welcome at a time when the supply of China silk threatens to be comparatively small, and when the quality and size are becoming less and less favourable. The deliveries of the month were very large, and prices generally are fairly supported. The usual periodical public sales are fixed to commence on the 18th inst. The present quotations are:—

	Ordinary.		Superior.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Tsatlee, No. 1 and 2	24 0 to	25 6		
„ No. 3 and 4	21 0	23 6		
„ No. 5	19 0	20 6		
Ditto, Hang-Chow	19 6	20 6	21 0	
Yuenfa	10 0	21 6	22 6	23 6
Taysaam	16 0	19 6	20 0	21 0
Ditto, skeins	14 6	15 0		
Ditto, long reel	15 0	17 6	18 0	18 6
Canton	11 0	16 6	17 6	
Chinese Thrown	15 0	19 6	22 0	23 6
Mailhash, dyepot Japan	21 0	24 6	25 6	26 6
Ida, bricks	19 0	24 0	25 0	27 6
Sodai „	18 0	21 6	22 0	23 6
Oshu, re-reeled	17 0	22 0	23 0	
Koshu, Selé	19 6	21 6	23 0	23 6
Aechezan, slips	15 0	20 0	20 6	21 0
Mashtah „	17 6	20 0		
Hatchojee, Tussah	17 6	18 0	18 6	

STATE OF THE WAREHOUSES.

	Sold Stock.		Unsold Stock.		Delivered.	
	Feb. 1, 1863.	Feb. 1, 1862.	Feb. 1, 1863.	Feb. 1, 1862.	Jan. 1 to Feb. 7, 1863.	Jan. 1 to Feb. 7, 1862.
Bengal	1,514	2,059	3,358	3,547	739	570
China	11,922	10,808	9,860	11,831	6,198	5,805
Japan	2,410	1,584	1,231	892	2,069	1,008
Canton	1,469	891	1,626	976	368	187
Chinese Thrown	1,016	1,072	1,087	2,065	201	257

SUGAR.—In raw Sugar speculation has risen in this market, and purchases of Sugar paying the 16s. and 12s. 8d. duties have been made in anticipation of probable alterations. The public sales have been large, and have passed off well, all descriptions being readily taken; those qualities operated upon by speculators have advanced 6d. At these sales there have been disposed of 3,163 bags Penang, low brown to good yellow grocery, at 31s. to 37s. 6d.; 2,654 bags Madras Jaggery, at 27s. 6d. to 30s. 6d.; 3,100 bags Madras Jaggery at 28s. to 28s. 6d.; 1,507 bags Madras at 28s. to 31s. 6d.; 4,199 bags Madras, grainy, 37s. to 40s. 6d., syrups, 32s. 6d. to 39s. In refined only a small business has been again transacted, but no further reduction has taken place in prices, except in Brown goods, which, owing to a temporary scarcity, have advanced 6d. Crushed and Pieces are in good supply.

COFFEE.—The market has been firm, with a moderate demand for all growths. Prices for most descriptions of Plantation are unchanged, a few lots of the new crop only having sold at a slight advance. Native Ceylon remains very steady.

RICE.—At auction a cargo of 5,844 bags was brought forward, of which all the sound was retired at 11s. 6d. to 12s. per cwt., the damaged selling at 8s. to 8s. 6d. Bengal has been steady, with large business in the lower descriptions; prices not materially changed, but transactions upon fully former terms. Our quotations for Bengal white are 10s. to 15s. per cwt., Madras 10s. to 12s., Arracan, Rangoon, &c., 7s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. Nothing has been done in Java, which we quote at 9s. 6d. to 18s.

RUM.—Only in partial request, but prices have been steadily maintained. 600 puncheons Penang realised 1s. 5d. per proof gallon.

SAGO.—We have to note a decline of 1s. per cwt. in medium and inferior descriptions. Small Pearl is steady at 17s. to 19s. per cwt., large Pearl may be quoted at 19s. to 23s. Of 2,911 boxes at auction about one-third sold at 18s. to 19s. per cwt. for medium, and 17s. 6d. to 19s. middling to good small. The stock on February 1st was 1,498 tons, against 748 at the same period in 1862. Of 983 bags of Sago flour brought to auction half were disposed of at 14s. per cwt. for good. Prices are steady at 13s. 6d. to 14s. per cwt. The stock on hand February 1st was 1,797 tons, against 410 tons at the same period last year.

SPICES.—Camphor: China and Japan range from £6 to £6. 10s., and although we have no transactions to report beyond the sale of some damaged at £5. 15s. to £5. 17s. 6d., the article attracts much attention; the stock on hand, Feb. 1, was 813 packages, against 1,387 packages at the same period last year. Cassia Lignea: first, second, and third quality rule at 95s. to 101s.; 111 cases brought forward at auction having been retired. Stock on hand, February 1, consisted of 4,504 package,s against 4,114 at the same period last year. We quote Buds at 260s. to 280s. per cwt.; but nothing is doing for want of supply. Cinnamon: Ceylon, the quarterly sales consisted of 2,973 bales, of which two-thirds sold: first sort at a decline at 2d. to 3d. per lb. compared with the last auctions; second at former currency; and the third and lower sorts at par to 1d. advance, viz.: 690 bales first sort at 1s. 2d. to 2s. 1d. per lb., with a few lots superior at 2s. 11d. to 3s. 6d., 1,533 second 1s. to 1s. 9d.; 575 third 10d. to 1s. 4d.; 175 fourth and Jungle 8d. to 11d.; arrivals. Cloves: No transactions to report in Penang, which ranges from 4½d. to 1s. 4d. per lb.; Zanzibar is steady at 3⅜d. to 4⅛d. per lb.; 1,378 bags were sold at auction at 3⅞d. to 3¾d. per lb. middling to fair, and sales are advertised. The stock on hand Feb. 1st consisted of 5,185 packages, against 7,157 packages on Feb. 1st of last year. Cubebs have declined 10s. per cwt.; and of 329 bags at auction the bulk at £5. 5s. to £5. 7s. 6d. per cwt. The stock on hand at the commencement of this month was 598 bags, against half the quantity at this period last year; our quotations are £5. 5s. to £5. 15s. Ginger: Calicut and Cochin is £2. 15s. to £6. 10s. per cwt.; prices are firm, but little is doing; of 69 cases at auction all were retired at very high prices; sales advertised. Bengal we quote at 45s. to 50s., but the market is unsupplied; stock on hand is 3,675 packages; Calicut and Cochin Mace: 1st quality is 1s. 8d. to 2s. 3d.; 2nd quality 9d. to 1s. 2d.; the market is quiet. 34 cases Singapore, and 3 cases Penang sold at auction at 8d. to 10d. per lb. for low and ordinary. Arrivals. Musk: 1st quality 23s. to 28s. per oz.; lower qualities 12s. to 21s. per oz. in pod; no transactions; 9 caddies Grain at auction, mostly sold at 34s. to 39s. per oz. Nutmegs: 1st quality, garbled, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per 2nd and 3rd qualities; garbled or shrivelled 11d. to 1s. 8d., without further material reduction; 77 cases Penang, and 34 cases Singapore sold at auction at 11d. to 1s. 3d. per lb., ordinary to very good small; arrivals and sales advertised. Galangal Root is 25s. to 30s. per cwt. Pimento, middling to good, is 2¾d. to 3d. Pepper: Transactions moderate at former prices, and the market rules firm. At auction 268 bags Singapore White have been disposed of at 5¼d. to 5½d. per lb. for ordinary to fair, and 80 bags Penang 5½d. for good; of Black 7,587 bags Singapore were disposed of at auction, two-thirds of the lot bringing 3⅛d. to 3⅜d. per lb., and 1,306 bags Penang 3⅜d. to 3½d.; private transactions in the latter are somewhat more animated. There have been some arrivals, and sales are advertised. We quote Black at 3½d. to 4d., and White at 5⅛d. to 6½d. In Malabar, the market is steady, 4d. to 4⅜d. for sifted, but no transactions to report.

COTTON.—Madras, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4½d. per lb.; Surat, 1s. 1¼d. to 1s. 8d. per lb.

HEMP.—The market in the early part of the month was rather unsettled, and latterly general dulness has existed, only limited sales being practicable at a decline of 30s. per ton from the rates current at the date of our last report. The total transactions are about 33,000 bales, part for arrival, common to very good having been realised on the spot at £20 to £27. 15s. per ton. Soon after the 9th ultimo the value of Manila hemp gave way 10s. to 15s. per ton, very common roping to good Sarsagon selling at £23. 15s. to £27. 12s. 6d., after which there was some reaction, and though the demand is now rather languid, the following prices have latterly been obtained, fair to good roping £25. 15s. to £26. 10s., and Boluson £29.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Aloes: Transactions moderate. £9. 10s. to £24 per cwt.; firm and scarce; 29 packages Hepatic sold at auction at £8. 7s. 6d. to £10. 2s. 6d. per cwt. for low soft to fair. Cardamoms, Malabar: 5s. to 7s. 3d. per lb.; at auction, 9 cases ordinary Malabar retired, and 28 bags Madras sold at 5s. 8d. to 5s. 9d. per lb. for good bold Alleppy, being 1d. dearer. Castor Oil: 4½d. to 5d. per lb.; none in the market. Coculus Indicus: 9s. to 12s. per cwt.; nothing doing. Senna: 2½d. to 6d.; firm, 64 bales sold at auction at 3½d. to 4d. per lb. for ordinary to middling. Seed—Linseed: 68s. to 71s.; Rapeseed, 68s. to 75s.; dearer, and advanced quotations realised; do. Guzerat, 75s. to 78s. Shells—Mother-o'-pearl: 25s. to 64s.; firm; 140 cases Bombay sold at auction. Teeth, Elephants', 70 lbs. and upwards, £30 to £35; 40 to 60 lbs., £28, to £33; 20 to 40 lbs., £27 to £32; Scrivelloes, £12 to £32; Ball, do., cut, £43 to £53; do. do., uncut, £29 to £41; Hollows, £13 to £28; Points and Tips, £14 to £33; Sea Horse, 4 lbs. and upwards, 6s. to 14s.; 3 lbs., 4s. to 8s.; 1 to 2 lbs., 9d. to 2s.; the Ivory sales are, on the whole, very satisfactory, as compared with the sales of last year. Tortoiseshell, 9s. to 20s.; little done. Bees' Wax, White £11 to £12. 5s.;

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Yellow, £7 to £8; both sorts scarce; and white much wanted. Only 9 cases Bombay yellow at auction, at £9 per cwt. Ebony Wood, £6 to £13; quiet. Myrabolanes, 11s. to 13s. 6d.; firm, 500 bags at auction sold at 12s. 6d. to 13s. per cwt. for good. Red Saunders Wood, £6. 10s. to £7; firm, at previous rates with enquiry. Turmeric, 25s. to 30s.; firm. Gutta Percha, 1s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.; steady, of 16 tons at auction a small portion sold at 1s. 8d. to 2s. 3½d. per lb. for middling to good natural. India Rubber, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5½d. per lb.; very quiet; 314 baskets Singapore, 20 baskets Penang, and 103 packages Assam, at auction, all retired. Manila, £23 to £27; Sunn, £15 to £30. Horns, Buffalo, 23s. to 42s.; Buffalo Tips, 20s. to 25s.; Deer, 27s. to 55s. Nux Vomica, 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.; quiet. Safflower, good to fine, £6. 10s. to £8.; inferior to middling, £4 to £5. 10s.; firm and active. Saltpetre: 35s. to 37s.; prices have been drooping, and are 1s. lower. Shellac, Orange, 170s. to 187s. 6d.; Garnet, 160s. to 170s.; Liver, 150s. to 170s.; Block, 100s. to 170s. Senna, Tinnevelli, 4d. to 1s. 6d. Tin: Banca, £121 to £122 per ton; Straits, £119 to £121. Limited sales effected in Banca. Tortoiseshell: fine quality, 22s. to 26s.; sorts, 14s. to 21s.; inferior, 10s. to 13s. Only 5 cases Singapore, 3 cases Manila, and one case Sydney. Vermillion: 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d. Wax, Japan, 62s. to 85s. Quiet. Sapanwood: Bemah, £5 to £8; Siam, £8 to £11; quiet, but firm. Mother-o'-Pearl Shells; Singapore, 125s. to 150s.; Manila, 80s. to 100s.; 95s. to 99s. per cwt. Soy: 2s. 5d. to 2s. 7d.; quiet at 2s. 6d. per gall. Star Anniseed: 105s. to 110s. Sticklac: Siam, 55s. to 80s.; very quiet, and 188 cases at auction. Terra Japonica: Cutch, Pegue, 24s.; to 26s. 6d.; very quiet, 504 bags at auction. Gambier: 21s. to 22s. 6d. steady, but of 1,797 bales at auction very few sold at 22s. per cwt.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £6. 10s. to £7. nail rods, £7. 10s.; hoops, £8. 10s. to £9; sheets, single, £9. 5s. to £9. 10s.; Staffordshire bars, £7. 15s. to £8; rails, £5. 15s. to £6.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £16.

COPPER.—Sheet and sheathing, £95 per ton; yellow metal, 8½d. per lb.

TIN.—115s. for block; 116s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, I. C. 28s. 6d. to 29s. per box.

LEAD, &c.—English pig, £21 to £21. 5s.; shot, patent, £23. 10s.; sheet, £21. 10s.; spelter, £18.; zinc, English sheet. £23. 10s. to £24; quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

TIN.—In English a good business has been done. The price of Foreign has been gradually creeping up, principally owing to the falling off in quantity of the shipments from Singapore and Penang. A large quantity of Straits tin has changed hands at prices from 117s. to 121s., at which latter quotation the market is firm for full prompt. Some purchases of tin have been made here and in Holland, for shipment to Japan, which is a very extraordinary circumstance. The stocks of foreign tin, here and in Holland, for three years are given below:—

	31st January, 1863.		1862.		1861.	
	Slabs.	Tons.	Slabs.	Tons.	Slabs.	Tons.
Foreign in London, estimated at		2,520		1,510		404
In Holland	60,405	1,850	48,866	1,496	61,901	1,870
		4,370		3,006		2,274
In Holland towards next sale	75,950	2,325	81,620	2,500	102,615	3,142
		6,695		5,506		5,416

The quantity of Straits tin afloat for Europe is 396 tons, against 1,440 tons in 1861, and 1,064 in 1860. Tin Plates: The demand continues steady. The shipments last month were about 60,000 boxes, against 49,000 boxes in January, 1862. Lead continues very firm. Spelter is rather improved. The stock 31st ult. was 4,752 tons, against 5,423 tons last year.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from Southampton during the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers (not including the present mail).

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	£59,530
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	300
Hong Kong	—	24,715
Amoy	—	—
Singapore	£650	25,045
Penang	—	750
Ceylon	£24,000	—

FROM MARSEILLES.

(BY THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.)

	Gold.	Silver
Shanghai	—	... £1,996
Hong Kong	—	... —
Singapore	£4240	... 44,282
Penang	—	... —
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	... —

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold (per ounce)	£3 17 9
Spanish Doubloons	3 16 0 to 3 17 0
United States Gold Coin	3 16 3½
Silver in Bars	0 5 1 to 2
Mexican Dollars	0 5 5 to 6
Carolus Dollars	0 5 6

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

There was a good deal of inquiry at the commencement of last week for both yarns and cloths, though it led to very little business. In yarns, some kinds can be bought now at a decline of 1d. per lb. Such, for instance, as 32's to 50's crops (for shirtings), and 60's to 100's, may be quoted at ¼d. to a 1d. per lb. lower. From 70's to 80's doubled are at about the same decline. There is more steadiness in 40's to 60's doubled, and in very fine doubled. In yarns, which are out of stock, and scarce also, there is more firmness. This day's prices of cloths are nominally unchanged, because there are no purchases to test them; but there is no doubt that the market is weaker for cloths as well as yarns, and buyers would not have much difficulty in operating at ¼d. to ½d., and in some cases at a 1d. per lb. decline on the rates demanded last week.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Jan. 9	New York	Amoy	Magnet	
— 26	Queenstown	Rangoon	Syren	Jones.
— 26	Deal	Canton & Macao	Dewa Jungadhur	Mackenzie.
— 26	Do.	Foo-chow-Foo	Beemah	Johnson.
— 26	Do.	Colombo	Corinne	Ochiltree.
— 26	London	Colombo & Tuticorin	J. L. Hall	
— 17	Rifoefjord	Batavia	Hebe	Falkenberg.
— 24	Bremen	Akyab	Johanna	Schilling.
— 28	Falmouth	Manila	Luise	Meyer.
— 29	London	Shanghai	Sarah Scott	Waters.
— 29	Do.	Do.	Ganjam	Humbert.
— 29	Do.	Do.	Daisy	Gillie.
— 29	Do.	Foo-chow-Foo	Canton	Leighbow.
— 28	Deal	Batavia	Staatsraad van Ewyck	de Winter
— 28	Cowes	Foo-chow-Foo	Crouch Brothers	Crouch.
— 27	Texel	Batavia	Willemina and Clara.	Abrahams.
— 29	Falmouth	Akyab	Atlas	Eyser.
— 30	London	Yokuhama	Phillipine	Raine.
— 30	Deal	Singapore	Prince Alfred	Splatt.
— 30	Liverpool	Manila	Princess Somawaty	Roy.
— 28	Brouwershaven	Probolingo	Oscar I.	Thomson.
— 29	Do.	Batavia	Princes Amelia	Alkemade.
— 29	Do.	Padang	Catherina Maria	
— 31	Clyde	Singapore	Victor	Simpson.
Feb. 2	Deal	Shanghai	Ismay	Leslie.
Jan 31	Brouwershaven	Batavia	S. K. der Nederlanden	Klein.
— 31	Do.	Samarang	Graham	McNear.
Feb. 3	London	Shanghai	Solent	Passmore.
— 3	Deal	Do.	Raleigh	Stranack.
— 2	Plymouth	Batavia	Benvorlich	Jenkins.
Jan. 17	New York	Amoy	Glenclune	Turnbull.
Feb. 3	Deal	Shanghai	Garrawalt	Shepherd.
— 3	Falmouth	Akyab	Mary Hyler	Hyler.
— 1	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Maria Adriana	Held.
— 3	Off Dover	Do.	Henrietta Maria	Tjebbes.
— 4	London	Foo-chow-Foo	Kirkland	Colledge.
— 1	St. Naizaire	Maulmain	T. J. Rogers	Day.
— 5	Deal	Batavia	Wm. Simpson	Napier.
— 4	Do.	Hg. Kong & Macao	Nil Desperandum	Matthew.
— 5	Do.	Foo-chow-Foo	Portland	Thomas.
Jan. 9	Pernambuco	Sumatra	Tarque (?)	Hoyt.
Feb. 5	Deal	Kanagawa	Romeo	Fairbairn.
— 5	Do.	Foo-chow Foo	Jno. Temperley	Liddle.
— 5	Do.	Do.	Lammermuir	Stuart.
— 5	Liverpool	Canton	Duchess of Lancaster.	Thomas.
— 6	London	Foo-chow-Foo	Queen of the Ocean	Ellison.
— 6	Liverpool	Canton	Corsair	Saunders.
— 4	Brouwershaven	Samarang	Emilie	Bruynzeels.
— 9	Deal	Foo-chow-Foo	Weymouth	Norris.
— 9	Do.	Colombo	Queen of the Avon	Jones.
— 9	Do.	Shanghai	Sappho	Hildreath.
— 8	Falmouth	Maulmain	British Queen	Nott.
— 3	Marseilles	Alexandria	Labourdonnais (Fr. st.)	

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Jan. 22	Hull	Singapore	Carl	
— 24	London	Shanghai	Assyrian	Mearns.
— 24	Do.	Singapore	China	Schneider.
— 24	Do.	Cardiff, Ceylon & H. K.	Jane Anna	
— 26	Do.	Cardiff, Galle & H. Kg.	Anna	
— 27	Do.	Cardiff and Shanghai	Neptune	Voorey.
— 27	Do.	Cardiff and Galle	Navigator	Pritchard
— 28	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Chrysolite	Mitchell.
— 28	Shields	Singapore	Therese	Ewers.
— 31	London	Hong Kong & Canton	Kelso	Coulson.
— 31	Do.	Cardiff and Basilan	Arthur	Wiren.
— 30	Milford	Shanghai	Osborne	Stamper.
Feb. 1	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Veronica	Douglas.
Jan. 31	Shields	China	Zuma	
Feb. 2	London	Shanghai	Ocean Mail	Linklater.
Jan. 31	Clyde	Do.	June et Mitchell	Branscombe
Feb. 3	Sunderland	Hong Kong	Agincourt	Custance.
Jan. 1	Bahia	Batavia	Stad Leyden	Soll.
Feb. 5	Portsmouth	China	Sir W. F. Williams	Corbel.
— 5	Dartmouth	Japan	Medina	Le Brun.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Kanagawa: Esperanza. For Manila, Manila For Amoy and Foo-chow-Foo: Philomela. For Shanghai: Ballarat, Garrawalt, Solent, Jubilee, Havelock, Woodville, J. H. Ransom, Finzel. For Hong Kong and Canton: Invincible, Prince Alfred, Maiden Queen, Canadian. For Hong Kong: Northfleet. For Singapore and Penang: Daylight. For Cape of Good Hope and Singapore: Chieftain. For Colombo: Thames, Royal Bride. For Algoa Bay and Ceylon: West Indian.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Manila: Tetuan, Flora, Sales. For Bankok: Ellidar. For Shanghai: Camilla. For Hong Kong and Canton: Patna, Rock City. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Margaretha. For Singapore: Tigris, Bogota, Panic, Earl of Shaftesbury. For Galle and Maulmain: Ella A. Clark, Astrea. For Galle: Egeria, Idas. For Ceylon: Mary Spencer.

At GLASGOW: For Batavia and Singapore: Thomas Mitchell. For Ceylon and Madras: Denmark.

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SPOKEN.

NAZARENE, Liverpool to Sourabaya, Dec. 18, 12 S., 30 W.
SUMATRA (American ship), New York to Shanghai, Dec. 17, 4 N., 28 W.
JOHANNA CHRISTINA, Batavia to Rotterdam, Dec. 24.
SPANISH SHIP, No. 3,475, 3rd d.p., Cadiz to Manila, Oct 14, 13 N., 24 W.
HERO, Hong Kong to London, Nov. 23.
STAR OF THE EAST, Batavia to Amsterdam, Nov. 26.
3RD d.p., No. 7,423, Colombo to London, Nov. 30, 35 S., 20 E.
JAN DE WITT, Batavia to Rotterdam, Nov. 2, 26 S., 59 E.
LEWE VAN NYENSTEIN, from Batavia, Dec. 5.
GOEDE VERWACHTUNG, from Java, 23 days out, Nov. 16.
AUGUSTA, Batavia to Amsterdam, Dec. 9.
SCINDE, Java to Rottm., Nov. 9, 28 S., 46 E.
ATHOL, Dutch barq., Batavia to Amstm., Nov. 29, 35 S., 22 E.
CHALLENGE, Shields to Galle, Sept. 26, 2 S., 29 W.
WESTERN PALACE, (?) Dutch barq., Bat. to L'pool, Jan. 4, 31 N., 41 W.
WANSBECK, Hamb. ship, for Batavia, Dec. 31.
SALATIGA, Dutch barq., Rottm. to Sourabaya, Dec. 11, 25 S., 27 W.
JOHN C. MUNRO, Sunderland to Shanghai, Jan. 1, 9 N., 27 W.
OUANGONDY, Liverpool to Shanghai, Dec. 7, 21 S., 29 W.
HANOVERIAN, barq., London to Colombo, Dec. 14, 16 S., 29 W.
HELEN'S BANK, Manila to Falmouth, Dec. 15, 17 S., 5 W.
ALCOR, Dutch barq., Batavia to Amstm., Dec. 27, 8 S., 15 W.
HENDRIKA, Batavia to Rottm., Nov. 13, 30 S., 40 E.
ABBEC (?), Dan. ship, Cardiff to Manila, Dec. 9, 21 S., 30 W.
GENERAL DE STUERS, Dutch barq., Shields to Java, Jan. 1, 5 N., 24 W.
SOURABAYA PACKET, Amstm. to Sourabaya, Dec. 12, 25 S., 29 W.
EASTWARD HO, Cardiff to Singapore, Nov. 19, 25 S., 89 E.
BRITON OF WISBEACH, Padang to Amsterdam, Jan. 4, 3 S., 18 W.
RACHEL (barque), bound to Hong Kong, Sept. 9, 10 N., 25 W.
BURGMR. DUCKWITZ, Cardiff to Shanghai, 75 days out, 38 S., 25 E.
ALARM, Manila to London, Dec. 17, 24 S., 59 E.
TRICOLOR, Cardiff to Manila, Oct. 12, 1 N., 28 W.
WILHELMSBURG, Hamburg to Singapore, Nov. 10, 40 S., 13 E.
PRINCESS HELENA, Shields to Batavia, Nov. 11, 41 S., 16 E.
CRESCENT CITY, Liverpool to Singapore, Sept. 27 (?), 28 N., (?) 1 E. (?)
TRAVE (barque), Bahia to Shanghai, 61 days out, 39 S., 62 E.
BARRACOUTA, Liverpool to Shanghai, 35 days out, 22 S., 29 W.
DAGERAAD, Rotterdam to Batavia, Dec. 30.
WALTER BAINE, Hong Kong to Liverpool, Feb. 2, 50 N., 12 W.
JABEZ SNOW, Manila to Liverpool, Dec. 26, 12 S., 14 W.
SALDANHA, Manila to Queenstown, Nov. 13, 9 S., 101 E.
ARISTIDES (Ham. barq.), Manila to Queenstown, Dec. 1, 30 S., 40 E.
LADY MCDONALD, Manila to London, Dec. 10, 31 S., 37 E.
NYASSA, Penang to London, Dec. 20, 30 S., 10 E.
MAID OF THE TYNE, Batavia to Liverpool, Dec. 27, 11 S., 6 W.
DAPHNE, Manila to London, Dec. 8, 35 S., 18 E.
Ship, No. 8,450, 3rd d.p., Liverpool to Shanghai, Dec. 27, 31 S., 26 W.
CHINA (of Oldenburg), Swansea to Galle, Jan. 7.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Outward freights are firm, both for general cargoes and coals, but there is no alteration in rates. Homeward freights are active, and good inquiry exists for forward ships to Manila, also for smart vessels from China.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth :—To Amoy: 50s. to 60s. measurement, 60s. weight; Kanagawa: 60s. measurement, 80s. weight. To Shanghai: 30s. measurement, 50s. weight. To Hankow: 60s. To Hong Kong: 30s. 35s. measurement, 40s. weight. To Manila and Labuan: 50s. weight or measurement. To Singapore: 30s. weight or measurement. Penang: 35s. to 40s. Batavia: 45s. weight, 40s. measurement. To Bankok: 60s. weight or measurement.

The quotations for coal and iron from the North are as follows:—For Hong Kong: £38 and £1. 17s. 6d. For Shanghai: £48 and £2. 7s. 6d. For Manila, £1. 12s. to £1. 12s. 6d. For the Philippine Islands, Penay, or Zebu, £2. For Singapore, £27 and £1. 8s. For Penang, £24. For Galle, £26 and £1. 10s. These rates are from the Wear or Tyne, and Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, respectively.

The Admiralty have engaged freight for Government stores in the Thames, from the River Thames to Colombo, and are still open for tenders for 8 tons heavy stores to the same port.

INSURANCE.

The following are the current rates of premium at Lloyd's, according to the class of vessels, &c.:—To Hong Kong, 45s. to 55s.; Shanghai, 55s. to 65s.; Singapore, 40s. to 45s.; Batavia, 40s. to 45s.; Manila, 50s. to 60s.; Japan, 80s. At Hamburg: To Batavia and Singapore, 40s. to 45s.; China and Manila, 50s.

CASUALTIES.

The William (ship), Hutton, from Singapore to London, foundered off East London, Cape of Good Hope, Dec. 22, crew, except two boys, drowned.

Capetown, 20th Dec.—The Melbourne, from Shanghai to London which stranded N. of the Gouritz River on the 4th Nov., was sold a few days after she struck—cargo from her was afterwards shipped for this place by the Foam, and a letter from the wreck states that the Roe had left 12th Dec. for Table Bay, with 25 bales of cotton and 215 chests of tea, and that a large quantity of cargo had washed upon the beach, the hull having broken up.

The Tryntje Fenna (Dutch ship), from Batavia, had put into Capetown leaky, and will have to discharge.

The Star of the South, Renner, from Bombay and Trincomalee, with cotton, which arrived at St. Helena 3rd Dec., was making from 10 to 12 inches water per hour. Her donkey engine being out of order, she procured another, and left 10th Dec. for Liverpool. On the 26th Dec., in lat. 7 N. long. 28 W., she was spoken, making water, from which she could scarcely be kept free, and running for Barbadoes, where she arrived 6th Jan., leaking badly; and, having been surveyed, her cargo was ordered to be discharged for further inspection.

Advices from Anjer report that the Mirage, Roberts, from Hong Kong for London, struck on Lynn Rocks 30th Nov., and remained for eight hours; the master states that the ship did not strike heavily, but that a good deal of copper was torn off her bottom, and that he had to break out cargo and put it aft, and start the foremost water tank, before she came off.

St. Vincent, Cape de Verds, 22nd Jan.—The Ferdinand (Russian), from Newcastle for China, has put into Porto Praya leaky; condemnation probable; part of cargo sold.

The Persian, of London, from Manila for Liverpool, was fallen in with in a sinking state by the Zanzibar arrived at Havre; crew saved and landed there. The Giant's Causeway passed her Jan. 26, in lat. 33 N., long. 31 W., water-logged and abandoned. The Bengal (ship) was in company, and sent a boat on board.

At ST. HELENA.—Dec. 5, West Capelle, Crucq, from Batavia, and sailed, 6, for Middelburg; 10, William Simpson, Napier, from Batavia, and sailed for London; 11, Glenclune, Turnbull, from Amoy, and sailed for New York; 13, Henrietta Maria, Tjebbes, and Staatsraad van Ewyck, Winter, from Batavia, and both sailed, 14, for Amsterdam; Prinses Amalia, Alkemade, from Batavia, and sailed, 15, for Rotterdam; 18, Alcor, Van Oppen, from Batavia, and sailed, 19, for Amsterdam; Henrietta, Loeven, from Batavia, and sailed, 19, for Amsterdam; 19, Conference, Newlands, from Shanghai, and sailed, 20, for London; Benvoirlich, Jenkins, from Batavia, and sailed, 20, for Queenstown; Anna Elise, Roever, from Batavia, and sailed for Amsterdam; 20, Prince Alfred, Splatt, from Singapore, and sailed for London; 22, Nil Desperandum, Downing, from Hong Kong, Persian, Savage, from Manila, and both sailed for Liverpool; 24, Corsair, Sanders, from Foo-chow-Foo, and sailed for Liverpool; 25, Weymouth, Norris, from Foo-chow-Foo, and sailed, 26, for London; 26, Norwood, Brisbow, from Manila, and sailed for London; Briton, Byford, from Padang, and sailed for Amsterdam; Avon, Richardson, from Ceylon, and sailed for London; Vier Gezusters, Bik, and Krimpenerwaard, Heyning, from Batavia, and both sailed for Rotterdam; 28, Mary Glover, Hughes, from Java.

Off ST. HELENA.—Dec. 6, Maria G., from Shanghai for London.

Off ASCENSION, Dec. 22, Daisy, from Shanghai for London; Catherina Maria, from Padang for Amsterdam; 30, Sappho, from Shanghai for London; John Temperley, from Foo-chow-Foo for London; 31, Mary Lee, from Hong Kong for Liverpool.

At ST. VINCENT, C. V., Jan. 15, Clan Alpine (st.), Bolton, from the Clyde, and left, 18, for Singapore and Hong Kong.

At TABLE BAY.—Dec. 1, Coniston, Owen, from Liverpool, and sailed 18 for Hong Kong and Canton, with foremast sprung; 2, Reliance (str.), Kitto, from Liverpool for China, with bottom foul; Nov. 26, Crouch, Brothers, Crouch, from Foo-chow-Foo, and sailed 2 Dec. for London; 27, Hero, Inglis, from Hong Kong, and sailed 20th Dec. for London; 28, Leila, Rapson, from Liverpool, and sailed 19th Dec. for Colombo; 29, Princess, Somawaty Roy, from Manila, and sailed 2nd Dec. for Liverpool; 30, Phillipine, Rowe, from Kanagawa, and sailed 10th Dec. for London; Dec. 1, Amelia Maria, Cederberg, from Batavia, and sailed 6 for Falmouth; Falcon, Sullivan, from Batavia, and sailed 18 for London; 13, Augusta, Westerberg, from Batavia; 17, Geelong, Wright, from Shanghai, and sailed 19 for London; Dec. 6, Akbar, Fraser, from Colombo.

At ALGOA BAY.—Nov. 29, Hero of the Nile, sailed for Ceylon.

At EAST LONDON.—Dec. 13, Greenwich Banks, sailed for Ceylon.

At SIMON'S BAY.—Nov. 24, H.M.S. Argus, from Plymouth, and left Dec. 4 for China.

OFF CAPE RECIFE.—Dec. 15, Prode, from Foo-chow-Foo for London.

At MAURITIUS.—Dec. 18, Birman, Bidean, from Singapore; 17, Hydaspe, S. S. Granderie, sailed for Singapore; 18, Wm. Stevenson, Brown, sailed for Singapore; 25, Nouvelle Pallas, Daban, sailed for Colombo; 27, Matchless, Hill, sailed for Colombo; 30, Finella, Murray, sailed for Singapore.

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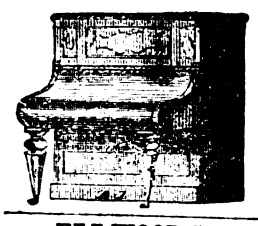

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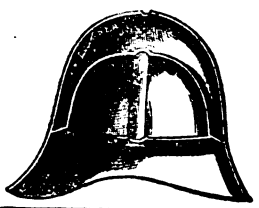

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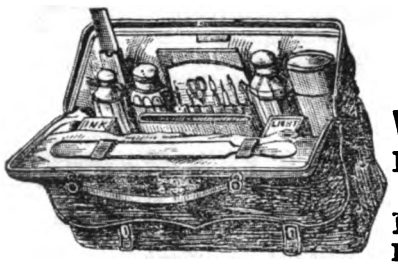

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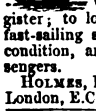

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Tien-Tsin	LANE, CRAWFORD AND Co.
Nagasaki Japan .	L. EGERTON, JUN.
Kanagawa	HANSARD AND KEELE.

OFFICE, 12, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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The London and China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

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Latest Advices.

	From London.	Arrived out.	Homeward. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			
Kanagawa			Jan. 2
Nagasaki			
CHINA—			
Peking			„ 18
Tien-tsin			„ 7
Hankow			„ 8
Shanghai	Nov. 10	Dec. 31	„ 10
Foo-Chow-Foo			„ 10
Amoy			
Swatow			
Hong Kong	Nov. 26	Jan. 7	„ 15
Canton			
Macao			
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	Nov. 10	„ 5	„ 8
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			
Saigon			„ 12
SIAM—			
Bankok	Oct. 27		„ 14
BORNEO—			
Labuan			
Sarawak			„ 14
JAVA—			
Batavia	Nov. 26	„ 2	„ 15
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	Dec. 10		„ 22
Penang	„ „	Dec. 13	„ 24
CEYLON—		„ 11	
Colombo	„ 29		„ 29
Galle			

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this Mail, to Marseilles, per Massilia, arrived Feb. 23.—From Hong Kong: Mr. Cashlo, Mr., Ocano. From Singapore: Messrs. Buchanan, Tauriative, Stakieff, and Nikaeff. From Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. Gavin, infant, and European female servant, Mr. Grant, Major Murray. To Southampton, per Ceylon, expected to arrive March 2.—From Hong Kong: Lieut. Haines, R.N., Lieut. Boulton, R.N., J. Brownlie, and J. Littleford. From Singapore: Mr. Meyer. From Ceylon: Mrs. Brookes, infant, and European female servant. To Alexandria.—From Galle: Mr. Jenny. From Hong Kong: Messrs. Marshall and Dickman. From Singapore: Mr. Reimer. To Suez, per Nubia, arrived Feb. 14, from Galle: Mr. Jackson.

By last Bombay Mail, to Marseilles, per Euxine, arrived Feb. 18.—From Singapore: Mr. Guimaraens. To Southampton, per Delta, Feb. 23.—From Galle: Mr. Jarratt.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

By this Mail, per Pera, Feb. 20, from Southampton.—To Shanghai: Mr. Stonach, Miss Cookson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Davies, and native female servant, Messrs. Prior, T. Stainer, W. Wallace, Laity, and N. B. Drewry. To Hong Hong: Mrs. Caldbeck, infant, and European female servant, Mr. Galton, Mrs. Torrey, Andrew Miller, Mr. I. N. Ryder, Mrs. Moul, two children, and European female servant, Mrs. Ryder, and three children, Dr. Heelis, Mr. Crook, Mr. Jno. Fairbairn, Capt. and Mrs. Barton and servant, Miss Evans, Mr. A. T. Miller, R.N., Capt. Vincent. To Singapore: Mr. Young, A. and E. M'Alaster, Capt. H. Browne, Mr. Desborough, Major Jno. Drysdale, Mr. R. S. Hill, Major F. S. and Mrs. Chamier and servant, R. Smith, E. P. Jull, Mrs Whitworth Russel, Mr. I. R. Went, Mrs. Anderson, child, and servant, Mrs. Brooks, Mr. Hanks, Miss Anson. To Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. Wise, child, and European female servant, Mr. I. S. Alston, Jas. Scott, Mr. Spink, Mr. M'Bean, Mr. G. D Wallace, I. N. Lodge, I. Barker, W. Berry, I. Moore, Whenton, I. Nichols, Messrs. Foot, Heath, and Trial. To Madras: Lieut. T. F. Gordon, Mr. R. F. Morris, T. Clark, wife, and child, Jos. Shepherd, Rev. W. H. Craig, H. Algar, Mr. Beattie. To Alexandria: Mrs. Turner. From Marseilles, per Euxine, to leave Feb. 28.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. R. Reid and European female servant, Gen. Brown, Lieut. Savory. To Hong Kong: Mrs. Savory and European female servant, Mr. and Mrs. Harper, Mr. Baker, Mr. M. Crawford, Com. Wilmot, R.N. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. G. Bushell. To Penang: Mr. and Mrs. F. Kastermann. To Ceylon: Messrs. M'Gorme, Van der Stantan, Molesworth, Hom, Gallott, and Scott. To Calcutta: Messrs. C. Campbell, Gray, and W. Gannett, Major and Mrs. Delafosse, Col. Gloster, Capt. M'Dougal. To Madras: Dr. and Mrs. Brennan and infant, Mr. G. Vans Agnew, Mr. N. G. L. Cotton, Mr. G. A. Harris, Lieut. C. J. Blair. Mr. D. Leman.

Per P. and O. str., March 4, from Southampton.—To Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Miss Wilson, Mr. Leechman.—From Marseilles, March 13.—To Hong Kong: Mr. W. J. Bryans. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Cook.

Per P. and O. str., March 20, from Southampton.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Despard. To Ceylon: Messrs. H. Durand, S. Carey, and L. Dobree. From Marseilles, March 28.—To Singapore: Capt. and Mrs. J. Burn. To Ceylon: Rev. C. C. and Mrs. McArthur and infant.

Per P. and O. str., March 4, from Southampton.—To Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs Churchill, Mrs. King, Mr. A. H. Baillie. To Hong Kong: Mrs. Pauncefote and infant, Mr. R. Coen, R.N., surgeon Snell. To Shanghai: Mr. King, Mr. T. Watters, Mr. C. F. B. Allen, Mr. P. Solbe. From Marseilles, March 13.—To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Lay and infant, Don Pedro Rodriguez and wife, Messrs. R. Brett, F. C. Bishop, and W. R. Robertson. To Shanghai: Mr. Toulouse.

Per P. and O. str., March 20, from Southampton.—To Ceylon: Mrs. Saboradiere. To Shanghai: Mr. T. W. Walker, Mrs. Willcoss, Mr. Higginbotham. To Hong Kong: Mr. Wm. Keswick, Mr Youl. From Marseilles, March 28.—To Hong Kong: Mr. R. H. Chambers. To Shanghai: Mr. Jas. Duncan Campbell.

Per French Mail str., Feb. 19, from Marseilles.—The whole of the available space for passengers by this vessel has been taken up by the French Government for the conveyance of reinforcements to Cochin-China.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

The intelligence from Japan is chiefly a repetition of that transmitted last mail—namely, that the design of reducing Yedo to a third-class city is still being carried out by the exodus of the Damios. There still exists a great demand for steamers there, and the object of their possession is not so conclusive as it is wished to make it appear.

Colonel Neale has been warned by the Mayor of Kanagawa that some new danger is imminent. The Japanese authorities are certainly indomitable as alarmists, the periodical recurrence of these warnings being now set down at three months, an assassination following every third warning.

The *Japan Express*, which fluttered for a few weeks, is, we hear, defunct, leaving the *Japan Herald* the sole promulgator of news in Japan.

The *Japan Herald* contains the proceedings of a Court of Enquiry into the salvage in the case of the brig *Guinea*, wrecked in Japan.

CHINA.

PEKING.

The news from the capital is unimportant. A project has been formed for a line of railway between Tien-tsin and Peking; the ordinary daily traffic is large; coal is cheap and good if properly wrought; the country between Tien-tsin and the capital is flat; and the Imperial authorities are ready to give their consent to the scheme. There is little doubt, therefore that it will some day be accomplished.

SHANGHAI.

Our correspondent writes, under date January 8:—"Since my last letter pregnant events have taken place in Shanghai. Ward's army has mutinied, a red-button mandarin has been attacked in his own house, and robbed of $40,000, the General of the disciplined Chinese has been degraded and deposed, and intrigue is hard at work to provide a successor. Here are the events of the past week put in a nutshell. To explain, however. It is now very generally known that when Ward wanted supplies for designs which he knew would not be approved of if submitted openly to the Chinese Government, he was in the of slightly increasing the amount of his requisition for money for evident necessaries. Burgevine had, it appears, either too much principle or too little *savvy* for this mode of action, so he at first indented for large sums for the defences of Sung-kong-foo, &c. When, however, this was refused, he openly took the money intended to pay the troops, and applied it to the purpose, which he considered needed accomplishment. However, instead of, as might have been expected, bringing in military labourers, he employed outside workmen altogether, and threw away at once immense sums, and the most favourable chances of making an efficient corps of engineers, sappers and

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miners in connection with his force. The consequence of all this was that the troops mutinied, and declared their positive intention of deserting to the rebels, if not paid. Money must be forthcoming—but here occurred another hitch, which I must explain. Burgevine had so long procrastinated, instead of advancing on Nanking, that the confidence of the Chinese was greatly shaken. But still the hong merchant Ta-ku, the Government banker, stood up for and supported him. About ten days, however, before the day finally appointed for the starting of the expedition from Shanghai, the ex-Taoutai, Wu, went up to Nanking, and presented himself to Chang-ko-fan, the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperialists there, promising that the "Ever Victorious Army" would immediately follow him. Negotiations had meanwhile been carried on with a Cantonman, who, with a garrison of 12,000 rebels, held an outpost on the river side of the city, and who declared his readiness to change sides. But, in consequence of the expected arrival of Ward's men, these negotiations flagged, and the Canton chief, with his entire garrison, escaped from their position, which was rather perilous, and, falling on Chang-ko-fan's brother, routed him, and captured a line of villages, formerly held by the Imperialists. Wu was instantly accused of treachery by Chang-ko-fan, and had so "lost face" by the non-fulfilment of his promises that he endeavoured to poison himself on his way down to Shanghai, and now lies here in a precarious state. Now, Wu was the bosom friend of Ta-ku, and the latter resented the injury sustained by his friend to such an extent, that he swore he would not advance another cash to Burgevine. On Saturday, Jan. 3, Sung-kong was in a state of uproar; the city gates had to be shut; the officers were in terror for their lives; and all business was at a standstill. Sunday morning, Burgevine came down in the *Confucino*, a little steamer belonging to the Chinese Government, and taking his body-guard of thirty men, marched through the British settlement to Ta-ku's house, effected a forcible entrance, bruised Ta-ku's face with his fist, and bore away $40,000 which Ta-ku had in his coffers. He then went to Gen. Staveley and to Captain Borlase, of the *Pearl*, and recapitulated what he had done, omitting, of course, the personal assault, offering to give himself up if either chose to arrest him. This they both declined, and he departed on his way to Sung-kong. As soon, then, as the thing was bruited abroad, General Staveley sent up a despatch stating that he no longer recognised Burgevine as head of the force, and the same messenger who took up General Staveley's despatch took also Burgevine's dismissal from the Chinese authorities. Now the question is, 'Who is to succeed him?' English influence will be used to make the force an English contingent, but the Chinese bitterly oppose this. Gen. Staveley, with a natural desire to have his finger in the pie, has offered to officer the force right through, but the Chinese themselves have done no less than offer the command to an assistant-surgeon in a marching regiment, who has had many opportunities of making himself highly popular! This will surprise the people at home, but it is a fact, to be probably corroborated by next mail; but the great question now is, whether the English military and official influence is not more than sufficient to quash any appointment made by the Chinese authorities exclusively. *Nous verrons.*"

The conduct of Burgevine, and the result to which it led, as recorded in the letter of our correspondent, form the prominent topics of discussion in the China papers. The general opinion appears to be that General Burgevine was wrong in striking the Imperial banker, but that he had great provocation. The *Friend of China* writes:—

"General Ward's successor is no longer in command of the Chinese army in this quarter. In fear of his life, Mr. Burgevine has claimed the protection of Capt. Borlaise, R.N., and it will be well if he can succeed in leaving Shanghai without imprisonment at the suit of parties to whom it is said he has become indebted on behalf of the Chinese Government.

"General Burgevine's fate will be a warning to those who, leaving other avocations, have taken up arms for the imbecile, faithless Chinaman; and though we cannot defend his course, on Sunday last, in forcibly taking from Ta-Kee's the 40,000 taels required to pay the men under his command, there is much to be said in extenuation of his offence. Supposing he had not acted as he did, what then should he have done? that is the question. Here were three thousand men dependent on their pay for their daily food, and what would follow if they did not get it? Why, one of two things, either a revolt *en masse*, in which event every officer in the garrison might have been murdered, or desertion. Considering, therefore, what was the best for the interest of his Imperial master, it seems to us that but few, if placed in a similar position, would have acted differently."

We are glad to see that the *Friend of China* has commenced a new life in Shanghai. The first number is now before us, and is a highly creditable production. It is to be published twice a-week. We wish it all success.

HANKOW.

A Chamber of Commerce is being formed to regulate the price of all exports. The authorities will support it. Two hundred war-boats have been launched, and a number more will follow. Their destination is Woo-hoo. The river has fallen 24 feet, and the thermometer stands at 35 degrees. Some falls of snow have marked the approach of still colder weather.

NINGPO.

All remains quiet, but almost daily, additional taxes are imposed on the people by the Chinese Government. A correspondent of the *Shanghai Recorder* writes:—

"H.M.'s gunboat Hardy left this port on the 22nd of December, and returned next day, having in tow the American barque Agnes, which cleared on the 20th, and sailed on the 21st inst. She reports that on the day she left port light winds obliged her to anchor during the flood. About 3 P.M. she weighed again, and was hailed by H.M.'s gunboat Hardy, and requested to anchor, with which order she refused to comply. She was shortly after boarded by the commander of the Hardy, who demanded the Agnes's papers, and it is said that some ill-feeling was caused by the entire proceeding. The Agnes remains in charge of the British naval authorities, there being no American consul at this port, and a rumour is current that she was seized by Captain Dew at the request of some of the American missionaries."

SWATOW.

At Swatow a daring piratical robbery had occurred. A band of well-armed men landed on Double Island, and took possession of the Chinese bank; as no adequate resistance was at hand, they proceeded to work, and removed all the treasure they could lay their hands upon. The amount of plunder is said to have exceeded $100,000. Various persons, native and foreign, witnessed the whole proceedings, but were powerless to interfere. The money, or a large part of it, is said to have belonged to the Imperial Customs.

HONG KONG.

The subject of the Manchester Relief Fund is still occupying attention. The subscriptions already given are not felt to have been sufficient. The P. and O. Company's employés at Hong Kong have sent home £250.

"In the matter of the Lancashire operatives," says the *China Mail*, "the loan does not seem to be a very taking one in the Hong Kong market, at least, among smaller investors;" and that journal proceeds to contrast the contributions by sixty Chinamen in sums varying from one to five hundred dollars, recorded in the *Penang Gazette*, of Dec. 27th, with the subscriptions made by the English community of Hong Kong. The approaching grand bazaar, to be held for educational purposes, was bitterly satirised in this connection, and church functionaries, and the Amateur Theatrical Company, were strongly appealed to.

One of the vessels belonging to the P. and O. company has narrowly escaped total loss. The *Cadiz* had sailed for the North early one morning at nine o'clock, but just as she was outside of Ly-yu-moon Pass, an alarm of fire in the forehold was raised. She immediately put back to harbour, and was run aground on Kowloon shore. Orders were given to scuttle her, and by means of guns this was done, five or six shots being fired into the fore part of the vessel. By two in the afternoon the fire was extinguished. A detachment of men from H.M.'s 99th Regiment, and a party from a man-of-war, were on board all day rendering what assistance they could. The damaged portion of the cargo does not exceed one hundred and sixty chests of opium, and some mixed cargo in the forehold. The undamaged cargo was transshipped on board the *Benares*, and despatched on the following day.

The new pier just completed at Hong Kong, and which is very similar in appearance to the marine parades which adorn our own harbours in England, had excited much admiration, contrasting, as it does, in solidity of appearance and beauty of proportion with ordinary Chinese praya, notable for irregularity of design, and made hideous by unsightly structures of bamboo. Primitive bamboo piers are evidently destined to be superseded to a great extent by more substantial structures. The present pier has cost £1,200, whilst a ricketty bamboo pier, in its place, could have been erected for £80. This pier has no pretensions to high ornamental style, being a neat, plain, strong erection, constructed out of the very hardest

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wood from Singapore, extending 250 feet from the praya, with a breadth of 25 feet or so, and a broad landing platform at the further extremity. Vessels of 900 tons and upwards have already discharged cargo alongside of this platform, and it is part of the design to have two lines of rails, by which trucks, full and empty, shall be run between the ship's side and the godowns, by which still greater expedition can be observed in discharging. It is needless to point out also that robberies between the vessel and the godowns cannot occur on this plan, as they do under the system of cargo boats. It thus promises to be as serviceable as it is substantial—superseding flimsy make-shift fabrications of cane.

Five European prisoners had succeeded in escaping from the Hong Kong gaol on the 14th of January. The mounted police were at once put in motion, and two of the men were apprehended soon after. A rumour that Stanford was among the fugitives created some excitement, but this was found not to be the case. One of the prisoners, who was picked up at sea, has shown, by previous feats of the same kind, that to place himself outside of the gaol is at almost any time in his power. There has been found to be a trade in files between the inmates of the gaol and the outer barbarians. No doubt there is a demand, and that will regulate the supply. If a prisoner can pay a dollar or two for a nice light file, made out of a watch-spring, he will find some one to supply him. This laxity of discipline had excited some attention, and no doubt some new regulations will be adopted, giving more security to the community. One of the turnkeys was in custody on the charge of aiding in their escape.

With reference to the recent regulations for trade on the Yang-tse, the *China Mail* writes :—

"The present course now adopted by the authorities at Peking was spoken of so far back as 1859, and felt to be necessary in order to render the customs scheme complete. The merchants and others, among whom the idea of a foreign customs' collectorate originated, have always urged the necessity of an efficient preventive service in order to complete the scheme and render it effective for the purpose intended. It is even affirmed that a fleet of cruisers, each capable of giving a good account of the largest smuggling vessel now afloat in Chinese waters, would have been had from England though no rebellion had ever existed. The opinion here and elsewhere certainly is, that Sherard Osborn's fleet is for service against the rebels, and would never have been organised but for that purpose. We have reasons for doubting this: the idea of such a fleet has long been in existence, and the presence in England of a high officer of foreign customs is the first good opportunity that has offered for carrying out the idea, on to which that of warfare has undoubtedly been engrafted. Be that as it may, the new regulations for trade on the Yang-tse show that operations against Nanking, if they be undertaken by Captain Osborn's fleet of gunboats, are not expected to absorb all his attention; it seems to be assumed that he will be able to spare time for the supervision of the river trade. There is even a likelihood of Captain Osborn's fleet being used to prevent unlawful trading on the coast as well as in the river. It must be confessed that England has begun to build up in China much of what she threw down by her earlier policy. She is determined, at least, that future wars with China shall not arise out of mercantile embroilments, where it is difficult to affirm positively who is most in the wrong; she is determined, too, that if the English nation is, to its loss, represented in China by a class who do not scruple to carry on "a very large and lucrative trade in smuggled goods," it shall also be represented by those who will endeavour to turn the national revenues into their legitimate channel, and see that the treaties are observed and our own countrymen controlled. Let China be as faithless towards us as she may, we shall at least be able, when another collision takes place, to challenge the criticism of neutral nations as to the undeviating faithfulness with which we have performed our portion of the treaty and wrought for the interests of the empire."

The clock in the now completed tower at Pedder's Wharf has been at length "set going," and both tower and clock are pronounced a complete success.

CANTON.

By a decision of Mr. Bruce, goods sent from one treaty port to another, but transshipped at Hong Kong, are treated as coming from a foreign port, although protected by a duty chop and fully identified. This decision particularly affects the trade of Canton, whence a large proportion of exported goods is brought to Hong Kong in steamers, and transferred to vessels on the berth for the several coast ports. The rapidly increasing preference of the Chinese for foreign bottoms, and the absence of injury to the Imperial revenue from the system of transshipment under very simple checks, renders it desirable that so obstructive a decision should be reversed.

With reference to the Canton Baptist Mission, the Rev. F. S. Turner writes :—

"In Canton, with its population estimated at a million, and for the surrounding populous districts with their millions more, there are at present only nineteen Protestant missionaries; and this feeble band is threatened with diminution unless Christian friends step forward with aid. Among the various missionary societies represented here, is the American Baptist Mission, receiving support from the Southern States; the head-quarters of their society being in Richmond, Virginia. Now, the present disastrous war in the United States has cut off these missionaries from the institution which sent them to this land, and wishes to sustain them here. It is now a long time since they received any remittance from their board. Twice this year they have had letters stating that their treasurer has funds but is unable to find any means of forwarding them. Fortunately the missionaries of the same society stationed at Shanghai had some money in hand, which, without thinking of their own probable future necessities, they shared with their colleagues here. Some subscriptions, too, were collected by the Rev. J. H. Gray, and from these sources the mission has been supported during the present year. Their treasury, however, is once more empty, and, unless replenished by a re-opening of communication with their parent society, or by assistance of friends in these parts, they will be compelled to seek some secular employment for the maintenance of their families."

The Viceroy Laou handed over his seals of office to the Acting-Viceroy Yen Twan-shoo, on the 4th inst. The Acting Viceroy is the Special Commissioner who recently arrived to direct the collection of the War-tax, the pressure of which is causing much distress among the native traders. The ex-Viceroy Laou was to leave for the province of Kwei-chow, being ordered thither for the purpose of settling the claims of the French for compensation on account of the murder of a missionary in that province. The following is the version of this story current in Japan :—

"About a year ago three men, in the guise of French priests were preaching the religion of the Lord of Heaven in the Province of Kwei-chow, and as their presence and their preaching creating disturbances and suspicions to the disquiet of the popular mind, and were therefore distasteful to the Provincial Government, they were requested by the authorities to leave that part of the country; they appealed to the Government of the Province, and asserted their treaty right to live and preach in Kwei-chow as well as in any other part of China. On examination, however, two of the party proved to be Chinese, and the third was suspected to be a seditious character, but as there was no proof of crime against any of them, they were simply forbidden to stay there longer. Shortly afterwards three *bona fide* French priests travelled into the same region, and the Governor presuming that they were the same identical three he had already dismissed, ordered their seizure, and after a severe warning, sent them on their way to Canton. Arrived there, and having reported their case to the French Consul, a despatch was procured from Governor-General Laou, of the Two Kwang, assuring the Governor of Kwei-chow that the three individuals were but three peaceful missionaries, entitled by Treaty to propagate their creed throughout China. This despatch was forwarded by an ordinary messenger, and relying on its efficacy the three missionaries started on their return journey to Kwei-chow; but it so happened that the three missionaries reached their destination before the despatch; thereupon the Governor of Kei-chow knowing of nothing that had taken place since his last dismissal of them, again ordered their seizure, in effecting which one of the three was killed; the other two were, after confinement, returned to Canton. The matter was then reported to Peking, and the result was that Prince Kung directed the Governor of Kwei-chow to be deprived of his rank and position, for having caused the death of the subject of a friendly nation. The Governor, however, resented this treatment, argued that his conduct had been right throughout, and absolutely refused to heed the Imperial edict directing his degradation, and finally, in effect, threatened that sooner than he would submit to the oppression, he would cause the province under his control to "secede." His protest caused alarm to the Peking Court, and, with a view to settling the matter to the satisfaction of all parties, Governor General Laou is now directed by the Court to proceed to Kwei chow, and to endeavour to pacify the rebellious Governor of that province (who is an old friend of his), and to induce him to select some other officer who can more conveniently be made to bear the blame and to submit to the degradation required for the satisfaction of the French demand."

COCHIN-CHINA.

The country round Saigon is in a very unsettled state from piratical Mandarins—four pirates were taken and beheaded at Saigon, on the 7th ult. Trade is quite paralysed, and no chance of any being done this season. The merchant vessels are leaving for Bangkok and Singapore. There is a good deal of sickness; several Europeans have died from fever and dysentery.

BORNEO.

LABUAN.

The *Straits Times* says that the accounts from the mines are very favourable, there not having been a single case of sickness

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among the Europeans in December. If sufficient labour were available, 200 tons of coal could be raised daily. The class of miners is steadily improving, and the manager is now in a position to contract for 1,000 tons per month, and estimates that he will raise at least 30,000 tons in 1863—and probably very considerably more.

SIAM.

BANGKOK.

The First King of Siam published, on the 8th Dec., a very long circular on the death of his second son. It commences as follows :—

"The sad and mournful circular from His Gracious Majesty Somdetch Phra Paramendr Maha Mongkut, the reigning Supreme King of Siam, intimating the death of His Majesty's most affectionate, well-beloved, and lamented Royal second son, his Royal Highness Prince Krom Mu'n Visnunarth, whose loss is now mournfully sustained by His Majesty and the Royal family and the principal members of the Government of Siam. To all the foreign friends of His Majesty and of his late lamented Highness, resident or trading in Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Ceylon, Batavia Saigon, &c., and in Europe, America, China, &c."

The circular concludes as follows :—

"The days of the life of this Prince were 14,078 in number, being thirty-eight years six months and a-half, his children were eleven in number, three of whom are sons, the eldest fourteen years of age, and eight daughters, the eldest of whom is sixteen years of age, and there were a few of his children who died before him.

"At present the Prince's remains are kept in a royal urn at his residence, according to the Siamese royal custom, waiting the preparations for his funeral ceremony, which will take place about the month of April or May of the ensuing year.

"Whereas this Prince, just deceased, was known to many, and acquainted with several foreign friends in various regions of the world; so His Majesty the King of Siam, his mournful Royal father, has caused this circular to be published to communicate the information of this sad intelligence relating to the life and decease of the late Prince, his beloved second son since his birth, to all his and his son's friends abroad, who, His Majesty trusts, will take part sympathising and condoling with him in true friendship, and that this news will produce great emotion in the breasts of those who are under good religious feelings, teaching them that there is an eternal life, as they may see that death comes to every one of mankind in every age, region, or place and time, without exception, and his friends will be glad to observe this mark or proof of His Majesty's true friendship towards them, too."

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

The following is the treaty which has been concluded between Colonel Cavenagh and His Highness the Sovereign Ruler of Johore. We give it, as far as possible, in a condensed form :—

"Whereas by Article 6 of the Treaty between the Honourable the English East India Company on the one side and their Highnesses the Sultan and Tumongong of Johore on the other, concluded on the second day of August, 1824, the said East India Company engaged, in the event of the said Tumongong preferring to reside permanently in any portion of his own states, and to remove for that purpose from Singapore, to pay to the said Tumongong, his heirs or successors, the sum of fifteen thousand Spanish dollars ($15,000) and by Article 7 of the said treaty, the said Tumongong, in consideration of the said payment, did thereby relinquish for himself, his heirs and successors, to the Honourable the English East India Company, their heirs and successors, for ever, all right and title to every description of immovable property of which his Highness might be possessed within the Island of Singapore, or its dependencies, at the time he might think proper to withdraw from the said island, for the purpose of permanently residing in his own states. And whereas it has been agreed that in consideration of his Highness Datu Tumongong Aboobakar Sri Maharajah, for himself, his heirs, and successors, renouncing all right and claim to the payment of the aforesaid sum of fifteen thousand Spanish dollars ($15,000), and making over to the British Government certain portions of the lands of which he is now in possession at Telloh Blangah, in the Island of Singapore, as shown in the plan hereto annexed, the said British Government shall grant unto his Highness, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, a title in fee simple to the remainder of the lands at Telloh Blangah aforesaid in his possession, and that Articles 6th and 7th of the said treaty shall in consequence be abrogated and annulled. Now it is hereby concluded and agreed by and between the parties to this treaty :—

"1. That his Highness Datu Tumongong Aboobakar Sri Maharajah, for himself, his heirs and successors, doth hereby for ever renounce, release, and make over unto the British Government all claim and demand whatsoever to the said sum of fifteen thousand Spanish dollars.

"2. That it is mutually stipulated and agreed between the parties hereto that Articles 6th and 7th of the aforesaid treaty, so far as they relate to any claims or rights between the British Government and his Highness Datu Tumongong Aboobakar Sri Maharajah, his heirs or successors, shall be considered as abrogated and annulled by this agreement, and they are hereby abrogated and annulled accordingly.

"Done and concluded at Singapore the nineteenth day of December, in the year of the Christian era one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, corresponding with the twenty-eighth day of the month of Jamada-l-Akhir, in the year of the Hegira one thousand two hundred and seventy-nine.

"ORFEUR CAVENAGH, Colonel-Governor of the
"Straits Settlement.
"UNKU TUMONGONG ABOOBAKAR."

Writing on the effect of the American War on the Singapore trade, and with reference to the Lancashire distress, the *Straits Times* says :—"Singapore being an emporium from which all surrounding countries draw supplies, forms a sort of trade barometer, by which a very correct idea can be formed as to the increase and decrease of stocks in the consuming markets. An estimate of stocks, then, in Singapore would prove the correctness of the statement, that there has been a great over-production at home of all cotton manufactures. The *Exchange* publishes a quarterly estimate of stocks in importers' hands, which, we understand from good authority, is very reliable. A look at this document issued at its last prices current will, we think, convince the most sceptical. The figures are in some cases enormous, and present a supply which many months will not clear. We do not feel quite sure but that "many years," in some cases, would be a more correct expression. This stock, too, is made up to the end of 1862, at which date shipments from Europe must have been all but entirely stopped. Now, had this over-production continued at home, we can scarcely calculate how disastrous the result would have been. Operatives alone would not have been the sufferers, but millowners and merchants alike would have been included in the ruin. The American war, however, has put a stop to this. Mills have been shut, supplies have been stopped, and markets both in the east and west, but especially the former, have got breathing time, for which they will emerge into a much healthier state. This is one of the "goods" that this American hurricane seems to us to have produced; and while we are particularly gaining benefits from it, we should all the more liberally give in aid of those who suffer from its evils. The necessities of Lancashire are daily becoming more pressing, and, though they are met in a noble spirit of generosity by our countrymen of all classes and all creeds at home, yet the relief afforded is but small, and to be continued must be indebted to every possible source for aid. Our own subscription, £1,150—considering that it was collected in about a fortnight, and that many of the givers here are also givers at home through their head establishments—was a very creditable one. Three months, however, have passed away since this effort of our generosity, and it is time for us to see if we can do something more in aid of this great and national cause. We cannot believe that the resources of the place are unequal to another donation, for we find that Penang, with much more limited trade and resources, has sent a subscription exceeding ours by some £500.

CEYLON.

The directors of the Madras and Colombo Steam Ship Company have laid their prospectus before the Ceylon public; and have announced that applications for shares will be received by the Oriental Bank Corporation at Colombo, Kandy, and Galle. The vessels of the company are to ply between Colombo and Madras, calling at intermediate ports, such as Tuticorin, Jaffna, Negapatam, &c. "The new company," says the *Colombo Observer*, "will be most useful to our island, by bringing over coolies as deck passengers from the coast, and by uniting us with that now important place, Tuticorin, which has become the great outlet for the cotton grown in Southern India. Regular communication between the southern and northern ports of Ceylon is of great importance; but the *Pearl* is so frequently detached from the line as to baffle all calculation. We hear that a large proportion of the shares are already subscribed for; and it is to be hoped that the Ceylon public will support a scheme which will confer so many benefits upon them. We have heard some objections raised to the seat of management of the company—Colombo people slightly disapproving of Negapatam merchants managing the concern. But as the Colombo world have so long neglected any enterprise of the kind, jealousy is decidedly out of place now; and the company should, as no doubt it will, receive considerable local support."

Sir Charles MacCarthy, after passing a fortnight at Galle, had been visiting the irrigation works in the Southern Province, and the new Happotella road, and was expected back in a day or two at Colombo.

His Excellency the Governor has made the following appointments :—

Captain W. J. Gorman, to be Acting Deputy Commissary General.—Date 16th January, 1863.

Ensign J. W. Arrowsmith, C.R.R., to be Acting Assistant Commissary at Colombo.—Date 16th January, 1863.

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Captain C. C. Durnford to be Deputy Assistant Commissary at Kandy.—Date 1st January, 1863.

The Board of Examiners has reported that the undermentioned gentlemen have passed the first examination prescribed by the Minute of the 15th August, 1853:—

In the Singhalese language, G. S. Williams, Esq.

In the Tamil language, J. W. Birch, Esq.

A correspondent of the *Colombo Observer* says:—"The Bishop of Colombo has taken another step in the right direction. He has commenced open-air preaching. His first attempt appears to have been a successful one. Although he addressed the crowd by interpretation, yet they listened to him with great attention, as he expounded to them the great truths of the Gospel."

It is said that Archdeacon Wise is about to return to England, on leave; and that his place is to be temporarily filled by the Rev. Mr. Schrader, whose duties are to be entrusted to the Rev. Barcroft Boake.

A Buddhist periodical, published at Galle, writes:—"When the chief 'Bishops' of the Christian religion thus characterise the narratives of the Bible as a fiction, what use is the argument of the editor of the *Banner of Truth*, to prove that the Bible is the true word of God." "The Buddhist party will find no difficulty now that the Bishops have entered the list against the *Banner of Truth*." The *Banner of Truth* referred to is a Christian publication.

The Rev. J. Bamforth, of the Buona Vista Mission, Galle, left recently for Madras, having obtained the appointment of Principal of the Military Male Orphan Asylum there. The Rev. Mr. Ellis, of the Collegiate School, Colombo, will fill his place, temporarily, at Galle.

In India it is now lawful to marry out of canonical hours, and the Episcopal clergy in Madras are "at liberty to solemnise marriage at any time between the hours of sunrise and sunset." We hope (says a Colombo paper) that the Bishop of Colombo will follow the example of his brother at Madras, and afford like advantages to his flock in Ceylon.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

BAILEY—On the 6th December, at Yokuhama, Japan, the wife of the Rev. M. Backworth Bailey, British Consular Chaplain, of a son.

GORMAN—On the 22nd ult., at Colombo, the wife of Capt. W. J. Gorman, of a daughter.

GOTTELIER—On the 28th ult., at Primrose-Hill estate, the wife of A. Gotteller, Esq., of a son.

HARPER—On the 31st December, at Hong Kong, the wife of Patrick Rose Harper, of a son.

LEGGE—On the 6th January, at the London Mission House, Hong Kong, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Legge, of a son.

RAJECARUNA—On the 18th ult., at Cosgodda (Rallepitty Modera), the wife of Mr. D. A. P. Rajecaruna, of a son.

ROSAIRO—On the 14th ult., at Colombo, the wife of Mr. J. P. Rosairo, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

O'TOOLE—LUZ.—On the 11th January, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Patrick F. O'Toole, Inspector of Police, to Maria Florence Luz.

TALBOT—STOWELL. On the 1st ult., at the Wesleyan Chapel, Madras, by the Rev. E. E. Jenkins, M.A., the Rev. Wm. Talbot, of Jaffna, Ceylon, to Jane, fourth daughter of the late Rev. W. Stowell D.D., of Cheshunt College.

DEATHS.

BRAND—On the 23rd December, at Yokuhama, Japan, Andrew Brand, late of Glasgow, aged 34.

KEER—On the 2nd January, at Shanghai, Charles Keer, aged 34 years.

LOSS—On the 23rd ult., John Adrian Loss, Esq., chief clerk and accountant Oriental Bank Corporation, aged 35 years.

MORO—On the 24th Nov., 1862, at Shanghai, of fever, after a few days' illness, James, late master of ship *Marquis of Argyle*, last surviving son of James Moro, master of ship *John Knox*.

NARRAMORE—On the 6th January, at Hong Kong, on board H.M.S. *Melville*, William Narramore, A.B., H.M.S. *Eurydice*.

NAPIER—On the 17th December, at Ningpo, Peter Napier, infant son of Dr. William Parker.

PRESTON—On the 1st January, at Canton, Maggie, daughter of the Rev. C. F. Preston, aged 6 years and 6 months.

PARKER—On the 13th December, at Amoy, William W. Parker, aged 50, of Portland, U.S., late master of the Siamese barque *Success*.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CHINA EXPORTS.

CANTON.—The near approach of China New Year, the unusual pressure on the money market at present, and the large stock on offer, combine to induce a decidedly downward tendency in Congous; and although the effect produced will probably be an ultimate reduction of rates to correspond with the ideas of exporters, still that must be a work of a little time, inasmuch as the advance in exchange and freight nearly counterbalance the reduction already obtained. The transactions in Green and Scented Teas have been upon previous terms. There have been considerable arrivals of country Greens, the sales which have occurred being entirely for India and the United States. The following are the settlements for the fortnight:—Congous: 2 chops of Honchows at 22½ to 23½ taels; 1 chop Monings at 24 taels; 1 chop Chong-sow-kye at 27 taels; 3 chops Woopack at 27 to 35 taels; 1 chop (half-chest) Kai-sow kind at 28½ taels, and 200 half-chests Tysaan at 18 taels. Scented Teas: 2,500 boxes Capel 14½ to 16½ taels, and 2,000 boxes Orange Pekoe at 18 to 23½ taels. Co[illegible] Greens: 200 half-chests Hyson for India at 38 to 54 taels, and 2 full chops at 35½ taels for New York. The stock on the market is thus reported:—Congou: 91 chops country Tea, and 2,000 half-chests Tysaan. Scented Teas in very full supply. Country Greens: 14,000 packages new, and 1,890 do. old.

SHANGHAI.—Blacks: The market has been rather dull since last report, and the settlements during the fortnight have not exceeded four to five chops. Previous rates have not declined materially, but buyers have shown less eagerness since the arrival of last mail, and seem to be holding off for a reduction in prices. Stocks have increased considerably during the fortnight, as the receipts from Hankow have been rather larger than during the last fortnight. Quotations: Hohows, tls. 20.0 to 22.0. Oonuhams, (3rd crop), tls. 21.0 to 26.0 Oopaks (3rd crop), tls. 25.5 to 28.0. Transactions for the fortnight are 5,078 chests. Contract and reshipped, and 3,400 do. sold on the market—together 8,500 chests, making a total from June 1st of 256,271 chests against 168,057 chests same time last year. Stocks 13,000 chests Congou and 1,500 do. Pekoe. Greens: There has been less activity than during the past fortnight, but prices, especially in fine teas, have been pretty well maintained. Holders are more anxious to dispose of their stocks, as arrivals from Kewkiang have been large and stocks increasing. On some kinds a decline on previous rates has taken place. Quotations: Gunpowder, tls. 45 to 60; Imperial, tls. 34 to 46; Young Hyson, tls. 27 to 46; Hyson, tls. 36 to 60; Twankay, tls. 20 to 30. Settlements for the fortnight are:—17 305 half-chests Moyune, Fuychow, &c., and 3,253 do. Pingsuey, together 20,558 half-chests, making a total from June 1st of 199,277 half-chests against 146,310 packages same time last year. Stocks of all kinds about 23 300 half-chests.

MACAO.—Blacks: Tyshan Congous, sales 1,630 half-chests of common sorts at 12.5 to 14.5 taels for India, and 625 half-chests of the best contract tea at taels 19.5 gone forward per *Bahai*, leaving in stock only 3,000 half-chests. Scented Orange Pekoe sales 300 half-chests at 19.7 taels, sent over to Hong Kong. Greens: Young Hyson sales 1,500 half-chests at 15.5 taels. Gunpowder, 1,000 half-chests at 14.5 taels reported as shipped per *E reka*.

FOO-CHOW-FOO.—Most of the "cheap lots" appear to have been disposed of; but, on the other hand, during the last few days, the large holders have shown more disposition to meet the market. Settlements reported are:—Congou: 11,000 chests and 5,200 half-chests, at Tls. 5·5 to 23, say for ordinary and broken leaf, at Tls. 5.5 to 14.5; good common to 2nd better, at Tls. 14 to 15.5; good flavoury, at Tls. 15.5 to 19; Souchong and Kisow kinds, at Tls. 19 to 23. Souchong: 300 chests at Tls. 20.5 for fair. Pekoe: 300 chests at Tls. 16 to 30 for common to fine. Green Tea: 100 half-chests at Tls. 16 for common gunpowder. Oolong: 2,100 chests at Tls. 10 to 18 for inferior to good cargo. Scented Tea: 3,400 boxes at Tls 8 to 18 for common dusty to fair. Total arrivals and settlements of Congou this season are:—Market teas 509,400 chests. Sales 426.000 chests. Contract teas, 50,000 chests. Total, 559,400 ch. against 400,600 ch. last year. Stocks are thus reported:—Congou: 82,500 ch. (say 34,000 ord. 39,000 good common to 2nd better: good flory to kaisow 9,500). Souchong: 1,000 ch. Pekoe: 1,200 do. Green Tea: 600 hf. ch. Oolong: 50,400 do. Scented Teas: 3,700 boxes.

HANKOW.—The settlements have been upon a fair scale, being reported at 21 chops at 12 to 20 taels, showing a decline of about 2 taels—say 13 chops Oonam, 5 chops Oopack, 2 chops Ningchow, and 1 chop of Hohow. Of these, 7 chops were shipped under advances on Chinese account. The stock remaining on the market consists of about 10 chops, 3 being fine and the remainder common. The settlements of the season to date amount to 961 chops; the teas which arrive under contract are reported at 90 chops. About 12 chops more are expected from the country, so that the total supplies of the season, including the stock, will amount to 473 chops of Cougou.

KEWKIANG.—Green Teas: In the early part of the fortnight rates were somewhat easier, but buyers for shipment to London entering the market, they immediately regained their former standard. The transactions have been considerable, and are thus reported:—500 half-chests Taiping, at 23 to 24 tls.; 3,500 ditto mixed Tea, at 24 to 27 tls.; 10,000 ditto Moyunes, at 26 to 33½ tls.; 5,000 ditto Fychow, at 25 to 30 tls.; total, 19,000 half-chests. The teamen are very firm, and do not anticipate any fall during the season. The present stock is little short of 20,000 packages. In Black Teas there have been no transactions. The stock consists of 2 chops common Hohows. The exports this season (say shipments to Shanghai) approach 50 000 chests Black and 155,000 half-chests Green. Yokuhama.—There has been an improved business, and a rise on last week's prices may be noticed. Settlements are estimated at 2,250 piculs. Nagasaki.—A very fair amount of business has been done during the past month. Supplies again falling short, prices have advanced; medium to fair descriptions of leaf, say $10 to $16. Stocks consisting chiefly of fine classes of leaf.

RAW SILK.—SHANGHAI.—The business of the fortnight has been on a very limited scale, barely amounting to 700 bales of China Silk. Prices have advanced 5 to 15 tls. per picul, influenced by improved accounts of the Home Market, and the small supply coming from the Interior; buyers are, however, very cautious at such extreme rates, and purchases are conseqnently considerably reduced. Taysaams are in very moderete supply, and the stock is chiefly composed of Tsatlee. From the Interior there have been scarcely any arrivals, and each month appears to confirm the almost certainty of a short crop. The receipts from Japan have been about 1,500 bales, but by last advices stocks were reduced and the supply becoming more moderate. The settlements of the fortnight are reported at 2,200 bales, against 4,000 bales at corresponding fortnight of last year, and 4,500 bales the year previously. The total settlements of the present season to date are stated at 53,500 bales, against 50,000 bales same period last season, and 63,500 bales the season before. The stocks for those periods stand 5,000 bales now, against 2,000 bales and 7,000 bales respectively.

The following are the current quotations:—Tsatlees, No. 1, 480 to 490 taels per picul; 2, 460 to 470; 3, 440 to 450; Market, 3, 425 to 435; 4, 410 to 420; 5, and com. 390 to 400. Taysaams, No. 1, 405 to 415; 2, 375 to 395; 3, 345 to 363; 4, 5, and com., 310 to 340. Yuenfa, No. 1, 440 to 450; 2, 410 to 430; 3, 385 to 400; 4, and com. 370 to 380; Haining, 370 to 440; Sewhing's, fair to good, 330 to

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350; middling to inferior, 300 to 323. Canton: The article continues scarce. The transaction of the fortnight are confined to a few purchases for Bombay. The quotations are, Gowkong No. 3. $400. Loonkong No. 1 and 2, $430 and $410.

MACAO.—The remaining stock of Cumchook last reported was taken for India at $395.

YOKUHAMA.—There has been an active business in this article during the past week. Supplies small, which have been cleared on arrival. Quotations generally are high, especially for Oshus, which are now $20 higher. Settlements estimated at 350 bales, leaving very little on the market.

NAGASAKI.—Settlements about 80 piculs, consisting of Sodai, Tazima, and Hatchozen. Sodai, No. 1, $4.80; No. 2, $4.45. Hatchozen, No. 1, $4.30; No. 2, $3.80; Hatchozen Common, $3.40. Taziam, middling to fair $3.50 to $3.80. Settlements from 1st Jan. to 15th Dec., 800 piculs.

DRUGS, &c.—Cassia Lignea: Sales 1,900 piculs at $15.70 down to $15.25; present stock 1,500 piculs, held at $15.50. Cassia Buds: None offering. Cassia Oil: Sales 26 piculs at from $210 to $220; stock 40 piculs. Aniseed Oil: No sales, nominal price $155; stock 120 piculs. Star Aniseed: No sales, nominal price $2?; stock 40 piculs. Galangal Root: Sales 150 piculs at $3 20; stock 550 piculs. Gall Nuts: None offering. Ginger Preserves: $2.70 for the best. Vermilion: $34. The Canton report is—Cassia Lignea: $16.75 to $17; no sales; stock 500 piculs. Cassia Oil: No sales and no stock. Cassia Buds: Sales 20 piculs at $48; stock 20 piculs. Star Anniseed: No sales, no stock. Rhubarb, $50 to $55 per picul; stock 55 piculs. Gamboge: $35 to $45 per picul; no sales, no stock. China Root: $4 to $4.25 per picul; stock 200 piculs; no sales. Galangal: $3.75 to $4 per picul; stock 300 picu's; no sales. Vermilion: $41 per box. China Galls: $12.50 per picul; stock 50 piculs; no sales. Camphor: Hong Kong.—The sales of the fortnight are reported at 200 piculs at $32 50, and 400 piculs at $31. The stock remaining is small, but supplies are daily expected.

COTTON.

CANTON.—The market is dull, the only sales reported during the fortnight are 1,500 bales at a reduction on previous rates. The stock unsold is given at 2,341 bales Bombay, 286 bales Bengal, 392 bales Madras, and 5,000 bales Shanghai. At Hong Kong the sales reported are 4,100 bales Shanghai at $18.30 to $18.80 per picul, and 1,100 pls. Japan at $19.75 to $20. There is an unsold stock of several thousand bales. Shanghai.—The high rate of tonnage, and the unfavourable advices from the Southern ports, have tended materially to depress the market. The purchases during the fortnight have been consequently small, and for the present the supply exceeds the demand. Best quality can be had at tls. 11.4 to 11.7.5, and common at tls. 10.7.5 to 11. The unsold stock on the market is estimated at 40,000 bales. Four ships have been despatched to Liverpool with full cargoes since the date of last report, and several large ships are still wanted at 20 shillings per picul. One ship, the *Sovereign of India*, has been taken up to load 3,000 bales to Bombay at $3¼ per picul.

CHINA AND JAPAN IMPORTS.

TIEN-TSIN.—This port is closed by ice, so that supplies being cut off, holders of stock had the market to themselves. They were firm holders at last quotations, and were sanguine of doing a good business, ere the spring came and the river became clear of ice.

YOKUHAMA.—Grey Shirtings are inquired for; stock small. T-Cloths, Spots, Brocades, Damasks, Velvets, and American Goods, no stock and wanted. Long Ells saleable, stock small. Camlets nominal. Lastings in demand. Tin, Speltre, and Rattans saleable.

KEWKIANG.—The sales of the fortnight are reported at 2,500 piculs. Grey shirtings at 2.6 taels for 6¼ catties, and 1.9 taels for 5½ catties. T-cloths are scarce and wanted.

HANKOW.—Holders of imported manufactures are very firm, and have made up their minds to hold their stocks until after the holidays, unless they can obtain an advance.

CHEFOO.—The import market was very dull, the Chinese dealers refusing to operate at the enhanced rate for foreign manufactures.

SHANGHAI.—Dealers having run through their stocks have been compelled to re-enter the market, and holders being extremely firm an improved feeling has resulted. Cotton Goods generally have advanced about 2 mace per piece. Fancy goods are about the same as last quoted; Brocades and Damasks tend upwards, Chintzes tend down. Black Velvets are inquired for. Camlets and Lastings are readily saleable, and Long Ells are coming into better inquiry. Spanish Stripes are heavy of sale. American Drills are more inquired for, and so are Sheetings, whilst Jeans are held at an advance. The stocks are 80,000 pieces Drills, 3,000 pieces Sheetings, and 1,500 pieces Jeans. Coals are in spirited demand. Tin has advanced about 8 taels per picul. Straits Produce appears to be steady of sale; prices as last quoted. The following are the sales of the fortnight reported from Foo-chow:—Grey Shirtings, 8.10 lbs. 2,050 pieces at $3.70 per piece. T-Cloths, 6 to 7lbs., 1,900 pieces at 2.27 to 2.60 per piece. American Drills, 40 yards, 300 pieces at 6 per piece. Shanghai Cotton Cloths, 700 bundles at 7.50 per bundle. Woollens, assorted 100 pieces at 1.10 to 1.90 per yard. Lead (against tea), 2,000 piculs at 8.75 to 9.30 per picul.

CANTON.—The market continues very inactive. Shirtings are very dull. Yarn is better, but dealers will not give the price which holders ask. Woollens are dull. Quicksilver has advanced.

HONG KONG.—The supplies of the fortnight have been pretty full, say per Empress Eugenie, Lord Clyde, and John Masterman. Holders of cotton goods are firm, although the few sales effected show a small decline. Still, unless cotton declines in Europe, prices are likely to be maintained. For Cotton Yarn, there is some inquiry as also for Grey Shirtings, white being dull. T.-Cloths are saleable. Fancy Goods dull. Camlets, no inquiry. Lastings in better demand. Spanish Stripes no inquiry. Long Ells, sales of Scarlet. Metals dull.

The Exchange on India at Shanghai was 296½ rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 226½ per $100. Bar Silver at Shanghai 111.25 per 100 tls., and Hong Kong 3½ per cent. prem. The current quotation at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 81 tls. per $100, and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 22 to 23 per cent. discount.

EXCHANGES IN LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

		Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael.)	6 months sight.	6s. 2d. to 6s. 2½d.	6s. 3d. to 6s. 4d.
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	6 ditto	...	...
At Canton, At Hong Kong, At Macao	6 ditto	4s. 8d. to 4s. 8¾d.	4s. 9d. to 4s. 10 d.
At Singapore	6 ditto	4s. 9¼d. to 4s. 10d.	4s.10d. to 4s.10¼d
At Manila	6 ditto	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d. to 4s. 6¼d
At Batavia (guilders.)	6 ditto	..	..
At Colombo		...	..

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN SEASON 1862-63.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From other ports.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From June 1, to Dec. 31, 1862	34,228,554	32,805,250	...	86,460,142	63,809
Comparative period last season	18,023,769	22,393,959	...	61,781,007	43,514
TO UNITED STATES.					
From June 1, to Dec. 31, 1862	...	...	...	13,366,629	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	13,408,715	...
TO THE CONTINENT.					Bales.
From June 1, to Dec. 31	...	...	...	11,247,764	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	1,460,000	...
TO SAN FRANCISCO.				Packages.	
From June 1, to Dec. 31	...	...	...	21,954	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	23,382	...
TO AUSTRALIA.				Total lbs.	
From June 1, to Dec. 31	...	...	...	6,299,113	
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	6,268,500	...
TO GREAT BRITAIN.					
From 1843 to 1844	...	...	...	51,022,600	..
„ 1845 to 1846	...	...	...	57,334,200	18,604
„ 1850 to 1851	...	...	...	63,972,300	22,148
„ 1853 to 1854	...	...	...	77,327,800	61,980
„ 1855 to 1856	...	...	...	93,240,300	50,480
„ 1857 to 1858	...	...	...	76,990,255	68,311
„ 1858 to 1859	...	...	...	65,789,792	83,136
„ 1859 to 1860	...	...	...	85,560,452	64,163
„ 1860 to 1861	...	...	...	90,066,160	79,644
„ 1861 to 1863	...	...	...	109,864,040	70,199

The picul is 133⅓ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents, and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At SHANGHAI.—From Cardiff: Dec. 31, Fanny Fern. From Sunderland: Jan. 5, Caldera.

At HONG KONG.—From London: Jan. 6, Empress Eugénie; 7, H.M.'s Racehorse; 10, John Masterman. From Liverpool: 9, Lord Clyde; 12, Mary Mildred. From Cardiff: 5, John Bull; 11, Insulaneren.

At AMOY.—From London: Dec. 29, Beerman.

At MANILA.—None.

At SINGAPORE.—From London: None. From Liverpool: Jan. 20, Little Edith. From Hamburg: Jan. 21, Gazelle; 22, Wilhelmsbura.

SAILED.

From SHANGHAI.—For London: Dec. 29, Queen's Own; Jan. 7, Napoleon III. For Liverpool: Dec. 24, Express; 29, Crest of the Wave; Jan. 3, William Fairbairn.

From FOO-CHOW.—For London: Dec. 18, Lucy and Harriet; Jan. 3, Marquis of Argyle. For New York: Dec. 5, Marmion; 27, Sarah H. Snow.

From SINGAPORE.—For London: Jan. 1, Eliza Thornton; 17, Alchymist. For Liverpool: Jan. 3, Dova; 17, Niobe. For Glasgow: Jan. 10, Spanker.

LOADING

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Appollina, Lord Raglan, Queen of the North, Robert Henderson, W. W. Smith. For Liverpool: Blackburn, Brierley Hill, Gresham, Monsoon, Oriental, Radnagore. For New York: Almena, Oneida. For Continent: Beasor and Helena. For Montreal: Bittern.

At FOO-CHOW-FOO.—For London: None. For New York: Samue Russell. For Hamburgh: Blohm.

At AMOY.—None.

At HONG KONG.—For London: Speedwell. For Liverpool: Edith Moore, Storm King. For New York: Hotspur. For Havannah, Perseverant. For Havre: Tapparette.

At SINGAPORE.—For London: Chaturanga. For Liverpool: Crescent City. For Bordeaux: Fils Unique.

At MANILA.—For London: Canaan. For Cork: Caprera, Ceylon, Slatelie, Victor Emanuel, Viola. For Cadiz: Gertrudio, Cervante.

At PENANG.—For London: Corsair's Bride, Edouard, and Julia.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

SHANGHAI.

To Great Britain vessels are much wanted to load cotton, and rates have advanced fully ten shillings. To New York little is doing, and the Golden West had to leave a few hundred tons short. There is still a good

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demand for ships to go to Foo-chow-Foo for timber, and for the coast trade generally a fair business is being done. Prospects are good, especially as rice and coals have advanced. The current rates are to London £1. 5s. to £3. 10s. for tea, and £4 to £4. 10s. for silk. To Liverpool: £3. 15s. to £4 for cotton. To New York, $12 for tea and $17.50 for raw silk. Foo-chow-Foo: To London, £4 vessels wanted. Hankow: To Shanghai, 7 to 9 taels per ton per steamer. Kewkiang: To Shanghai, active at 8 taels per ton per steamer.

NAGASAKI.—The steamer City of Hankow has been sold for $130,000, and the Gazette for $70,000.

YOKUHAMA.—To Shanghai, per sailing vessels, for silk, $2.50 per picul; measurement, $4. Per steamer, for silk, $3 per picul; measurement, $6 per ton.

MANILA.—In the absence of any available tonnage, there have been no transactions to Great Britain during the fortnight, but advanced rates would be paid for both sugar and hemp, and it is probable that the latter may be obtained by some of the vessels now loading for Great Britain at £4. 15s. to £5 per ton. The American ship Mountain Wave has been chartered for Macao, to take on the cargo of rice of the French ship Malauin (condemned here) and for which she obtains 38 cents per picul.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From CHINA to LONDON.—Dec. 12, Mallard and Sunda; 13, Chapman; 14, Maggie Atkinson; 18, Millbrook; 20, Thomas Paul; 28, Helenslee; 29, Harwood; 31, Ann Adamson and Rauma; Jan. 5, Cressy; 6, Lucie and Harriet. To Liverpool: Dec. 2), Pioneer; Jan. 5, Lebaton. To Continent: None. To New York: Dec. 16, Game Cock; 26, Penguin; 27, St. Paul; 29, Marmion. To Australia: Dec. 15, Sabrina; 28, Bereagaria. From England and Continent to Singapore: Dec. 11, Fanny; 12, Patriot King. From Singapore to England: Dec. 19, Bride; 20, Thomas Paul; 28, Beverley; Jan. 2, The Bride. From Manila to New York: Jan. 8, Fearless. From England to China: Jan. 4, Maggie Leslie; 10, St. Argus. From Manila to England and Continent: Dec. 19, Queen of Nations to London; 26, Gerardus Jacobus to London; 26, Shaftesbury to Cork; 27, War Hawk to Cork; 29, Skylark to Liverpool; 29, Agamennon to Liverpool.

CASUALTIES.

HONG KONG.

Transactions in freights have been limited during the past fortnight, owing to the scarcity of suitable tonnage. The firmness of the Rice market at Shanghai has caused a steady and increasing demand for vessels for that port, and rates have advanced from 45 cents to 55 cents, at which latter rate, for vessels under 12,000 piculs, they are firm. 60 to 65 cents is freely offered for Bangkok, without takers, for medium-sized vessels,—the troubles at Saigon having diverted the Rice traffic to that port. To Great Britain, a very moderate trade doing at our quotations. To the United States, little or nothing. For the Colonies, very little freight in the market, and no further business will be done until after Chinese New Year. At about the same time business to San Francisco will probably be very good. From Manila, we learn that freights there have improved, and are likely to be good. We quote as settlements:—Great Britain: Edith Moore, Br. ship, 1,489 tons, on the berth, hence to Liverpool, £3. United States: Ardville, Br. barque, 424 tons, voyage changed from Vancouver's Island to San Francisco, $6,000 in full.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Cadiz left the anchorage on Jan. 10th, at 9.30 A.M., bound to Shanghai with the mails, a valuable cargo of opium, treasure, &c., and about twenty-three European and sixty-five Chinese passengers. She had proceeded as far as East Point or a little farther, when an alarm of fire was given. Upon it being ascertained that the danger was imminent, Capt. Hazlewood very wisely turned his ship round, and ran back to the anchorage, at the same time hoisting the ominous singal "I am on fire." Boats belonging to H.M.S. Euryalus, Sanspareil, Cormorant, and Princess Charlotte were quickly in attendance with fire engines, &c. Officers and men belonging to the company's vessels in harbour the China, Benares, and Fort William, arrived at same time—meantime it was discovered that the fire was situated in the fore hold; the hatch was taken off—some busied themselves in passing up the chests of opium—and others in getting the hoses from the men-of-war boats laid on—the steam hose belonging to the ship having been laid on previously. It was soon known on shore, and every one was of course anxious to give every assistance. Innumerable boats flocked off to the vessel. Messrs. Dent and Co. sent their cargo boats off, and their schooner Vindex was towed over by the steam yacht Little Eastern. The Sycee with cargo boats of Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co. and Mr. Lapraik in tow were soon on the spot, besides which cargo boats belonging to Messrs. Thos. Hunt and Co., D. Sassoon, Sons and Co., and many others, with the representatives of the houses to which they belonged on board, were alongside and anxious to render all the assistance in their power. Meanwhile the fire was not got under in the least, the smoke became suffocating on account of the opium which was in the forehold, and officers of the P. and O. Co., to wit., Messrs. Scott, Pilbrow, Methven, Heywood, and others were almost overcome in their efforts to save property and find out the exact seat of the fire. At eleven A.M. it was found absolutely necessary to beach and scuttle the vessel, the anchor was lifted and she steamed slowly over to the Kowloon shore, and was run on the sandy beach there. One of the men-of-war boats was sent for a gun for the purpose of making a hole wherewith to scuttle her. An Armstrong gun was sent with a gunnery officer in charge, and altogether the vessel was fired into seven times, a small piece (a six-pounder) belonging to one of the cargo boats having more effect than the Armstrong, as the latter when fired managed to throw its shot much higher than was intended, but we are informed that the gun could not be depressed sufficiently. By 2.15 P.M. the fire was reported extinguished, and all but one of the men-of-war's boats took their departure. The cargo was gradually being discharged into the cargo boats for transmission to the Benares (left yesterday at 2 P.M.). No water found its way into the engine-room, the forward bulkhead being perfectly right—neither did the cargo in the afterhold sustain any damage. Steam was kept up all Saturday night, and at high water yesterday she was successfully floated again. The whole of the fore saloon is completely destroyed and the deck burnt, and of course all the cargo not burnt is saturated with water. There was one hundred and sixty chests of opium forward. The cause of the fire has not yet been correctly ascertained. When the tide fell last night the lower deck again caught fire, but was soon put out. Several of the officers and stewards have lost all their private effects, as their cabins were forward.

The Ly-ee-moon left Shanghai on the 11th inst, and has experinced a moderate monsoon and thick weather on her passage down. Saw H.M.S. Manila from Chefoo, between Gutzlaff and Lightship. Saw the mail steamer Benares off Cork Point on the 13th inst., at 8 A.M. Same date passed the Pekin, bound down, off Breaker Point, at 5 P.M. The Bethel at Whampoa, severely damaged in the late typboon; has been sold by auction to Messrs. Thomas Hunt and Co, to be fitted up as a residence.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

PETITIONS FROM INDIAN OFFICERS.

(13th.) Lord ELLENBOROUGH, in presenting petitions from Indian officers complaining of the loss of certain advantages guaranteed to them by Parliament, insisted upon the fulfilment of the engagements which Parliament had entered into with the officers of the old Indian army, as an act of simple justice. Having stated in detail many of the grievances complained of, he said that the greatest complaint of all was that made on account of the formation of the Staff Corps, which, in the opinion of the petitioners, unjustly interfered with general promotion.—The Duke of ARGYLL considered there was no cause for the complaint that the guarantees of the Act of Parliament had been violated. Parliament had guaranteed that the position of the Indian officers should not be made worse, but had taken no engagement that it should be made better; yet notwithstanding this those officers had been treated in a liberal and generous spirit by the Government. He then explained the objects of the Staff Corps, showed that the fears entertained by the petitioners were groundless, and concluded his explanation by stating the numbers of the officers who had taken advantage of the Staff Corps, of those who had been promoted in their regiments, and also of those who had retired from the service.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE RUSSIANS AND FRENCH IN CHINA.

(16th.) Colonel SYKES rose to ask the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether any information, official or otherwise, had reached the Foreign-office to the effect that the Russian diplomatic authorities in China had entered into arrangements with the Tartar Government to aid in taking the cities of Nanking, Soochoo, and Hangchow, on condition of having ceded to the Russian Government Chusan and the adjacent islands in the mouth of the Yang-tse-kiang; whether the Taoutai of Ningpo had issued a proclamation announcing that barracks were to be prepared for 2,000 Russian troops at Ningpo; whether it was true that the French were appropriating land at Ningpo, and were raising a body of Chinese troops under French officers; and whether the Customs duties at Ningpo were being collected by an officer of the French navy.—Mr. LAYARD said that the reports respecting the proceedings of he Russians to which the hon. and gallant gentleman had referred had reached the Government, but they had no reason to believe that there was any truth in them. He believed that French officers had been employed in disciplining Chinese troops, but he was not aware that they were raising any special body of men, or had appropriated any land at Ningpo. Frenchmen as well as persons of other nations were employed by the Chinese Government in the collection of the Customs.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

(17th.) Mr. S. FITZGERALD drew attention to the question of commercial treaties, and especially to the treaty pending between this country and the kingdom of Italy. He observed that it appeared to him Her Majesty's Government had proceeded upon a principle that was radically wrong, by having allowed the French Government in every case to take the initiative, and as soon as that Government had succeeded in obtaining a commercial treaty with any of the nations of Europe, then to bestir themselves and accept a tariff which had already been settled by France. He wished to have an assurance from the Government that they were alive to the importance of negotiating such treaties, and would not be content with simply treading in the footsteps of France.—Mr. LAYARD defended the course the Government had pursued.

FORCED LABOUR IN EGYPT.

(20th.) Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Mr. GRIFFITH, said that it was understood that the Pacha was about to abolish forced labour, a course which, as far as it would be proper for the English Government to interfere in a matter of the internal arrangements of another country, would be encouraged by them.

Spirit of the Press.

ASSASSINATION IN JAPAN.

The official correspondence in regard to the recent assassinations in Japan does not remove the suspicion that they were deliberately planned in order to favour the exclusion of foreigners. It seems that on the very day on which the second attack on the British Legation in Yedo occurred, namely, the 26th of last June, one of the Japanese Governors for Foreign Affairs waited upon Colonel Neale, the Chargé d'Affaires, to congratulate him on the Legation not having been assaulted for a whole year, and more particularly on account of the previous day having passed without any disturbance or other untoward occurrence. Colonel Neale replied to this congratulation by saying that he did not anticipate any more danger, and that the earthquakes appeared to be his only enemies, on which the Governer smiled and took his leave, without even recommending caution,

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and after having previously stated that he was glad to find "all was right." That night a private and a corporal of Marines were murdered at Colonel Neale's bedroom door, under circumstances which render it probable that the life of the Chargé d'Affaires was aimed at. The assassin was a retainer of the Daimio whose business it was to protect the Legation; he got the password from the native soldiers on duty; the Japanese sentry, who ought to have intercepted him, fled on receiving a slight scratch, and some time elapsed after the assault commenced before the Japanese guard thought fit to turn out. In the light of these facts, it is no wonder that Earl Russell suggests that the visit of the Japanese Minister, who "exhausted his communications in congratulation," was intended to throw Colonel Neale off his guard, and prevent him taking the precautions which might have saved the lives of the unfortunate victims. It is true that the Gorogio, or Japanese Council for Foreign Affairs, afterwards expressed its regret at not having given the Colonel warning; but this apparent frankness looks somewhat like deep subtlety; and while expressing a profession of regret for the past, the Gorogio neither took any sufficient means for, nor gave any assurance of, efficient protection in the future. In regard to the murder of Mr. Richardson, the circumstances are even still more peculiar. On the 13th of September the Ministers for Foreign Affairs wrote to Colonel Neale, who was then at Yokuhama, asking him to warn foreigners off the Tocaido for a day or two, as a great Daimio, an envoy of the Mikado, was about to travel along it, leaving Yedo on the 15th. This was not giving sufficient notice, as Colonel Neale only received the communication on the 14th, on which day Mr. Richardson, meeting on the Tocaido with the retainers of some Daimio or other, was foully slaughtered. Does this not look very like as if the Japanese Government was cunningly trying to give a warning which would be ineffectual in keeping foreigners from being murdered on the Tocaido, and yet would give it credit for wishing to prevent a collision? The difficulty of the situation in Japan is not at all removed, but rather increased, by the supposition that there is an understanding between the Ministers of the Tycoon and the murderers of foreigners. That only shows the unity of the national sentiment in regard to the advantages of an exclusive policy. We are glad to notice that Earl Russell, instead of precipitating a catastrophe, acts towards Japan with remarkable forbearance and caution, while making no concessions that can hamper any future position which England may ultimately find it necessary to take upon its treaty with that country. In demanding £10,000 sterling as compensation for the families of the Marines who were murdered, he hit upon almost the only practicable step which can be taken at present, and one which the Japanese evidently expected, for some of their inferior officers made inquiries as to the social position of the unfortunate Marines, and tried to discover whether 3,000 dollars would be considered sufficient compensation. The Japanese are not a wealthy people, and when they find assassination to be a very expensive amusement they will probably give it up. Having themselves admitted their responsibility in regard to such acts, it is just and highly expedient that Earl Russell should place a high value on English life in Japan, however unsatisfactory and repugnant to good feeling such an arrangement may be.—*Daily News.*

THE CHINESE IN THE WEST INDIES.

The following extract of a letter from Dr. Mitchell, Immigration Agent-General in Trinidad, to Stephen Cave, Esq., M.P., Chairman of the West India Committee, dated Trinidad, October 7th, 1862, has been forwarded to us for publication. Mr. Cave has been travelling for some months on the continent, which will account for the delay in its transmission :—

"The *London and China Telegraph* of August 27th, 1862, has the following statement :—

"'Mr. Cave's statement that the Chinese have been found to answer perfectly well in the West Indies is so opposed to the opinions expressed by residents in these colonies that we should be glad to know on what facts he grounds his assertions.'

"This remark from the Editor of the *Telegraph* should not be allowed to pass unnoticed, otherwise the labour interests of the West Indies might possibly be unfairly influenced. The residents in these colonies can scarcely be planters from Demerara, who appear to be satisfied with the results which have there attended the introduction of Chinese; otherwise, in addition to 3,496 immigrants from Hong Kong in 1861, they could scarcely have imported 3,200 more in 1862. In Trinidad, on reference to the annual emigration reports, it will be found that the Chinese who arrived here in 1853 gave unqualified satisfaction when under judicious control. The few of that importation who now work for wages earn from fifteen to sixteen dollars per month, or twelve dollars, and are found in board and lodging. As a rule, however, they cultivate lands for themselves, which they have either purchased or leased; and the extensive fields planted out in corn and sweet potatoes in the vicinity of Port of Spain declare unmistakeably the labour value of their occupants. It is not too much to say that, without the personal exertions of these Chinese agriculturists, and the stimulus of their example to our native peasantry, the present prospects of an abundant provision harvest (in contradistinction to the staple sugar) might have proved one of prostrate dependence on the Northern States of America for a doubtful and ruinously expensive supply. It would be premature to pronounce definitely on those who were landed here in July last. Since they disembarked the rains have been continuous, and, in common with all others, they have suffered much from fever; as yet, however, with few casualties (7 in 320), an unexpectedly happy issue when it is borne in mind that these people had a five months' passage, and were, in the majority of instances, unaccustomed to bodily labour. Their employers speak of them in general most favourably, only wishing that they had arrived in January instead of July.

"The principal drawback to Chinese labour on a large scale is its enormous expense; could that be modified, its introduction would, no doubt, effect the same change for the better in the West Indies that it has done in Java and elsewhere. The Chinese peasant is found here, by experience, to be industrious, peaceable, and law-respecting; and when his confidence is fairly gained, to be less addicted to theft and falsehood than the European of a similar class."

FOREIGN TRADE IN CHINA.

The following letter from Mr. Lay appeared in *The Times* of February 17 :—

Sir,—In the letter from your correspondent in China, published in *The Times* of Friday last (Feb. 13), he remarks that "several questions connected with foreign trade in this country, in addition to those on which the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce has taken action, are assuming important dimensions, and will require prompt settlement." Permit me to add a few words in elucidation of his meaning?

First, he says, "by a decision of Mr. Bruce, goods sent from one treaty port to another, but transhipped at Hong Kong, are treated as coming from a foreign port, although protected by a duty chop and fully identified." He does not specify foreign goods or native goods. But, as he goes on to remark that "this decision particularly affects the trade of Canton, owing to the rapidly increasing preference of the Chinese for foreign bottoms," I believe I am correct in assuming that he refers to native goods. He is desirous of obtaining the privilege of carrying native produce between Chinese ports upon the payment of a single duty, whilst the native merchant is charged duty at each port to which he carries his goods. He thus claims more favourable conditions for the British merchant than are accorded to the native merchant. As, however, no provision was made in the Treaty of Tien-tsin to deprive the Chinese of their coasting trade, your correspondent's proposition is scarcely tenable. The Chinese Government is entitled to levy a coast trade duty upon Chinese produce, the amount of which was, by the regulations of the 30th of October, 1861, agreed to by our Minister, "declared to be half import duty"—*i. e.*, the equivalent of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

Your correspondent seems to object to Hong Kong being treated as a foreign port. I make no doubt the Chinese Government would be glad to treat it as a Chinese port. Coast trade duty would then be leviable there upon Chinese produce, and the Chinese Government would have the power of doing that which it cannot do while Hong Kong waters are British waters—namely, to supervise "the system of transhipment under very simple checks," and "fully identify goods protected by duty chops," and thereby secure its revenue against the loss it sustains at present, by reason of the proximity to Canton of the free ports of Hong Kong and Macao, whither large quantities of tea and silk are annually exported through the labyrinth of waters which surround Canton for a distance o ninety miles, without paying a fraction of duty.

With respect to the other question, that "the extent of the powers o the foreign Commissioners, and the area of their several jurisdictions, require to be defined," your correspondent says :—"British subjects claim Consular investigation of all cases of seizure and confiscation by the Customs' authorities, whenever hardship or injustice is alleged." This is not quite correct. It is not "investigation" that they claim, but "adjudication" by their Consul, with the assistance of two assessors (merchants) on all cases of alleged infractions of the revenue laws of China. The Chinese Government has granted "exterritoriality" in criminal matters, but it has not surrendered its right to be the judge of infractions of its own revenue laws. Its decision in any case is subject to the "political," but not to the "judicial" action of the Consul. If the Consul conceives his subject aggrieved, he is bound to remonstrate, and, if need be, to refer the complaint to his Minister; but the Chinese authority is not bound to appear in the Consular Court to take the decision of the Consul and the merchants. Suppose a French subject detected in a fraud upon British revenue in a British port, and imagine the French Consul citing the British Customs' authorities before him to receive his judgment in the case. Yet this is precisely the "principle" your correspondent would have adopted. We have had treaty relations with China since 1842, and the right of the Chinese Government to decide its own cases has never once been questioned by foreign Governments. But the merchants have recently made the discovery that unless they can get the power out of the hands of the Chinese authorities, who have now the assistance of the foreign Commissioners of Customs in exacting a becoming observance of treaty provisions, their chance of infringing these provisions with impunity is diminished. On the other hand, with all action on the part of the Chinese authorities paralysed, all "obstructive" clauses might indeed be set aside, and points might be "settled with more reference to the liberal spirit of the treaty than has hitherto prevailed at Peking;" the good old times might be restored, but not, it is to be feared, with "the absence of injury to the Imperial revenue."

Your correspondent alludes to the case of Johnson and Co. It may serve to make clear the grounds of the seizure by the Chinese Government if I subjoin a *précis* of the case by Mr. Fitzroy, the Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai. On the 9th of October, 1861, Messrs. Johnson and Co. applied to land from a certain ship eighty bales gray shirtings, which they declared contained 2,000 pieces. Twenty days afterwards it was proved that these contained 4,000 pieces! The Chinese authorities confiscated only twenty-two bales, instead of the entire quantity, as they were entitled by treaty.

Lastly, your correspondent objects to the seizure of vessels engaged in clandestine trade with illegal passes, at ports not opened by treaty, although such trade is expressly prohibited by the 47th article of the Treaty of Tien-tsin. He jumbles three articles—the 9th, 12th, and 47th—together, while each refers to a separate subject; the first to the interior, the second to buildings, the third (and it only) to unlawful trade at other than the open ports. Unless this clause be annulled, I apprehend that the Chinese Government has the right to do what that clause gives it permission to do—namely, to seize and confiscate vessels so offending.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

Feb. 16. H. N. LAY.

COMMERCE WITH WESTERN INLAND CHINA, FROM RANGOON TO KIANG-HUNG, ON THE UPPER KAMBOJA.

SIR,—Following the information of the treaty with Burmah, which I and my son sent to *The Times* (see its City Articles of the 14th, 17th, and 19th ultimo), a letter appeared in its issue of the 27th, from "A Merchant," asking "our authorities for what we had stated of the Shan town of Kiang-Hung, on the upper Kamboja river, and of the facilities for commerce with it across our north-east Per... frontier, from the port of Rangoo

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&c." In my absence my son answered the inquiry, but most briefly; observing very rightly that, "the subject was far too lengthy to expect the editor of that journal of daily information from all parts of the world to give the space in his columns which a full reply would require (see *Times*, City Article of the 7th inst.).

From my first entering, now some years since, upon the work of informing our manufacturers, merchants, shipowners, and ministers, that China proper possessed a western half, as rich in population and in mineral and agricultural products as are its seabord provinces, the geographical statements I have had to make have been by some—even by old professed geographers—publicly denied, by several doubted, and by a few interested others ridiculed. It seems to me, therefore, to be due, if not to myself, to those I have sought to instruct and influence, that *I* should take special notice of "A Merchant's" inquiry, by making public the sources of my information and statements. And as your journal is devoted mainly to commercial relations with China, and has, from the first, consistently and ably advocated our proposed commercial opening of its Western Provinces, I will, with your sanction, make it the channel of a more full answer to "A Merchant" than my son considered could have insertion in the city article column of *The Times*. In doing this I will, however, be as concise as possible, consistent with my satisfying your readers that in proposing the commercial opening of the West of China, across our N.E. Pegu frontier, through Kiang-Tung to Kiang-Hung, and the extension of the Pegu branch of our Indian telegraph by the same route to Hong Kong and the Chinese open ports, I have *not* undertaken what I have neglected to study in every way possible, both in the part of the world treated of, and since leaving it.

Serving as a young subaltern through the entire of the first Burman war, the latter half of it attached to the survey branch of the Quarter-master-General's department, and quartered for different periods in various parts of what is now British Pegu, especially at and around its ancient ruined capital, I availed myself of the opportunities to collect geographical information of that splendid but then depopulated and waste land, and of the countries between it and the west of China Proper; and what I then ascertained formed the nucleus of my continued and very extensive collections on the interesting subject.

Sent at the close of the war, in the same branch of the Staff, to the Tenasserim provinces then ceded to us by Burmah, and stationed at different times at Amherst, Tavoy, and Mergui, I added to my information every thing procurable in those provinces, either by my own observation, or from the reliable reports of others, including intelligent Chinese there settled.

During that period of service I traversed much of those provinces, and of Pegu; ascended more or less of the Irrawaddi, Pegu, Sittoung, Salween, Tavoy, Tenasserim, and Pakchan rivers; and, in a different variety of vessels, including Chinese junks, I passed several times up and down that coast and among the wild islands which line it.

At a later period, spending some time for my health at Penang, and after that serving at Malacca as Station Staff officer, I at each place continued the work of collecting information, maps, and charts, of the portion of Asia between the Malacca Straits, British India, Tibit, and the whole west of China Proper; and in this work did not omit to seek out at each place the best informed of the Chinese settled at them, and to gather from each what I could of different parts of their own country and of those adjacent to it, and named above.

Returning from the eastward to a Staff appointment at Madras, I there resumed this general study of *Asia extra Gangem*, in course of which I added to my collections many old and modern publications having reference thereto. And my personal close observation of them having made me fully aware of the utter worthlessness in revenue compared to their charge, and in commerce, of the unpeopled jungle provinces of Amherst, Tavoy, and Mergui, and of their heavy annual drain on the Indian army and Treasury; and my collected information inducing the belief that a large trade could be esablished with the west of China if it was commercially approached from the Gulf of Martaban, I drew up some papers on the subject for the then (1833-34) Governor-General, and submitted for his consideration whether it would not be advantageous to both England and India to restore those provinces to Burmah (under British protection of them from other naval powers), in exchange for the historic island of Syriam, in the Rangoon River, and a direct commercial road across Burmah, with a low transit duty, to the nearest point of Western China. And that this suggestion, and the information with I which supported it, was not thought "idle" or "visionary" by that able ruler of British India, may be justly inferred from the fact that, though I was otherwise wholly unknown to him, he communicated to me that he had made a note of my name for civil emyloyment on the east of the Bay of Bengal when opportunity should offer. Continued ill-health, however, the result of hard service and privations in the Burman war (in which I lost a brother from the same causes), compelled my return to England, and enforced ultimate relinquishment of further service in India. But after his own return to England, Lord William Bentinck, the Governor-General above referred to, was kind enough to write me the following, perhaps too partial, opinion of the papers and suggestions I had so submitted to him:—

"Although Captain Sprye never acted immediately under the orders of the Supreme Government of India, it is in my power to state, from circumstances having reference exclusively to myself as Governor-General, my opinion of him as a public servant. During the years I was Governor-General I received from him numerous important papers, drawn up upon various topics connected with our Indian administration; exposing what appeared to him to be defects in our system and proceedings, and suggesting measures for their revision and amendment. The invariable tenor of those papers exhibited a lively interest in the welfare of the Government, and in the general good of both its servants and subjects; and there appeared throughout them considerable talent, much information and research, enlarged views, and just observations."

About the same time, and in reference to papers which, with his permission, I had addressed from India, also as a stranger, to the President of the Board of Control, Lord Glenelg wrote me thereof:—

"I very much regret that ill-health has compelled you to give up service in India. I sincerely wish you may succeed in your endeavours to be still useful to your country, and shall be glad if I can assist you therein. I can have but pleasure in stating that your correspondence from India with me, as President of the Indian Board, gave me a very favourable impression of your talents, industry, and political views; and if the expression of such my opinion can be of service to you, I shall be very much gratified."

I give you these opinions, from among several I hold of high officials of India during my service there, as showing that I did not neglect, even in that young period of life, the opportunities it afforded me of acquiring eastern information, and this beyond the range of my mere military duties; and that the opinions and views the knowledge so acquired led me to form were not thought unfavourably of by even the highest of our Indian authorities. Those opinions and the recommendations they caused me to offer, invariably embraced honourable peace with our Asiatic neighbours, and the material improvement of our own subjects by education, the encouragement of cultivation, the construction of roads and canals, and THE EXTENSION OF COMMERCE in every direction that could be opened for it.

The geographical study of eastern inland Asia, into which I was so led by my earliest service in India, I earnestly resumed in England, with the view of bringing about a direct commerce with China by a land route from the Bay of Bengal; and in 1843 I addressed a paper on the subject to our then Prime Minister. Of that paper copies still exist in print to show that what has been since done in India in the way of railroads, canals, increase of cultivation, and their ever-attendant increase of commerce, were all then strongly urged by me upon the attention of that minister, when it was neither fashionable nor popular so to advocate the interests of our Indian fellow-subjects; with my opinion that no parts of Burmah were of real territorial or financial value to India or England *beyond affording a commercial way from Rangoon to the south-west of China.*

In adding in England to the reliable material I had collected in India bearing on this latter point, I was greatly assisted by the kindness of Mr. J. S. Mill, and other principal officials of the late East India Company, all of whom, with the proverbial courtesy and liberality of that establishment, permitted me and my son the great advantage of perusing, copying, or taking extracts from, documents and maps among the Company's records, having reference to different countries of Asia We thus had the advantage of collating the printed accounts of the embassies of Turner, Symes, Cox, Crawfurd, Pemberton, Phayre, and others, to Tibit, Bootan, Burmah, Siam, Cochin-China, &c., with their more full and unreserved official journals, reports, and correspondence while so employed; and were able to add to those printed works full copies of the MS. journals and reports of Symes' Second Embassy to Burmah, of Canning's Missions to the same, of the late most able (but neglected) Colonel Henry Burney's very voluminous and instructive journals and reports of his Mission to the Court of Siam, and of his subsequent long sojourn, as Resident, at the Burman Court—journals and reports which are unusually full of valuable political, geographical, and commercial information; Pemberton's "Eastern Frontier," Richardson's several "Missions to Changmai (Zimmé), Moni, Bankok, &c.;" McLeod's more important "Mission to Kiang-Tung and Kiang-Hung;" O'Riley's "Journey from Toonghoo across the Karennee Mountains, north of Pegu, to the Salween River;" Brigg's "Expedition up the Salween, beyond our Pegu frontier;" Tremenhere's "Survey of and Report upon the Isthmus of Kraw and the Rivers Pakchan (for this *is* a river) and Chimpehoon;" Bowring's "Correspondence, as Envoy to Siam, with the Governor-General of India;" Hodgson's "Geographical and Commercial Papers on Nepal;" Campbell's "on Sikhim Murong;" Jenkins's "on Kooch Behar;" Jackson's "on Darjeeling;" McCulloch's "on Munnipore and the Adjacent Hill Tribes;" Bedford's "on the Brahmapootra;" Neufville's and Wilcox's "on Assam and the North-East Hill Tribes;" Wilcox and Burlton's "Report of their laborious and perilous journey from Sudiya to the Kampti country and source of the Irrawaddi River;" Hannay's "on the Northern and Eastern Shan States and Upper Irrawaddi;" Larkin's "on the Discovery of the Tea Plant in Sylhet;" and very many other official reports, journals, and itineraries, with their several maps, treating of the countries and peoples west of China Proper, but not available to the general reader.

These, with the many ancient and modern published works and maps which I have continuously added to them on countries of Asia, and complete sets of the printed Selections from the records of the different Presidencies of India, of the Chinese Repository, of the Annual Reports of the Commissioners of Assam, Arracan, Pegu, Martaban, and the Tenasserim provinces, form together a collection of recent and authentic, as well as of ancient and uncertain, general and detail information of the portion of the globe between the Caspian Sea and Pacific Ocean, the North Sea and Eastern Archipelago, such as can be, I imagine, at the constant command of but very few private individuals.

That I and my son have fairly studied this mass of printed and MS. material, with the maps and charts attached to it, as bearing upon commerce between India and China Proper, *by every imaginable land route*, even from Peshawur to Maulmain; and that we have striven to make it useful to British manufacturers, to the merchants of England and India, and to the Home and Indian Governments, is manifested, in some degree, by the many portions of it which we have submitted to Her Majesty's Ministers since the commencement of the second or "*the lorca Arrow*" Chinese war,—by the six private pamphlets we have drawn up from it and liberally circulated, with maps, among the manufacturing, mercantile, and shipping interests of the United Kingdom,—and by the frequent favourable notices which enlightened portions of the public press, especially that of the manufacturing districts and commercial ports, have taken of our labours and propositions.

I have gone into this detailed statement of our "Authorities" for what we have put forth, not only to answer and satisfy, I hope, the individual "Merchant" who addressed his inquiry on the subject to *The Times'* Editor, but also to admonish—if it be not possible to instruct—some few others who, arrogantly assuming to posses extensive, accurate, and exclusive

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geographical and trade knowledge of the whole eastern half of Asia, consider that for any other man to speak and write of any part thereof, or to offer commercial suggestions thereon, is but audacious poaching upon their preserves, such as must be put down, and this even with false evidence if the truth will not avail them.

Should you consider this letter worth appearing in your columns, it shall be followed by another communication, which, for "A Merchant's" greater satisfaction, shall detail more of my knowledge of the two Burman Shan States and towns of Kiang-Tung and Kiang-Hung, and of the Upper Kamboja River—called in its Burman portion Mei-Kong, and in its still more northern Chinese portion Lantsang—and state the "authorities" from which I derive it. In the meantime, with every possible apology for the length and seeming egotism of what I now offer to your columns, I beg to remain, Sir, yours very obediently, Richard Spreye.

London, 13th Feb., 1863.

Continental Intelligence.

FRANCE.

La France publishes the following:—"Rear-Admiral de la Grandière, appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief in Cochin-China, left this morning (18th) for Marseilles, where he will embark in one of the Royal mail steamers for his destination. Rear-Admiral de la Grandière is accompanied by Captain Desmoulins, the chief of his staff, and by Lieutenant Ansart, his aide-de-camp. A body of 300 marines, sent as a reinforcement to Cochin-China, and various volunteers who have joined at their own request, go by the same steamer. Rear-Admiral Bonard, who has received permission to return to France, will await Rear-Admiral de la Grandière, when he will hand him over the command."

A transport vessel on a new plan has just been completed at Cherbourg. Thirty-six others are nearly finished on the same plan, and they are to be increased to 50. Each vessel is capable of accommodating 1,000 men, so that, in case of necessity, the flotilla at Cherbourg might transport an army of 50,000 men.

A newspaper called *La Paix* has circulated an announcement to the effect that some of the most distinguished engineers in France, among whom are mentioned MM. Flachat, Petiet, Lechatelier, and Girard, have approved a plan of a railway from Paris to Marseilles, which would resolve a problem hitherto considered impossible. They assert that the journey from Paris to Marseilles, 510 miles, may be accomplished in an hour and a half, with more economy and security than it is at present performed in eighteen hours. They are so decided in their opinion, that several of them have demanded permission for the construction of the railway. The plan has been submitted to the Emperor for his approbation. The hydraulic system invented by M. Girard, in which he substitutes sliding for running on wheels, is the basis of the new plan.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Amsterdam, Feb. 22.

Scarcely has the new Colonial Minister, Mr. Fransen van de Putte, had time to take possession of his new office, when, as is often the case, he is attacked right and left by the Opposition in the States-General and by the Conservative organs of the press, who accuse him of following a policy that must inevitably lead to the dissolution of the ties existing between this country and her East Indian possessions. They affirm that it must annihilate the welcome annual surplus revenue that flows in so regularly, and stop up the springs from which they are derived, by ruining the colonists in Netherlands India, and ultimately bringing about a separation from the mother country and producing a social revolution in Java; whilst their fears cause them to prognosticate all sorts of evil from limiting to a few favoured individuals the permission to Europeans to settle in that flourishing island. In mentioning this I am happy to be able to add that whilst the Colonial Minister treats these attacks with the silent contempt they merit, he is preparing with the dignity of conscious rectitude to endorse the liberal and enlightened policy of the Thorbecke Cabinet, in which he is supported by the King and applauded by a decided majority both of the States-General and the nation.

Messrs. J. Santhagens and E. Cramerus, the agents in this city of the Dutch East India Discount Company at Batavia, have distributed circulars giving an account of the operations of that institution during the past year, from which it appears that whilst the rate of discount in this country is not more than 4 per cent. (and only 3 per cent. on call), it has risen in Java gradually to 9 per cent., by which they are in a position to declare a handsome dividend. It is further proposed to increase their joint capital by raising in Holland a further sum of 3,000,000 florins in shares of 500 florins each, for the purpose of forming a Guarantee Fund, the subscribers to which are to receive a certain fixed rate of interest and a participation in the general profits of the company, according to the mode described in the circular or prospectus.

It is stated to be the intention of the Minister for the Naval Department to ask from the States-General an additional vote for a large sum (report speaks of fifteen tons of gold, or a million and a-half of florins) for building iron-clad ships for the Royal Navy, the amount to be charged to the surplus revenue of 1862.

The *Staats-Courant* contains an official notice from the Colonial Office, that the Governor-General of Netherlands India is empowered by the King to sell by public auction in Java, during the course of this year 200,000 piculs of sugar, and 50,000 piculs of coffee, and that the days of sale, and the quantities to be offered in each, will be made known at a later period.

The Netherlands Trading Company have chartered the following sixteen vessels to bring cargoes of East India produce from Java to this country:—

Ship.	Captain.	Port of Discharge.
Henriette Gertruida ...	F. C. de Boer ...	Amsterdam.
Margaretha Simonetta ...	F Hofman ...	"
Hendrika	De Groot Stiffry ...	"
Bantam	J. P. Claasen ...	"
Telenak	F. H. Poppken ...	"
Petronella Catharina ...	C. H. van der Veen	"
Amsterdam	A. Wehdemeyer ...	"
Mentor	P. Duinker	"
Helena and Anna	J. C. Lupken ...	Rotterdam.
Johannes Martinus	J. Kooy	"
Kinderdyk	D. Zwanenburg ...	"
Hebe.	A. H. Kiehl... ...	"
Landbouw	E. H. Kleynenberg...	"
Bezoekie	C. J. Reckers ...	"
Ægidia and Paulina... ...	P. Hoogland ...	Dordrecht.
Helena	H. P. Dill	Schiedam.

A batch of bills for the naturalisation of foreigners has been introduced in the Second Chamber of the States-General. Among the gentlemen thus proposed are the following names:—C. T. de la Chaux, born at Macassar; M. J. Sauer, of Parie-Batoe; F. Lucher, of Pamakassan; and J. F. Quartero, of Passaeroeang.

Accounts have been received in this city that the Dutch ship *Almelo*, Capt. R. P. Tjebbs, which sailed on the 6th of Nov. last from Tjilatjap to Amsterdam, had put in to the Cocos Islands in a leaky state, and after discharging her cargo and undergoing repairs, proceeded on her voyage on the 22nd of the same month.

In the February number of the Colonial Annual (*Koloniale Jaarboeken*), published at the Hague, is an interesting description of the military expedition to Ceram in 1860, from the pen of Mr. W. A. van Recs, and an elaborate article on the present state of the cultivation of sugar in Java.

A letter from Harderwyk announces that the first detachment of supplementary troops this year will march from the Colonial Depôt in that town on the 28th inst. to Rotterdam for embarkation there on board the chartered transport *Princess Amalia*, Capt. L. W. van Ryn van Alkemade, for Java. It will consist of 125 men and 15 non-commissioned officers, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel C. Rapport, of the E.I. army, returning to duty from leave of absence to this country, accompanied by Lieutenants J. F. Schneider and H. Wilkens, of the E.I. Infantry, and Lieut. K. F. de Wylde, of the Engineers, as well as the Military Apothecary of the Third-Class, A. C. van Ravensway. Last year the number of men that embarked for Java was 1,150. This year not more than half that quantity will be required to fill up the vacancies from death and sickness, unless any unexpected contingency should occur.

The official *Staats-Courant* contains the conditions and particulars of a system of steam communication in Netherlands India to come into operation on the 1st of July next, and for which service contractors are invited to compete. The steamboat lines are:—From Batavia to Singapore, to Samarang and Sourabaya; from Sourabaya to Macassar, the Molukka Islands, and Timor; from Batavia to Pontianak and Bencoolen; and from Sourabaya to Banjermassin, in Borneo. Applications and tenders to be made to the Minister for the Naval Department.

On the 19th inst. the King's birthday was celebrated all over the country with more than usual loyal demonstrations in order to testify the joy of the people at the successful passing of the "Water Roads Bill." The illuminations in this city were very general, and the consumption of evergreens for garlands and

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wreaths to decorate the public buildings and private residences was enormous. I happened to be at the railway terminus the day before, when a special train of no less than sixty-eight trucks, all loaded with evergreens, arrived. They had been ordered by the Corporation, and were sold at cost price.

In celebration of the Royal birthday at Court, a number of promotions in the army and navy were made, amongst which are H.R.H. the Prince of Orange-Nassau, hitherto Lieutenant-General and Vice-Admiral, to be General of Infantry and Lieut.-Admiral, and Colonel J. W. Blanken, of the Artillery, the present Minister of War, to be Major-General in the Army.

H.R.H. the Prince of Orange has been pleased to acquaint Mr. Jaeger that he accepts, with feelings of the greatest satisfaction, the office of Honorary President of the new "Amsterdam Canal Company," which is being formed for the execution of the great ship canal.

At a preliminary meeting of the electors of Rotterdam to choose a candidate for the representation of that borough, vacant by the appointment of Mr. Fransen van de Putte to be Colonial Minister, the following gentlemen were proposed and seconded :—Mr. Willem Adrian Viruly Verbrugge, Burgomaster of Gorinchem ; D. L. Wolffson, formerly officer in the Royal Navy, now of Leyden ; L. Pincoffs, member of the Municipal Council of Rotterdam ; and Mr. P. F. Hubrecht, lawyer, of that city. Mr. Pincoffs having expressed a wish not to be put in nomination, a ballot took place, the result of which was that Mr. Verbrugge received the most votes, and was declared the successful candidate.

There has also been an election for a member of the Second Chamber of the States-General for the borough of Zierikzee, at which Younker J. F. Schuurbeque Boeye was declared duly elected out of eight candidates.

The contract for the construction of the iron floating-dock for the use of H.N.M. ships in Netherlands India has been awarded to Messrs. P. van Vlissengen and Dundok van Heel, of this city, for 366,685 florins, as the lowest tender. There appears to have been considerable competition for the contract, no less than seventeen tenders having been received by the Naval Department.

Accounts have been received here of the safe arrival, on the 31st of December, in the Bay of Rio de Janeiro, of H.N.M. steam corvette *De Heldin*, Capt.-Lieut. S. H. Binkes, from Nieuwe Deep to Batavia. She was to proceed on her voyage on the 8th of January. All well on board.

PERSONAL.—The King has conferred the distinction of Knight of the Fourth Class of the Military Order of Willem on Sergeant P. C. Schnack, of the East India Infantry, in grateful acknowledgment of his bravery in the late expedition to Borneo, and especially at the disembarkation of the troops in the River Kopocas on the 28th April, 1860.

H.M. has given orders that Lieut. J. R. Engelhard, Sergeant H. Schuilenburg, and Fusileer G. Belkmeer, of the East India Infantry are to be honourably mentioned in General Orders to be read to the troops in Netherlands India and at home, for their distinguished bravery during the expedition to the Leboug in Sumatra in March, 1862.

Mr. Rudolph Selhmacher has been recognised as Prussian Consul at Sourabaya.

Accounts have been received announcing the arrival of his Excellency Lieut.-General C. P. Schimpf, the newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief of the East India army, on the 18th of December last, in Batavia Roads, on board H.M.'s second-class paddle steam-corvette *Bromo*, of eight guns.

The undermentioned lieutenants of the East India Infantry, now at the colonial depot at Harderwyk, are under orders to embark the end of this month for Java :—F. H. Schoenmaker, J. J. van der Broek, H. Wilkens, M. Harbach, J. G. van der Bos, E. N. Mugge, and G. H. Kobus.

Lieut. J. Arnoldy, of the East India Infantry, has received orders to embark at the end of this month at Nieuwe Deep on board the ship *India Packet*, Capt. G. Diepering, for Java.

Capt. R. C. Stoos, R.N., in command of H.M.'s first-class sailing frigate *Ryn*, 52 (guardship at Helvoetsluys), will be placed on the 1st of April on half-pay as his period of service will have then expired. His successor is Capt. Lieut. A. J. Kroef, R.N.

The King has accepted the resignation of Mr. J. H. Donker Curtius, of the East India Civil Service (late Dutch Commissioner in Japan and Siam), now on leave of absence to this country, and granted him a retiring pension.

Mr. F. C. de Greuve, Ordinary Professor of the Faculty of Philology in the University of Groningen, having completed his seventieth year, has been permitted to retire with a pension and the title of *Emeritus*. Mr. H. van der Wyck is appointed to the vacant professorship.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.—Mr. P. van Nieuwenhoven Helbach to be Member of the Court of Justice at Batavia ; Mr. W. H. van der Horst to be Assistant Resident of Sintang ; Mr. G. J. van der Tuuk to be Assistant Resident of Palembang ; Mr. P. J. van Kampen to be Director of the Telegraph Office at Batavia ; Mr. A. Robertson to be Secretary and Magistrate of the Residency of Banka ; Mr. J. R. Pillard to be Assistant Resident of Demak ; Mr. A. J. van Hemert to be Assistant Resident of Grobogan ; to Mr. C. Castens to be Resident of Bagelen, vice Mr. A. W. Kinder de Camerecq, who has received two years' sick leave to this country.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Hendrika*, Captain Bus, at Rotterdam, from Batavia : Mr. H. I. Wuestenink.

PASSENGERS OUTWARDS.

Per *Hebe*, Captain Piehl, from Rotterdam to Batavia : Mr. R. H. H. Friedrich, officer of the E. I. Civil Service ; Mr. M. van Dobbe, Mr. Verloop, a sergeant and three corporals.

Per *Noord Holland*, Captain Witting, from Amsterdam to Batavia : Dr. and Mrs. Diest Lorgion, C. Baart de la Faille, Fredzess Coenhaas, De Spiegel, Mrs. Greve and two children, Lamberts, Broen van Gournon, van Slie, Dignies, Helderman, and J. G. Vriese.

Per *Johannes Ludewyk*, Captain van der Waal, from Rotterdam to Batavia : Mrs. E. Hermens and five children, Mrs. Specht Gryp, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. van Os, Miss van Os, Miss de Ruyter, Miss de Meester, and Mr. Koch.

Per *Orange Nassau*, Captain Strang van Nes, from Rotterdam to Batavia : Captain Butner and family, Lieut. Pluym Mentz, E. I. Artillery, Lieut. Chevallereau, Messrs. Hackefort, Ardenne, and Receveur.

Per *Henriette Gertruida*, Capt. de Boer, from Nieuwe Deep to Sourabaya : Mr. and Mrs. B. Brune and three children, Mrs. Schottenburg, Messrs. J. H. Swart, D. C. Otken, Van der Venne, and J. Boeske.

COMMERCIAL.

COFFEE.—Since the departure of the last mail, this market has remained in its usual firm attitude, and notwithstanding the high prices, considerable business has been transacted. Amongst the sales may be mentioned 700 bags of Macassar at 48 cents 525 of Java at 48, and triage at 32, 313 of greenish Java at 45½, 3,000 bags of Java ex *Lady Egidia*, of different qualities, ordinary green at 45 and fine green 50, 4,400 bags of private trade Java, ex *Princess Amalia*, at 46 to 49½, 700 bags of do., ex *Emilie*, at 45½, and 1,500 bags of do., ex *Graham*, at secret prices ; and at public auction 699 bags of Java at 43 to 46½, as well as 278 bags of Java triage which fetched 32½ to 38. Good ordinary Company's Java is not to be had under 46, and even at that figure there are but few sellers. The market closes firm.

TEA.—A cargo has arrived by the *Crouch Brothers*, direct from Foochow-Foo, and is advertised for public sale next week. The valuations made by the brokers are as follows : Kaisow Congo, 98 to 110 cents ; fine do., 105 to 120 ; superfine do., 122 to 175 ; fine Souchong, 115 ; superfine do., 165 ; extra superfine do., 180 ; superfine flowery Pekoe, 200 to 225 ; Assam, 85 to 135 ; and pure uncoloured Japan (Oolong imitation), 125 to 150 cents.

SUGAR.—At the beginning of the fortnight the market appeared rather lively, and considerable sales were made, but within the last few days a depression prevails, and prices are a trifle lower. Among the sales recorded are 1,477 Kranjangs, of Sourabaya, Samarang, and Batavia, Nos. 10¼ to 17—averaging 15½—for delivery on arrival, and 487 kr. of Java, both at secret prices, 262 kr. of Sourabaya, No. 14, realised 31½ fl., as did also 492 kr. of Java, No. 13.

The Netherlands Trading Company have advertised 62,300 kranjangs of Java for sale on the 11th of March ; as compared with the March sales of previous years, the quantities were 64,200 kr. in 1862, 70,593 in 1861, 53,599 in 1860, 57,522 in 1859, and 53,861 in 1858.

For refined goods the opinion is beginning to improve, and several speculative purchases have been made, chiefly of B and H, at 32 and 30½ fl. for March delivery, and W and Z at 30 fl. for April.

RICE.—The market for cleaned descriptions is firm and prices are looking up, as the stocks are low and only short supplies known to be at sea, more business has been done in rough grain both by public sale and private contract, full prices being realised.

SPICES.—Cloves have been very dull, but are now in more favour, and there have been some considerable purchases made at full rates. Transactions continue to take place in Pepper to a moderate extent at former quotations.

TIN exhibits a successively rising market. At first 6,000 blocks of Banca, were sold at 70 fl., but since then parcels have been sold at all prices ranging between that figure and 73 fl., at which latter quotation 1,000 blocks have been disposed of. At Rotterdam the market is also rising, yesterday 1,000 blocks of Banca being sold at 72, then 1,500 at 72½, and finally, 1,500 at 73.

RATTANS in demand and prices rule firm. Amongst the sales are 3,500 bundles ex *Lady Egidia* ; 600 ex *L. A. Bang* ; 900 ex *Paul and Johan* ; and 3,106 ex *Franz and Elise*.

INDIA-RUBBER has had an easy sale, but now the article is dull and prices can with difficulty be supported.

TOBACCO.—There have been some considerable sales by the private trade, by which the stocks of Java are nearly cleared off, the whole quantity of unsold in warehouse being only 126 bales.

GUTTA PERCHA.—A public sale of 9,550 kilogr. imported here direct from Pa lang per *Noach*, went off as follows :—B quality sold at 100 to 106 cents ; BB realised 60 ; C bought in at 48 and D disposed of at 50 cents.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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Post-office orders should be made payable to the PUBLISHER, FREDERIC MITCHELL at the Lombard-street Office.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, THURSDAY, FEB. 26, 1863.

OUR POSITION IN JAPAN.

IN the Parliamentary papers just published on affairs in Japan, we have additional proof of the dogged, persistent obstinacy displayed by Japanese officials. To do everything that can irritate or obstruct the foreigner without driving him to active resistance is the great aim these men have in view. To evade a direct answer, to fabricate an apparently credible story, to delay replying to an inquiry, to make large promises and to be slow in performing any of them, to claim concessions on the plea of weakness, and at the same time to yield no point until positively compelled to do so; these are the tactics which have been steadily pursued in Japan, and which have taxed to the uttermost the skill and patience of Her MAJESTY'S representatives in that country. From time to time the GOROGIO have shown a wonderful readiness to make promises, which have proved utterly unreliable, and when all other arts have failed they have endeavoured to thwart us by simply doing nothing. Notwitstanding our concessions, or probably as a result of them, our position in Japan remains as insecure as ever. Two-thirds of the trade of the country is already in our hands, and the importance of commercial relations with the Japanese becomes daily more apparent. All we have won, however, has been gained in the face of continual discouragements occasioned by the non-fulfilment of contracts; by the interference of the Custom-house, which has stood in the way of direct dealings with the people; and above all, by the daily peril of life under which foreign merchants are doomed to follow their vocation. How long is this state of things to last, and what will be the result of all our toilsome efforts to gain a fair commercial footing in Japan? The Japanese Government throws the blame upon the Daimios, and the princes complain, or did complain, before the late change was effected, of the jealousy and surveillance of the TYCOON.

It is to be feared that the patient hostility of the Daimios, who are opposed to foreign trade, and whose grand object is the expulsion of the foreigner, will be ultimately successful, unless we take a firm stand, obtain a ratification of our treaties at the court of the MIKADO, and make no further concessions. For the concessions already made, Earl RUSSELL states, more than once, that Her MAJESTY'S Government will expect an equivalent; and in the memorandum signed by our Foreign Secretary and the Japanese Envoys it is expressly stated that since Her MAJESTY'S Government are willing to defer the opening of the Ports, as stipulated by Treaty, they expect that all other points of the Treaty shall be strictly executed, and that the TYCOON and his Ministers will specifically abolish and do away with—

1. All restrictions, whether as regards quantity or price, on the sale by Japanese to foreigners of all kinds of merchandise, according to Art. XIV. of the Treaty of the 26th of August, 1858.

2. All restrictions on labour, and more particularly on the hire of carpenters, boatmen, boats, and coolies, teachers and servants, of whatever denomination.

3. All restrictions whereby Daimios are prevented from sending their produce to market, and from selling the same directly by their own agents.

4. All restrictions resulting from attempts on the part of the Custom-house authorities and other officials to obtain fees.

5. All restrictions limiting the classes of persons who shall be allowed to trade with foreigners at the ports of Nagasaki, Hakodadi, and Kanagawa.

6. All restrictions imposed on free intercourse of a social kind "between foreigners and the people of Japan." These conditions, it is added, are only what the Japanese Government was already bound to fulfil, and if not complied with, the concession with regard to the ports and cities would fall to the ground, and the British Government would be free to insist upon their being immediately opened.

On these stipulations, then, we may take our ground, and if the weakness of the Government at Yedo be urged as an excuse for their non-fulfilment, our plan of action becomes all the more definite. The real power to redress our grievances lies with the MIKADO, and to that high personage we must look for the due fulfilment of our Treaty rights.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION TO THE WEST INDIES.

THE question of Chinese immigration is one pregnant with interest. The Chinaman, like the Anglo-Saxon, has shown a remarkable aptitude for settling in strange countries, in order to acquire a fortune or a competence. No one doubts his capacity for work; his patient industry; his energy in the pursuit of wealth. Many a spot once uncultivated in the Eastern Archipelago has been transformed by his labour, and in Australia since he can afford a much lower rate of payment than the European, he has been able in some instances to take possession of the labour market. That this should cause dissatisfaction among a spirited and somewhat lawless community is no cause for surprise; and the disputes which have occurred between JOHN BULL and JOHN CHINAMAN in the gold-diggings of Australia are only what might have been anticipated under the circumstances. In the West Indies, where the demand for labour is steadier, and where it is sometimes with difficulty supplied, there is of course no ground for similar complaints at the introduction of Chinese labourers. But West Indians have other reasons for complaint against the Chinese, especially against those recently imported, who, according to what we believe to be trustworthy authority, are a moral curse to the colonies, while in many instances they are far from proving a material benefit. In a brief article written last year on the Chinese in Demerara,* we stated that, "while the emigrants who were first settled in the colony "appear to have been sober and hard-working, those imported "of late years are said to be among the most lazy, dissolute "fellows in existence; perpetrators of the most disgusting vices, "and victims of the most terrible diseases;" and in another article (August 26th), in alluding to a speech of Mr. CAVE'S, the Chairman of the West India Committee, we asked on what facts he grounded his statement that the Chinese have answered perfectly well in the West Indies. In reply to this inquiry on our part, a letter has been placed in our hands, and will be found in another column, from Dr. MITCHELL, Immigration Agent-general in Trinidad. Dr. MITCHELL'S opinion is worthy of respect, and his facts are doubtless to be relied upon; but, nevertheless, we cannot say that he has convinced us that the statements we made on the subject are incorrect. In the first place, the information on which those statements were based was derived solely from Demerara, and in the next place, the main point of our assertion was not that all Chinamen in the West Indies were equally idle and depraved, but that those imported of late years were by no means of the same respectable class as those which arrived earlier in these colonies. Dr. MITCHELL'S statement with regard to the immigrants of 1862 has, however, special reference to Demerara, and is no doubt favourable to his views. Indeed, as far as it goes, it is highly encouraging to the promoters of Chinese immigration. But while Dr. MITCHELL'S figures show that 3,200 Chinese immigrants arrived in Demerara in 1862, they do not contradict our statement that these men were far inferior in character to the earliest immigrants from Hong Kong.

THE LAST BLUE BOOK ON JAPAN.

THE "Correspondence respecting Japan," just presented to Parliament, like the papers published last year, possesses a fascinating and tragic interest happily not often to be met with in official publications. Scarcely had the large indemnity been paid for the wounds inflicted on Mr. OLIPHANT a year before, when Colonel NEALE had to record another murderous attack on the Legation. Two Englishmen were killed in this assault, the shameful character of which was increased by the fact that the murderer of the sentries was an adherent of the prince appointed to watch over the safety of the Legation. Then followed the

* *London and China Telegraph*, July 14th.

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usual intercourse with the Japanese officials; the oft-repeated expressions of regret, the accustomed promises and unsatisfactory explanations, and, finally, the demand for compensation, which was acceded to as usual.

Colonel NEALE's correspondence with regard to this tragedy is worthy of perusal. In laying the matter before the Japanese Ministers for Foreign Affairs, he "solemnly acquaints" their Excellencies that he shall continue at Yedo with the rest of Her MAJESTY's Legation, "to whatever perils we may "be subjected or whatever events may happen." And Earl RUSSELL, in his reply to Colonel NEALE's despatch recording the events of June 26, approves his resolution, and adds, "The abandonment of Yedo by Her MAJESTY's Le- "gation would be a great encouragement to the assassins and "their abettors." Eleven days after the solemn assurance just referred to, Colonel NEALE writes to Earl RUSSELL, "The general situation of this Legation at Yedo, confined "within the limits of the house and grounds, where alone any "degree of safety can be assured, is far from satisfactory, and "it is not improbable I shall be under the necessity of residing "at Yokuhama;" and a few days after he writes that he has removed thither. We do not find fault with Colonel NEALE for a temporary abandonment of a position which he felt to be insecure, but we cannot but think he was culpable in so strongly asserting to the Japanese Ministers his intention to remain at Yedo, no matter to what perils he might be subjected or what events might happen, and then within a few days removing from the capital. Such a sign of weakness could not fail to have an evil influence on the Japanese, who are only too pleased to discover any tokens of vacillation in a British Chargé d'Affaires.

Two months pass away, and Colonel NEALE, who is still at Yokuhama, has another barbarous murder to record. The events which followed on Mr. RICHARDSON's assassination nduced no slight ill-feeling between H.M.'s representative and the European residents at Yokuhama. In the excitement caused by that fearful occurrence, no doubt charges were made against Colonel NEALE which could not be substantiated; but after reading his explanations in this correspondence, we still think he did not act with the vigour demanded at such a crisis, and that Captain VYSE was fully justified in ordering Lieutenant APPLIN's troop out for the purpose of recovering the body of the murdered man. The correspondence concludes with the record of poor RICHARDSON's murder, and the interviews and letters between Colonel NEALE and the Japanese Ministers on the subject. For those interested in the sad tale the narrative terminates too abruptly; since the decision of our Government, with reference to the murder remains still unrecorded.

WESTERN CHINA AND THE TREATY WITH BURMAH.

AT a recent meeting of the Ethnological Society, its President —Mr. JOHN CRAWFURD—had a question put to him, not very relevant to the matter then under discussion, as to the probable effect of the Treaty with Burmah on our commerce with inland China, in reply to which he somewhat confidently stated "that "the sterile and rugged character of the country between "Burmah and China would be a barrier to any trade in that "direction; and that the recent commercial treaty with Burmah "would be worthless."

On this subject, however, Mr. CRAWFURD's judgment may be fairly questioned. More than thirty years have passed since Mr. CRAWFURD was in Burmah; and, moreover, his travels in that country were limited to ascending and descending the Irrawaddy in a steamer, while neither in his mission to the Court of Burmah, or the Courts of Siam and Cochin-China did he travel inland in the direction of China Proper. Since that time our knowledge of the country has been largely increased from various sources. Several enterprising British officers have travelled over it, under the direction of the Indian Government, for the purpose of collecting commercial and geographical information, and their unpublished reports satisfy us that Mr. CRAWFURD is entirely mistaken in his views in regard to the value of the Treaty with Burmah. Our own opinion is fully corroborated by the Indian journals, almost all of which express approbation of the Treaty, and the expectation that through means of it we shall be able to establish a considerable trade with Western China. This is not all; the GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA, after a personal conference with Lieutenant-Colonel PHAYRE, who negotiated the Treaty, spoke as follows on the subject in the Legislative Council, on the 14th ultimo:—

"It was without doubt a step towards the development of "trade by opening up an intercourse, not only between British "Burmah and Burmah Proper, but by opening up commercial "relations between them and the States on the South-West "frontier of China; the importance of opening up which com- "munication had been of late much insisted upon. He thought "that one of the most flattering prospects connected with the "Treaty was, as he gathered from conversations with Colonel "PHAYRE, the extreme interest Chinese traders in those parts "had evinced in the prosecution of the Treaty. He could not, "certainly, guarantee that all the advantages he had mentioned "would follow on the Treaty, for his great experience of the dif- "ficulties in carrying out similar ones, had taught him that it "was rash to speak too positively. But he was certain that, if "carried out properly, the Treaty engagements now entered into "would result in the development of a vast amount of wealth. "He hoped, too, that the management and firmness of the "agents of Government in Burmah would, in all cases, remove "those difficulties which always must occur in putting into "practice similar treaties with similar States; and he would "repeat his opinion, that great advantages would then accrue, "not only to British interests, but to the interests of those "States themselves."

Now, as Colonel PHAYRE, who negotiated the Treaty, is the chief political agent in Burmah of our Government, and as the Consul to be located at the Burman capital will have to act under the Colonel's instructions, we have every confidence that all tact and firmness will be shown on our side in bringing the Treaty into working order. With reference to the speech of the GOVERNOR-GENERAL, to which we have referred, the *Bombay Gazette* of the 28th ult. writes:—"There can be no doubt that the VICEROY, in "speaking of the opening up of communications and trade be- "tween British Burmah and the Western Provinces of China, had "reference to the noble and disinterested efforts that have been "so long made by the enterprising Captain SPRYE, aided by "his son, with this important object in view. We have always "maintained that the realisation of their great object was a mere "matter of time. The first Government step towards it may "now be considered to be taken. We trust, however, that in "whatever may be further done in carrying out this work to "complete realisation, the indefatigable and persevering labours "of these gentlemen will not be ignored. Their labours are "beyond all praise, and they are entitled, as a right, to have "them acknowledged."

The Treaty being thus appreciated in the East, we are glad to call the attention of our readers to a letter from Captain SPRYE in another column, in which he details the principal sources of the information which originally led him to propound his scheme for establishing an overland trade with Western China, and have sustained him in urging it against all objectors—private and official. Whoever reads his letter will perceive that he does not venture to advocate this great commercial subject without being fully conversant with all the sources of information—geographical, commercial, and political—to which it was possible to refer. Captain SPRYE's labours in the cause are well known to the readers of the *London and China Telegraph*. We are glad to learn that there is every probability that they will ere long be crowned with success.

MR. MOSS'S CASE.

WE have just received from Mr. Moss a full narrative of his sufferings in Japan and treatment by the Consul-General. It only serves to confirm our opinion that he was treated with great injustice by Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK at the time, and has been harshly dealt with by the Government since. Mr. Moss says, "A little more than two years ago I was a mer- chant in Japan, on the high road to fortune. I am now a ruined man, forced to begin life again under a bitter sense of injustice and a load of debt." Mr. Moss can, however, remember for his consolation that he has the full sympathy of his countrymen in the Far East, as well as at home, who are acquainted with his story. We shall return to the "narrative" in our next number. It is published by Mr. RIDGWAY.

Literature.

The Capital of the Tycoon: A Narrative of a Three Years' Residence in Japan. By Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B. 2 vols.: Longman and Co.

Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK is not an old man, but he possesses in a striking measure one of the faults incident to old age. Never, surely, was there a Minister Plenipotentiary so garrulous, never one who discussed politics,

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or described what he thought, did, or saw in a style so diffuse. In portraying the Japanese, the author of these charming volumes photographs himself at the same time, and so natural is this peculiarity, that the reader is on the whole amused rather than annoyed by it. Moreover, the discursiveness of the narrative, while it sadly injures its effect as a literary production, will scarcely be deemed a fault by those who are glad to gather up even the slightest fragments of information with regard to Japan. We need scarcely say that this is by far the ablest and the most reliable work which has as yet appeared on the subject. Perhaps, also, in spite of the author's inveterate prosiness, and of many passages which one feels compelled to skip, it is the most lively and amusing. The pages abound with clever illustrations of Japanese life, drawn with considerable power. Nothing can be more graphic than the sketches which illustrate the letterpress, and the *fac similies* of Japanese woodcuts are equally effective. Indeed, as a picture-book of Japan, these volumes, had they no other merit, would deserve a place in every well-furnished library. But in truth the work has merit of no common order, much of which is due to the author and much to his position. Sir Rutherford Alcock has had golden opportunities, and he has used them diligently. Three years spent in Japan could scarcely have been wasted by any man, but the Minister of Great Britain possessed peculiar advantages, and being at the same time a man of considerable ability, he has turned them to good account.

On the whole, we prefer Sir Rutherford Alcock's description of what he observes, to his political dissertations. He has a quaint sense of the ludicrous and a curious faculty for seeing analogies or employing illustrations, which will often create a smile. Three years' residence has not removed the impression first formed by the author that Japan is a very curious country. Despite all its beauty, he observes that the flowers have no scent, the birds no song, and the fruit and vegetables no flavour; and he tells us that one of his colleagues gave the characteristics of Japan in another triology equally correct, if less poetical, viz., women without crinoline, houses without bugs, and towns without lawyers. In another place he describes as follows the strange anomalies of Japan when regarded from our stand-point:—

"Japan is essentially a country of paradoxes and anomalies, where all—even familiar things—put on new faces, and are curiously reversed. Except that they do not walk on their heads instead of their feet, there are few things in which they do not seem, by some occult law, to have been impelled in a perfectly opposite direction and a reversed order. They write from top to bottom, from right to left, in perpendicular instead of horizontal lines; and their books begin where ours end, thus furnishing good examples of the curious perfection this rule of contraries has attained. Their locks, though imitated from Europe, are all made to lock by turning the key from left to right. The course of all sublunary things appears reversed. Their day is for the most part our night; and this principle of antagonism crops out in the most unexpected and *bizarre* way in all their moral being, customs and habits. I leave to philosophers the explanation—I only speak to the facts. There old men fly kites while the children look on; the carpenter uses his plane by drawing it *to* him, and their tailors stitch *from* them; they mount their horses from the off-side—the horses stand in the stables with their heads where we place their tails, and the belts to their harness are always on the hind quarters instead of the front; ladies black their teeth instead of keeping them white, and their anti-crinoline tendencies are carried out to the point of seriously interfering not only with grace of movement but with all locomotion, so tightly are the lower limbs, from the waist downwards, girt round with their garments;—and, finally, the utter confusion of sexes in the public bath-houses, making that correct which we in the West deem so shocking and improper, I leave as I find it—a problem to solve."

The bath, adds the Minister, is a great institution of the country; the people's Parliament, or House of Assembly, which "certainly has a recommendation wanting in all other Parliaments, of acknowledging to the fullest extent the rights of both sexes and their equality." He confesses that he is puzzled to discover the Japanese standard of morality, while believing that some must exist "for a gentle, womanly, and modest expression and bearing generally marks the women; and the well-conditioned among the men have a certain refinement and delicacy in their manners." Yet we suspect that, after all, the Bishop of Victoria's statement is the true one, that the Japanese are the most licentious nation in the world.

Of course in these volumes we have the usual, and now familiar, descriptions of the manners, customs, and amusements of the Japanese; their social and political life, their religious creed, their civilisation, as compared with that of Europe. But all Sir Rutherford says on these points has the advantage of coming from a keen and truthful observer; and whatever knowledge we possessed before of these subjects is made all the more real and vivid by his careful though frequently verbose descriptions. Chapters on topics such as these will always be read with interest by the general reader. Those chapters, on the other hand, which are devoted to an account of our diplomatic relations, or to semi-philosophical reflections on the antagonism which lies at the bottom of all intercourse between Asiatics and Europeans, or to a summary of despatches which have already been published in Parliamentary Blue Books, valuable though they may be, will possibly be considered heavy. To those however, who find a special interest in Anglo-Japanese politics they will be found highly suggestive, although most of the facts contained in them will be already familiar. We have not space even to catalogue the variety of topics about which Sir Rutherford Alcock records his impressions. As Her Majesty's representative in Japan, we often found occasion to question the wisdom of his conduct, but we never doubted the uprightness of his intentions. In reading "The Capital of the Tycoon," we may frequently question the author's premises, or demur to his conclusions; we may object to the verbosity of his style, or smile at the asperity with which he regards the local press of China and Japan, but we never doubt for a moment that he is a thoroughly truthful writer and true-hearted man. If Sir Rutherford Alcock, to give a secular meaning to an apostolic sentiment, is somewhat disposed to magnify his office, it is a fault into which many far less worthy than himself have fallen. If in some of his transactions in Japan he presented to his countrymen the most unfavourable side of his character, in this work they will be able to view it in a fairer light. Sir Rutherford's worst enemy will feel disposed to shake him heartily by the hand after a few hours' pleasant intercourse with him in these genial volumes.

Naval and Military.

DISTRIBUTION OF NAVAL PRIZE MONEY.

Notice is given that the distribution of the proceeds of the Chinese junks and their cargoes captured for breach of blockade of the Canton River, in the year 1857 will commence on Thursday, the 19th inst., in the prize branch of the Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy, Admiralty, Somerset House.

The vessels and cargoes referred to are:—Two junks captured by Her Majesty's ships Cruiser and Forester, on the 29th of August, 1857; 13 junks captured by Her Majesty's ships Esk and Forester, on the 31st of August, 1857; 2 junks captured by Her Majesty's ships Niger and Forester, on the 6th and 7th of September, 1857; a junk captured by Her Majesty's ships Bustard and Esk, on the 12th of September, 1857; 2 row-boats captured by Her Majesty's ship Niger, on the 17th of September, 1857; 2 junks captured by Her Majesty's ship Bustard, on the 18th of September, 1857; a junk captured by Her Majesty's ships Sampson, Bustard, Haughty, and boats of Elk, on the 26th of October, 1857; a junk captured by Her Majesty's ship Surprise, on the 19th December, 1857; a junk captured by Her Majesty's ship Haughty, on the 10th of December, 1857; stores removed from a junk scuttled when chased by Her Majesty's ship Lee, on the 7th of December, 1857; 3 junks captured by Her Majesty's ships Nimrod, Highflyer, and Lee, between the 9th and 14th of December, 1857; and a junk captured by Her Majesty's ships Nimrod, Highflyer, and Lee, between the 9th and 14th of December, 1857.

It will be satisfactory to the two Services to find that the authorities have not ignored the claims of those gallant fellows the Marines, who took a part in the engagements which led to the capture of Peking, but have granted them the honour of an additional clasp to their medal. Sir James Hope and Sir Hope Grant did not fail, as we have been informed, to render high testimony to the value of the services rendered by the Marines while serving under their respective commands in China.

The Himalaya, 6, iron screw steam-troop ship, Captain Edward Lacy, left Portsmouth on the 15th inst., with the 96th Regiment on board, for the Cape of Good Hope. The Himalaya will, on arrival at the Cape, disembark the 96th, and receive the 13th Regiment on board, and will convey it to the Mauritius, to relieve a regiment on service there, which will be conveyed in the Himalaya to the Cape, that vessel finally concluding her round of service by bringing to England a regiment from the Cape. Colonel Horne, 2nd battalion 13th Regiment, and wife, are passengers by the Himalaya, to the Mauritius.

The following Divisional Order was issued on the 12th inst.:—

"No. 2. The Major-General is not in the habit of issuing valedictory orders to regiments quitting the division in the ordinary periodical interchange of quarters, but in the case of a removal to a distant country he willingly deviates from his usual practice. He has had the honour of having the 96th Regiment under his command in the garrison of Dublin two years ago, and he greeted its arrival in the South-Eastern District in April last. The general bearing and conduct of the regiment has called forth his satisfaction and approval; and upon its now proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, Major-General Dalzell begs to assure Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. A. M. Cathcart, the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, that, whilst parting with them with regret, the 96th Regiment carries with it his best wishes for its health and prosperity.—By command, (Signed) R. C. H. TAYLOR, Acting Adjutant-General." The following is the detail of the regiment:—2 field-officers, 7 captains, 18 subalterns, 5 staff officers, 44 sergeants, 31 corporals, 19 drummers, 668 privates; total, 821 of all ranks, 69 women, and 92 children.

The following is the list of officers:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. Augustus Murray Cathcart, Majors: William Campbell Mollan, C.B., *Ens.* George Frederick Campbell Bray, Captains: Arthur Henry C. Snow, Patrick James, John Grant, James Buchanan Kirk, Rouse Douglas, James Briggs, Alfred Edward Cookson,

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Edmund John Scovell, William Osborne Baynard, James Morrison Kirkwood, Charles Edward Wright, Marriott Aytoun, Edward Hogg, Francis Reid.

Lieutenants: John Whitty, Elias William Dixon Gray, Edward Johnston, Henry Houghton, John Leslie Toke, *Adj.* Robert Algeo Mostyn, Frederick Henniker, William Naper Carleton, Frederick John Josselyn, Francis Lemox, George Grey, Hon. Augustus F. Arthur Sandys, Arthur Cadell, G. Leman, Alfred Herbert Morse, William George Mackie, Talbot Henry King.

Ensigns: Arthur George Hay Church, John Oldham Ellis, Thomas Edward B. Townsend, Arthur Francis Lamb, Dennis Du Moulin Gunton, Henry Kimberly Gould, George Tuthill, Charles Folliot Powell, John Gillespie.

Paymaster: William Thompson; Quarter-master: James Jamieson; Surgeon: Benjamin Swift; Assistant-Surgeon: Hamilton Mitchell.

Letters received at Plymouth from the Pacific state that the screw steam-frigate Bacchante, 39, Capt. Donald M. L. Mackenzie, was at Callao on the 13th of January, and would leave about the 20th for Panama, where Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Maitland, K.C.B., the retiring Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific, would land, and cross the Isthmus for the purpose of returning to England. The screw steam-corvette Charybdis, 21, Capt. the Hon. George D. Keane, was also at Callao, but was to leave about the 30th of January for the rendezvous, Valparaiso, where she would wait the arrival of the newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief, Rear-Admiral John Kingcombe, who left Plymouth in his flagship, the screw steam-frigate Sutlej, 35, Capt. Matthew Connolly, on the 11th of Dec.

The Royal Engineers who left England in the early part of 1857 for the purpose of making the Ordnance survey of the Cape Colony, have arrived at head-quarters, Chatham, under the command of Lieut. F. Bailey. They have spent upwards of five years in the prosecution of the work. During their passage to England the surveying party were shipwrecked, and lost the whole of their valuable surveying instruments, and what were of still greater value, the original plans of the survey. Fortunately, however, they succeeded in saving the duplicate copies which they had made before leaving the Cape, and these will be immediately published, their value being enhanced by the fact of their being the only complete survey of that important colony yet made.

The 20th company of Royal Engineers, under the command of Capt. C. E. Sim, which recently arrived at Chatham Garrison from Western Australia, after an absence from England of several years, is ordered to be raised to its proper strength from the companies at head-quarters, the numbers having been very much thinned from the length of time the company was away. The number of men belonging to the company who are married being considerably in excess of the regulations, an order has been received for their transfer to the other depot companies. Since the 20th company has arrived from Australia it has been put through a course of study in the various schools connected with the Royal Engineer Establishment.

The navy estimates for the year 1863 64 have been published. It appears that the Government is able to reduce the expenditure by more than a million (£1,058,273) without injury to the effective service. The number of seamen is 39,000, against 40,000 last year; of boys, 9,000, as last year; of coast guards, 9,000, being 1,150 more than last year; of marines, 18,000. The Naval Coast Volunteers are taken at 8,000, and the Royal Naval Reserve at 16,000—making, with the men, boys, and marines, a total of 100,000; exactly as in the year 1804.

We (*Army and Navy Gazette*) hear it is probable that a 5th West India Regiment will be formed out of the Gold Coast Corps, the establishment of the officers being completed from the St. Helena Regiment, which is to be disbanded, the island being garrisoned by a wing of one of the regiments at the Cape. It is now found necessary to have two native regiments for the duty of the West Coast of Africa, and by the new arrangements there will be three more available for reliefs.

In the House, in answer to Sir F. Smith, Lord C. Paget said it was the intention of the Admiralty to appoint Mr. Reed the Chief Constructor of the Navy.

A return has been issued, showing the number of officers who, within the last seven years, have been permitted to sell their commissions for commuted or other sums without having either purchased or completed twenty years' service, with the name and rank of each of them. It appears that the total numbers in the period stated were 19 lieutenant-colonels, 36 majors, 515 captains, 504 lieutenants, 14 cornets, and 57 ensigns.

The army estimates include charges amounting to £3,620,256 for military purposes in the colonies, exclusive of the cost of arms, accoutrements, and barrack, hospital, and other stores to be supplied from this country. But rather more than a fourth of this charge is incurred in respect of the Mediterranean and other stations not properly colonies. The year's expense in respect of Canada is estimated at £702,115, and in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, £180,695; the West Indies, £291,525; New Zealand, £347,269; China and Hong Kong, £334,789; West Coast of Africa, £77,438; Labuan, £4,500; Western Australia, £29,368. From all these colonies no repayment is expected. The cost for the Cape of Good Hope is put at £290,384, and Natal £50,693, but they will contribute £13,500 in aid of the extra allowances of the troops. For New South Wales and Queensland the charge is £28,140; for Victoria, £24,767; for Tasmania, £30,214; and for South Australia, £6,829 New South Wales and Victoria pay the expense of one battery of garrison artillery, and these Australian colonies pay special allowances to the troops, but the amount of these is at present under discussion; New South Wales and South Australia also defray the cost of barrack buildings. The charge for the Mauritius is £150,995, and for Ceylon £89,534, but the former contributes £10,000, and the latter £24,090, and both make allowance to the officers, Ceylon also bearing its commissariat charges and expense of barrack buildings.

A Parliamentary return has been issued, setting forth the number of men flogged in the army and militia of Great Britain and Ireland in the year 1861. There was no case in the militia. In the army 168 soldiers were flogged, 8,200 lashes being in all inflicted. The sentence in almost every case was fifty lashes. In the Scots Fusilier Guards, Portman-street barracks, a man who was sentenced to fifty lashes for insubordination received only fourteen, and there are two or three cases of men on whom a similar sentence was passed, receiving twenty-five or forty lashes. Twenty of the Royal Artillery were flogged, nine of the 60th, eight of the Military Train, seven of the 32nd, six of the 36th. Desertions, making away with necessaries, and insubordination are mostly the offences.

In addition to the Formidable, 84, the Cumberland, 70, and the Leander, 51, ordered to proceed to the Nore on the 5th of March, to form the squadron under orders of Vice-Admiral Johnstone, K.C.B, that will salute the Princess Alexandra on her arrival at the entrance to the Thames in the Danish frigate Slesvig, it was stated at Chatham that the Channel squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral Smart, K.H., will be sent home from Lisbon and stationed at the Nore, in order to make the reception of the Princess as imposing as possible. The Channel squadron consists of the Revenge, 78, 800-horse power, Captain C. Fellowes, flagship of Rear-Admiral of the Red, R. Smart, K.H.,; the Warrior, 40, 1,250-horse power, Captain the Hon. A. A. Cochrane; the Black Prince, 40, 1,250-horse power, Captain J. F. B. Wainwright; the Defence, 16, 600-horse power, Captain A. Phillimore; and the Resistance, 16, 600-horse power, Captain W. C. Chamberlain. Although no positive orders to that effect have been received at Chatham, it is probable that the Wellesley, 72, the training ship for supplying seamen to the various vessels of war at the eastern ports, will also proceed from Chatham to the Nore to form one of the squadron of honour on the occasion.

The Racoon, 21, 400-horse power, Captain the Count Victor Gleichen (Prince Hohenlohe), remains in the Medway, where she is moored off the west shore, receiving the remainder of her supplies, stores, &c. According to orders received at Chatham last week, she proceeds round to the Thames for the purpose of shipping her provisions at Deptford. It is probable that the illness of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred will change intentions regarding the departure and course of this vessel.

The army estimates for the year have been issued. The reduction on the estimates of last year amounted, as in the case of the navy, to a trifle over a million, making, as far as yet appears, a reduction of two millions on the year's expenses. The reduction is on the effective service, the non-effective service showing a slight increase. The estimates for the volunteer force are £200,000 above those of last year, preliminary, we presume, to the adoption of the suggestions contained in the report of the Royal Commissioners.

The annual return, made up on the 1st of February, shows that the present month finds the Royal navy comprising 522 steams ships afloat and 103 effective sailing ships, and there are forty-four steam ships building, but the building of nearly all, except the armour-plated, has been suspended. The list of armour-plated ships is as follows:—Two second-rate iron ships afloat, and four building; three third-rate ships afloat, and one building; three third-rate wood ships afloat, and three building; one third-rate iron turret-ship building; one third-rate wood turret-ship converting; one sixth-rate wood corvette building; two sloops, wood, building; three iron floating batteries afloat; four wood floating batteries afloat. The general total of ships afloat and building is twenty-one less than in February, 1862, when there were three more steam ships afloat, eleven more building, and seven more sailing ships afloat.

Captain Allan Young, the Arctic voyager, who is about to serve under Captain Sherard Osborn, in the Chinese-Anglo fleet, is at present at Southampton, for the purpose of inspecting the fitness, preliminary to the purchase, of Mr. Anderson's yacht Thule, for the Chinese-Anglo squadron now fitting out in this country.

AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.

From the papers recently read before Parliament on "Affairs in Japan," we take two or three extracts. Here is a passage from Mr. (now Sir) Rutherford Alcock's last communication, before his departure for England, to the Japanese Ministers for Foreign Affairs:—

"Foreign Powers must feel that had the Government of the Tycoon been really and earnestly desirous to give honest execution to those treaties, rather than to conciliate factious enmities, it would have found means of securing not only the foreign representatives resident in the capital, but every foreigner in the country, from injurious treatment at the hands of its own officials at all events, if they could do nothing more. To fail in this, whether from want of effort or of power, unavoidably tends to destroy all confidence.

"It is under these circumstances that the Tycoon addresses the treaty Powers, requesting them to cede important rights guaranteed by solemn contracts quite recently entered into. Can your excellencies wonder if, with this experience of the past, and without the slightest guarantee for the future, there can be little disposition to make concessions?

With regard to the murder of Mr. Richardson, and the meeting of the merchants in Yokuhama on the 15th of September, Colonel Neale writes to Earl Russell:—

"Having been one of the first to become aware of the distressing circumstances which had occurred, my first step was to direct the escort attached to this Legation to mount and be in readiness to act as they might be required. I next immediately ascertained from the explicit evidence of an American subject, who had that moment ridden over from Kanagawa, that the wounded gentlemen of the party attacked were within the United States' Consulate at that place, and attended by a medical officer attached to the American mission.

"My informant further stated that the other gentleman who had been wounded was dead, and lying on the road in the vicinity of Kanagawa, but beyond it. The lady, Mrs. Borrodaile, who was with the party, had already happily escaped, and I had conducted her myself to her residence in this place.

"Being thus in possession of these facts, I at once abandoned all thoughts of sending the escort, composed of seven or eight men, along the tokaido, or high road, where they would run the gauntlet through hundreds of armed men that covered the high road, fresh from the outrage and murder they had just perpetrated. The officer commanding the escort, Lieutenant Applin, was moreover absent, and there was no one to aid or to rescue had he been present. The water communication with Kanagawa was speedy

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and safe, and I immediately communicated with Her Majesty's ship *Centaur*, and requested that an armed cutter should be dispatched to Kanagawa, to bring over from the United States' Consulate the wounded gentlemen, and the body of Mr. Richardson. This was at once done, when I returned to the escort, who, I found, greatly to my surprise, had left. Upon inquiry I learnt that Captain Vyse, Her Majesty's Consul, who was not in Yokuhama at the preceding stage of these proceedings, had, upon his arrival, taken the escort with him by the high road to Kanagawa. Lieut. Applin now arrived, when I informed him that his escort had gone without necessity and without authority. Lieutenant Applin said he would follow them, and see that all was right.

"The preceding apparently unimportant circumstances I have been constrained to lay before your lordship, as the press here, which may find echo elsewhere, imputes blame to me for objecting to the disappearance of my escort, upon a dangerous and unnecessary errand.

"The settlement of Yokuhama, as far as the Japanese are concerned, remained thoroughly tranquil and undisturbed. The British, and a few other members of the foreign community, however, thought it essential and expedient to hold a midnight meeting, at which resolutions were passed to the effect that a deputation be appointed to wait upon the various civil and naval authorities, with the view of inducing them to immediate action—that is to say, to send out an armed force from Her Majesty's ships, and from the other ships of war in harbour, for the purpose of attacking the *cortege* of the high Japanese personage, consisting of between 500 and 600 men, and of seizing the person of that personage himself. I was visited by this deputation at three o'clock in the morning, when they informed me that they had waited upon Admiral Kuper, who had arrived in Her Majesty's ship *Euryalus* a few hours before from Hong Kong, and that he had consented to attend a meeting at the residence of the French Minister, at six o'clock that morning, for the purpose of discussing the propriety of adopting the measures suggested.

"They further said they had already called, with a like view and with like results, upon the senior French naval officer and other officials. I promised to attend at the appointed hour.

"I went, accordingly, to the residence of the French Minister, when we were joined by Admiral Kuper with Captain Joslin, and other British, French, and Dutch naval officers, as well as by the several Consuls.

"The resolutions of the committee, expressing the object they had in view, a copy of which I have the honour to inclose, were read; and my colleague of France requested me first to express my opinion respecting the suggestions contained in the resolutions, stating that he considered himself as only in the same position as the others who had been invited to attend.

"I then, without any hesitation, stated my opinion, which was as follows:—

"'It is my decided opinion that the coercive measures proposed to be adopted in the resolutions of the community are not only utterly impracticable, but if they could, with any chance of success, be carried into effect, I deem that to enter upon actual armed conflict with several hundreds of armed Japanese, who are passing along the high road, and to seize the person of their chief, would be tantamount to a sudden commencement of hostilities with the Government of Japan, with whom I had not had even time to communicate respecting the event which has only a few hours since occurred. Such a premature measure, I added, would be altogether unjustifiable, fraught with all the evils and consequences of actual war, the stoppage of trade, and result, probably, by involuntarily engaging Her Majesty's Government in a course of action which it had not contemplated. And I further added, however distressing the outrage which had thus unhappily been added to those which had preceded it, I must bear in mind, and the community must bear in mind, apart from all private considerations, that, in a national point of view, the premeditated attacks, accompanied with bloodshed and murder, which took place within the precincts of Her Majesty's Legation at Yeddo, and directed against the life on two occasions in one year, of Her Majesty's representative, still more loudly called for reparation.

"'I awaited the instructions of Her Majesty's Government, whose hands I have not hampered by premature acts of reprisal or violence towards the Japanese authorities, and I see no good or rational reason why I should pursue a contrary course on the present occasion.'

"With respect to the second resolution, I said I was prepared and intended immediately to enter into urgent communication with the Japanes Government, for the purpose of urging upon them the necessity of immediately multiplying the guards upon the high road, and all other place within the limits assigned by Treaties to foreigners around Yokuhama and Kanagawa, so as to avert the chance of any recurrence of the misfortune which has just occurred.

"My colleague of France then left the room, and returned with a paper upon which he said he had already written his opinion, and which, when read, coincided in every material respect with my own."

In forwarding to the Foreign Secretary the documents transmitted to him by Consul Vyse, containing the minutes of the meeting held by the merchants at Mr. Clarke's residence, Captain Vyse occupying the chair, Colonel Neale says, under date September 21:—

"Press of time renders it impossible for me, by this occasion, to draw your Lordship's attention to the erroneous statements with which these documents abound, and the facts which have been suppressed in all which relates to my own course of action, as I have had the honour circumstantially to report them by this mail."

SALT TRADE WITH CHINA.

The following are the chief reasons urged by a deputation which waited on Earl Russell on the 11th inst. for the admission of salt into China:—"During the first China war, in 1859, the Salt Chamber memorialised the Foreign-office to obtain the admission of English salt into China. Instructions were sent to Lord Elgin, but arrived too late; the war was over, and a treaty concluded. An interview was sought with the Hon. Mr. Bruce, Minister appointed to Peking, and the subject brought fully under his notice before he left England. When Lord Elgin returned from China a deputation from the Chamber had an interview with his lordship, who then stated that it was a question of revenue, and that if we could satisfy the Chinese Government that they would not suffer in this way it might be more feasible. Her Majesty's Government promised renewed representations to China on the subject. The war was renewed, Lord Elgin returned to China, and concluded a treaty in which a clause was allowed making the admission of salt prohibitory, to the great surprise of the Salt Chamber. Renewed application to the Foreign-office, who promised to urge the British Minister in China on the subject. Interview with Mr. Lay, at Lord Elgin's suggestion, also with Mr. Parkes. The former thought it might be practicable to induce the Chinese Government to make a trial with one province, under some arrangements with the English representatives that would prevent any detriment to the revenue. Nothing has yet been done in this way, and Mr. Lay is returning to China. In 1844 not a ton of English salt was imported into India; in 1862 Calcutta alone 200,000 tons. The salt trade is much dependent on foreign consumption. The Southern States of America have hitherto taken one-fourth of the production, and the trade is much depressed from the failure of this source. The salt trade employs a large quantity of tonnage, and the vessels going to China are much in want of outward cargo. The privilege of exporting this article to China would be a great boon to shipping. The consumption of salt in China is believed to be enormous. Smuggling exists to a large extent; but it does not appear that an importation of foreign salt would interfere with any vested interests, or that the Chinese have any prejudices that way. It is, as Lord Elgin justly said, a question of revenue, and the only explanation the Chamber has received of Lord Elgin allowing salt to be a prohibited article under the treaty is, that without this clause it might have led to a smuggling trade up the rivers, for which the British Government might be held responsible, or involve its representatives in questions with the Chinese Government. The Chamber has no desire to cause disputes with the Chinese Government; they believe that both the Chinese Government and people would be benefited by the admission of English salt; and that under such an arrangement as that suggested to Mr. Lay, the Chinese revenue would be fully protected. It is a revenue question, as stated by Lord Elgin, and the example of Calcutta is an encouragement in this respect. It only requires bonded stores, whence the salt can be delivered on payment of the Chinese duty, more easily and efficiently collected than under the present Chinese system. In every respect, as regards the salt manufacture in this country—the shipping interest, which suffers from the want of outward cargo, and promoting commercial intercourse with the Chinese, the admission of salt is an object of great importance, which it should be strongly impressed on the English authorities of China to obtain."

COTTON IN EGYPT.—Advices from Alexandria state that the crop of cotton in Egypt promises to be most abundant this year. 'There will not be less than 180,000 bales for export, the quantity last year having been only 105,000.

The *Gazette* of Feb. 13 furnishes sketches, provided by the Admiralty, of a series of flags which the Emperor of China has been pleased to establish for the European naval forces.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

CITY, THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

SILK.—The circular of Messrs. Waithman, Jacomb, and Hoggs states:—The silk market has been more quiet during the past fortnight, but prices on the whole have been well maintained. In Japan there has been much less eagerness to do business, and some sales have been effected at a trifling reduction; still any apparent decline in prices is more to be attributable to a falling off in quality than anything else. Deliveries, 1st to the 25th inclusive—China, 4,831; Japan, 1,484 bales; total, 6,315.

A meeting of merchants, dealers, brokers, and others interested in the tea duties, is to be held in the Commercial Sale Rooms, Mincing-lane, on the 27th inst., when Mr. T. Baring, M.P., Mr. R. W. Crawford, M.P., Mr. Western Wood, M.P., and Mr. George Moffatt, M.P., have promised to attend. Mr. Samuel Gregson, M.P., will preside. The draft resolutions to be proposed are as follows:—

"1. That in the opinion of this meeting the present duty on tea of 1s. 5d. per lb. upon an average bond price of about 1s. 5d., or 100 per cent. on the gross market value, is an oppressive import duty, interfering with the extension of our commerce with China, and also with the consumption and daily comforts of the community.

"2. That in the opinion of this meeting the present state of the public revenue justifies a strong appeal being made to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for an immediate reduction of the duty on tea, more especially as 5d. per lb. of the present scale has for the last six years been acknowledged as a war tax, and to be withdrawn when an opportunity should offer.

"3. That the ample stock of tea now in the United Kingdom, together with very large exports from China afloat to this country, makes the present a most favourable time for such reduction of duty.

"4. That the duty, both with reference to the maintenance of the revenue and as a certain stimulus to increased consumption, should at once be reduced to 1s. per lb., as recommended by the committee of the House of Commons in 1847, in preference to a graduated scale, which disturbs the arrangements of the trade, and would not reach the mass of the people, who, in poor localities, make their purchase by the ounce.

"5. That the following memorial, embodying the views of this meeting, be now signed and presented by the chairman to the Chancellor of the Exchequer."

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN THE TABLE.—Feb. 23, at Texel, from Batavia, Anna; at Brouwershaven, from Pasaroeang, Metis; 25, at London, from Colombo and Tuticorin, Janet, Cowan; 26, at Deal, from Foo-chow-Foo, Sunda; 25, Off Portland, from Java, Mary Glover.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 21, from Cardiff for Hong Kong, John Nicholson; 23, for Singapore, Northwind; 24, from Liverpool for Singapore, Earl of Shaftesbury; 25, from London for Cardiff and Philippine Islands, Henry Darling.

LAID ON.—At London for Shanghai, Clarendon. For Colombo, Charlotte Ann.

At ST. HELENA.—Dec. 31, from Hong Kong, Eveline, Bell.

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Monetary and Commercial.

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CITY, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25.

The directors of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China have declared a dividend of five per cent., free of Income-tax, for the half-year ended the 31st December last.

The Agra and United Service Bank has declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended the 31st of December last, with a bonus of £1 per share.

Three more ships belonging to the late Duncan Dunbar have been publicly sold at Lloyd's Captains'-room. The sale, which was ordered by the executors of the deceased, drew together a large attendance of shipowners and merchants. The result was as follows:—The *Dunphaille Castle*, described as 720 tons N.M., nearly a new ship, built at Sunderland in 1861, of teak, and classed A 1 for 13 years, fetched £13,450; Mr. John Allan, of Leadenhall-street, was the purchaser. The ship *Maida*, a clipper-built barque, 519 tons, built at Moulmein in 1857, and classed 13 years A 1, sold for £5,300, to Messrs. Ogleby and Moore, of the City. The third ship, the *David Malcolm*, 500 tons, launched in 1837, realised £2,810.

A deputation from the Salt Chamber of Commerce, consisting of Mr. Blackwell, chairman; Mr. Corbett, deputy chairman; Mr. Falk, and Mr. Hadfield, had interviews with Mr. Milner Gibson at the Board of Trade, and Earl Russell at the Foreign-office, on the subject of the admission of English salt into France and into China. The deputation was accompanied by Mr. Laird, M.P., Sir John Pakington, Bart., M.P., and Mr. Greenall, M.P.

The advices from America disclose some remarkable proceedings of the Washington Cabinet with regard to the republic of New Grenada and the Isthmus of Panama. The relations with that republic have not been on a satisfactory footing since the outrage committed on its independence last year by the transmission of Federal troops across its territory, and it now appears that, although General Mosquera has been *de facto* President of the country for nearly two years, and has brought it to a state of order and prospective prosperity, the Washington Government have within the past few months, in the face of all their protestations to Europe of the iniquity that would characterise any foreign intervention in their own domestic affairs, been actively engaged in endeavouring to induce the European Powers to sanction an intervention against the existing authorities in New Grenada in favour of the discarded President, General Ospina. The pretext on which the interference was suggested was the desirableness of preserving the safety and tranquillity of the Isthmus transit against all revolutionary movements; and the plan proposed was to send 300 United States' cavalry for that purpose, ostensibly in accordance with the terms of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, but really, as it would seem, to discourage and threaten the "revolutionary chief," General Mosquera, whose overthrow would have turned the Republic back to its old position of impotence and anarchy. Reviewing the entire correspondence, the *New York Evening Post* observes:—

"The French Minister rejected the proposition of Mr. Seward as promptly as did Earl Russell, and it is only wonderful that they did not take advantage of his conduct to turn the tables upon him, by asking him how he could now object to intervention on the part of France and England when their interests were so seriously affected, when he was ready to intervene in the affairs of New Grenada without any real reason whatever, when no treaty required any intervention, and, if it did, the event had not occurred by which it might be excused or palliated? If the French and English Ministers had chosen to take advantage of us, they might have done so, and put forth this precedent as authority. They might have easily sent a small force to join our own, taken possession of the Isthmus, and made use of the act to justify an immediate and even armed intervention in our affairs. What the people and Government of New Grenada will think when they come to read this correspondence—what this sister republic, having a trade with us of $5,000,000 per annum, that has granted an American railroad company one of the greatest franchises of the times, and that constantly seeks our friendship and alliance, will think—what President Mosquera will think of us when he learns that our Secretary of State was ready, without cause, and on the request of an unfaithful and discarded foreign Minister, to intervene with an armed force in the domestic affairs of Colombia, at the very time he was using all his eloquence and energy to prevent intervention on the part of England and France, remains to be seen."

The ratifications of a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States and the Republic of Liberia were exchanged in London by Mr. Adams, the American Minister, and Mr. Ralston, the Consul-General for Liberia. This is the first treaty and recognition of complete equality between the two countries. England recognised the Republic, and entered into a treaty fourteen years ago, and has since been followed by most of the other Powers, but the Washington Government have until now always held aloof from a step of this nature with a coloured community.

The following statement of the Confederate finances appeared in the *Daily News*, which, it must be remembered, is a Federal advocate:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—We hear a great deal of the Federal finances, but rarely have any officially statement from the Confederates. By the last mail a copy was received of the financial statement presented to the Confederate Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, which perhaps you may consider sufficiently interesting to reproduce. I enclose an analysis turned into sterling, and put in a distinct form.

It will be seen that at a moment when the currency is already at 60 per cent. discount, the Government are in immediate want of no less than £71,000,000, and with no resource but a further issue of notes.

To meet the emergency a very extraordinary measure is proposed. Experience has proved that the amount of notes which can be cancelled by voluntary conversion into bonds is very small, partly because there is a natural distrust of the stability or solvency of the Confederate Government, but chiefly because the holders of currency cannot afford to invest it. They want it for everyday transactions, and have not the means to turn the money in hand into stocks, however good or profitable these might be.

Under these circumstances the Secretary recommends that the conversion shall be compulsory. All notes issued prior to the 1st of December, 1862, must be brought in and converted into bonds before a certain date, after which they will cease to be currency, and become useless to the holders. When they are thus withdrawn, it is hoped that the new issue of 70 millions will float without further depreciating the value of the currency.

This amounts to a forced loan of the whole amount of currency now out. If practicable, it would be in the highest degree unjust, but it is impossible, or possible only by the utter destruction of the value of Confederate Government securities and notes.

In proportion to the relative population of the two sections of the American States, it would seem that the embarrassments of the Confederates are greater than those of the Federals. In fact the Confederate finances appear by this statement to be in a desperate condition.—I am, &c.,
Feb. 16. J.

CONFEDERATE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Presented Jan. 10, 1863, to Confederate Congress at Richmond, by the Secretary of the Treasury.

RECEIPTS FROM FEB. 19 TO DEC. 31, 1862.

Customs and miscellaneous	£1,368,000	
War tax	3,333,000	
		£4,701,000
Loans on call	£11,948,000	
	9,062,000	
		21,010,000
Interest bearing notes issued	£22,748,000	
Circulation issued (Treasury notes)	43,111,000	
		65,859,000
		£91,570,000

EXPENDITURE FROM FEB. 19 TO DEC. 31, 1862.

Debt owing on 19th Feb. on former account	£5,287,500	
War debt	68,202,500	
Navy	4,112,000	
Miscellaneous, civil service, &c.	2,734,500	
Interest on Bonds and redemption of old Treasury notes	8,345,000	
		88,681,500
Balance in Treasury (notes not issued and coin)		£2,888,500

ESTIMATE FOR HALF YEAR TO 1ST JULY, 1863.

EXPENDITURE.

Appropriations voted, but not yet paid (1862)	£16,376,000	
War Department, half-year	43,595,500	
Navy	3,389,500	
Miscellaneous and Civil Service	6,113,500	
	£74,474,500	
Deduct balance in hand	2,888,500	
Total to be provided before 1st July		£71,586,000

DEBT ON 31ST DEC., 1862.

Bonds and Stocks	£29,095,000	
Notes issued bearing interest	£26,478,000	82,126,000
Currency	£5,648,000	
		£111,221,000

NOTE.—The amounts are stated in round numbers at five dollars to the pound sterling.

The actual value in December, as stated in the intercepted despatches, was 5 cents currency to the 1d. sterling, equivalent to a premium of rather more than 150 per cent. on gold; and the paper dollar therefore was worth rather under 40 cents, or 60 per cent. discount.

The committee of Lloyd's have determined to close that establishment on the day of the marriage of the Prince of Wales, the 10th of March, and it is fully anticipated that the Stock Exchange, the Baltic, and Jerusalem Coffee Houses, and other places of commercial resort, will follow the same course.

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It is expected that the budget will not be introduced until after Easter. Probably about the 17th of April may be about the date. Anticipations regarding reductions in the tea and sugar duties are becoming less sanguine, but after the evidence lately brought forward, it is difficult to believe that Mr. Gladstone can intend any longer to maintain the form of protection involved in the differential rates on sugar. The motion placed upon the notice paper in the House of Commons for a general alteration of these duties has taken the trade entirely by surprise, and the terms in which it is stated are so vague, that the parties interested have been unable to arrive at any clear conclusion as to its probable effect. Their uncertainty has been prolonged by the absence of Mr. Gladstone from his official post, owing to the death of his brother.

The biddings for £400,000 in bills on India took place at the Bank of England, the amounts apportioned being £236,800 to Calcutta, £160,000 to Bombay, and £3,200 to Madras. The declared *minimum* in each case was the same as on the last occasion, 1s. 11¾d. per rupee on Calcutta, and 2s. on Bombay and Madras, and the applications within the limits were for about £1,070,000. Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 11¾d. will receive about 53 per cent., on Bombay at 2s. about 19 per cent., and on Madras at 2s. in full.

The report of the Southampton Dock Company, to be presented at the half-yearly meeting on the 25th inst., states the available balance at £10,636, out of which a dividend is recommended at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, leaving £2,528 to be carried forward.

An amalgamation has been made of the London banking firm of Messrs. Heywood, Kennards, and Co., with the joint-stock "Bank of Manchester." The arrangement will date retrospectively, to the 1st of January last, and the London business will continue without the slightest change, except of a formal character. The Bank of Manchester was established in 1828, and was the first that had the courage to enrol itself under the Limited Liability Act—a step which was attended by an accession of business, and which caused a number of the leading and most prudent persons in Manchester to become shareholders and to join the direction who would rightly have refused to connect themselves with any joint-stock bank whatever on the old system. The capital of the Bank of Manchester consists of 56,731 shares, of £10 each, on which £4 has been paid, making a total of 226,924; and Messrs. Heywood, Kennards, and Co. are to supply in their private capacity a similar amount, so that the shareholdings in London and Manchester will be equal. At present the Board of the Bank of Manchester consists of twelve directors. The number will be increased to eighteen, and Mr. J. P. Heywood is to be chairman and Mr. Coleridge Kennard managing director. At the last meeting of the Bank of Manchester the dividend declared was at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and the reserve fund was stated at £45,638. A week ago the shares were at 3½ prem., and they have since advanced to 4½ to 5.

The report of the Oriental and General Marine Insurance Company will be found in another column. The accounts show that after having paid all the preliminary expenses incurred in the formation, as also all charges, salaries, expenses, &c., together with claims for losses, averages, and returns, adjusted to the 31st December last, there remains a surplus of £48,216. The directors recommend that £3,039 be applied to the payment of interest at the rate of 5 per cent. upon the paid-up capital of the company, and that the remainder be carried forward in the usual course. It will be seen that the directors have appointed agents in India and China for the adjustment of claims, and policies are now granted payable there. The agents in Singapore are Messrs. Cumming, Beaver and Co., and Messrs. Johnson and Co., of Hong Kong and Shanghai. The business of this office has been conducted with great prudence and success, and the appointment of Mr. Secretan as the underwriter has been attended with the satisfactory results we anticipated.

Telegrams have reached Lloyd's, from their agent at Alexandria, communicating the loss of another steamer belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company, called the *Burmah*, 777 gross tonnage, which appears to have taken place on the 21st of last month, on the coast of Pulicat, to the north of Madras. The telegram states that she left Madras on the previous day for Negapatam, with passengers and a general cargo, and her going ashore at the place mentioned is attributed to a strong current setting in towards the coast. The spot where the ship is said to lie is a considerable distance to the northward of that where the *Jason* steamer was wrecked only a few weeks ago. The *Burmah* was an iron built steamer, 229 feet long, 29 feet beam, and 26 feet in depth in the hold. Her engines were of 160-horse power. She was built at Greenock in 1858, under special survey, and was classed in Lloyd's Register as A 1 for 12 years. The *Bussorah*, which foundered a short time since off the Isle of Islay, on her way to Bombay from Greenock, as reported in our last, belonged to the same company. The *Burmah* is reported to be fully insured at Lloyd's.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Bank of Egypt, the report, which was adopted, showed that the net profits for the half-year amounted to £10,157, which, added to £5,255 balance brought forward from the previous half-year, made £15,413 available for appropriation; £2,000 balance of preliminary expenses was written off, and a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum was declared, free of Income-tax, payable on the 25th inst. This left £4,663 to be carried forward.

The bar silver brought by the West India packet has been sold for India at 61¼d. per oz., showing no alteration from the price obtained for the last arrival. Transactions to some extent have, however, been effected in the interval at a fraction higher. Some Mexican dollars which arrived by the *Gipsy Queen*, from Matamoras, have been disposed of at 65½d. per oz. for shipment to China by the steamer just sailed.

The following is from the *New York Times*:—

"Among the arrivals at San Francisco was a ship from Shanghai, bringing as cargo 700 bales of cotton goods (drills and sheetings) from China. Considering the enormous prices of cotton goods in this country, this is not at all wonderful. Cotton can be raised in China cheaper than in any other part of the world, except the Southern States, owing to the great abundance and low price of labour; and from the same cause, it can be manufactured cheaper there than anywhere else, except in Europe and this country, where there is labour-saving machinery. Still, China has never produced enough for her own use, and has imported largely from the East Indies. But the temptation of the high prices ruling here is too much for the Celestials. When John Chinaman learns that cotton in New York sells at 90 cents per lb., he will ship every ounce of it he can find or raise, and, if necessary, go naked himself. If cotton goods keep up at their present price for any length of time, we should not wonder to see all New York during the coming summer dressed in nankeens. Nothing could be better for the warm weather, or more economical for the hard times. California will find this a fine beginning for that immense Oriental trade she so much covets, and is bound some day to enjoy."

The chief Customs' duties produced the following sums in the year 1862:—The duty on sugar, £6,641,231; the duty on tobacco, £5,714,448; on tea, £5,582,793; on foreign and colonial spirits, £2,622,728; on wine, £1,123,605; on corn, £962,482.

The *Mary Lee*, from Hong Kong, has arrived at Liverpool with a full cargo of cotton from China, the first full cargo which has ever reached Liverpool from Hong Kong.

A further portion of the plant and stock for the Singapore Gas Works is engaged to go out in the *Benvoirloch*, and a number of skilled mechanics will proceed by an early mail.

Gold at New York had risen to 155¾ and 156¼. Provisions steady; flour, 10c. to 15c. better. Cotton 91c. per pound.

The final arrangements for the proposed loan of £3,000,000, on the security of cotton, have been made between Messrs. Erlanger and Co., of Paris and Frankfort, and the Confederate Government, with the consent of Congress, and the particulars will probably be issued in a day or two.

The Board of Trade Returns for the month and twelve months ended December 31st, 1862, have been issued. The total declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce, &c., in 1862, as compared with the two previous years is as follows:—For the year 1860, £135,891,227; for 1861, £125,102,814; for 1862, £124,137,812. There has thus been a noticeable decrease in the value of last year's exports as compared with 1861, and a still greater decrease as compared with 1860.

To CHINA.—Cotton Yarn: The value of the amount exported in 1862 was £183,963 against £307,238 in 1861, and £410,416 in 1860. Cotton Goods: The quantity exported in 1862, reached in value £1,265,668 in 1862 against £3,177,048 in 1861, and £3,157,359 in 1860. Lead: Value of exports in 1862, £208,196 against £122,788 in 1861, and £114,035 in 1860. Woollen and Worsted manufactures: Value of exports £26[illegible],467, in 1862, against £330,528 in 1861, and £400,627 in 1860. Worsted Stuffs: Value of exports £425,755 in 1862 against £350,155 in 1861, and £450,417 in 1860.

To PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—British and Irish produce and manufactures: Value of exports in 1862 £448,574, against £784,564 in 1861, and £674,235 in 1860.

To JAVA.—Cotton goods: Value of exports to Java in 1862 was £496,180, against £758,401 in 1861, and £1,061,372 in 1860.

To SINGAPORE.—Cotton goods: The value exported in December last was £34,408, exceeding considerably that of the export of December,

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1861, amounting to £5,182; but the value of the exports for the whole year fall short of 1861, £576,349 representing 1862, and £616,189 being the value of the exports for 1861.

To CEYLON.—Cotton goods: Value of exports for 1862 was £310,562, against £302,673 in 1861. The value of exported quantity up to Dec. last, included in the preceding amount, was £49,332, against £2,369 in the concluding month of 1861.

The amount of bullion by the P. and O. Company's steamer *Pera*, from Southampton on the 20th inst., was—In gold, to Alexandria, £4,500; to Ceylon, £2,101; to Madras, £1,309. In silver, to Calcutta, £30,000; to Hong Kong, £43,080; to Shanghai, £9,921; to Hobson's Bay. £400. Total—in gold, £7,910; in silver, £83,401.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service, Limited	50	97 to 99	...
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	21½ to 22	...
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	48 to 50	...
50	London Joint Stock	10	35 to 36	...
100	London and Westminster	20	77 to 78	...
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	56 to 58	...
50	Union of London	12	33½ to 34½	...
100	Hindustan, China, and Japan	10	2¼ to 1¾ dis.	...
25	Bank of Egypt	All	25¾ to 26¼	...
100	Bank of London	50	111 to 114	...
	MISCELLANEOUS			
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	3 to 4 xd.	...
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	71 to 73	
50	Do. New	30	13 to 15 pm.	
10	Labuan Coal Company	4	...	...
10	China and Japan Steam Company	5	...	...
2	Telegraph to India Company	2	¾ to ⅞ dis.	...
5	Bombay Gas	1	¼ d. to par.	...
10	E. I. Cotton Agency	3½	d. to par.	...
10	E. I. and London Shipping B.	All	3 to 6	...
20	E. I. Irrigation and Canal	2	¼d. to ½ pm.	...
2	Indian Carrying Company	1	...	...
20	Madras Irrigation and Canal	1	2¾ to 2¾ pm.	...
1	Oriental Gas	All	1¾ to 1¾	...
10	O. Inland Steam	All	7¾ to 8	...
100	West India Steam Company	60	56 to 58	...

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—Our market during the past fortnight has not been quite so active, but a moderate amount of business continues to be transacted, and prices, on the whole, have been fairly maintained. The arrivals continue on a very large scale, and have generally been readily saleable, the probability of a reduction of duty still influencing our market favourably. Dusty and broken leaf kinds of Congou have sold to some extent at about previous prices; the leafy kinds have sold about ½d. per lb. lower. Good Common is scarce, and is quoted 1s. 1d. to 1s. 1¼d. per lb. Flavory kinds of old import have sold ½d. per lb. dearer; also good Ho-Hows and Ning Chows. The medium Kaisow kinds, ranging from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d., per lb., have been rather difficult of sale, and prices somewhat irregular; but latterly they have been rather more in request. The demand for second-class Monings, Wopaks, and Honams has been steady at fully previous prices. Good Kaisows have not been so much in demand. Fine to finest Monings have only been in limited demand. Fine to finest Kaisows are still asked for. Tayshans have met with a fair inquiry at former rates. Fair to good Oolongs have been heavy and prices rule rather lower; fine to finest have been rather more wanted. Souchongs of all descriptions continue saleable at very full prices. There has been some business in Flowery Pekoes, but prices are rather low. Common Scented Capers show no change: fair to good and fine have been more saleable at a slight advance. Fair to good and fine Orange Pekoes of Canton make are saleable at former prices. Foo-chow kinds have been in full supply, and prices have given way 1d. to 1½d per lb. Uncoloured Japans are in demand at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. per lb. Assam and Cachar kinds find a ready sale at extreme prices. In Green Teas there is not much now to notice. Common to fair Young Hysons have been rather more saleable at former prices. Hysons continue in demand for export. Imperials and Gunpowders are also saleable at full prices, the fine Moyune kinds being scarce. Japan Young Hysons of old import remain almost unsaleable, the new seasons being better made, are taken rather more readily. Canton made Young Hysons and Gunpowders show no material alteration. The public sales comprised 17,527 packages, of which 4,358 packages were sold, including 2,577 packages offered without reserve.

SILK.—The report of this market will be found in our postscript in "Latest Intelligence."

SUGAR.—The firmness which characterised the market, has been followed by a slackening of the demand and somewhat easier prices. We now quote Siam and China, white 24s. to 29s.; brown and yellow 15s. 6d. to 23s. 6d.; Manila 19s. to 20s. 6d.; Muscovade 15s. to 16s. 6d.; Java from 26s. to 29s., according to quality. At auction 514 bags Bengal (Cossipore syrups), were bought in at 35s. 6d. to 36s. 6d. 491 bags low and middling yellow Penang sold at 34s. to 35s. 6d. Very little business has been transacted in refined sugar, but easier rates have been accepted.

COFFEE.—There is little activity in the market, but previous rates have been sustained; supplies scanty. Ceylon, Plantation, meets a fair inquiry, although transactions are necessarily limited by the small stock on hand; privately 150 casks have changed hands at 74s. to 74s. 6d.; native is firm at former prices, good ordinary, mixed to superior, 73s. to 75s. 6d.; fine picked, 78s.; superior garblings, 68s. to 69s. 6d. Our quotations are—Mocha, ungarbled, 60s. to 78s.; garbled, common to good, 80s. to 94s.; fine, 96s. to 103s.; Ceylon, native, good ordinary to fine, 72s. to 76s.; ordinary, 68s. to 71s.; Plantation, ordinary to fine ordinary, 73s. to 84s.; fine fine ordinary to middling, 84s. 6d. to 87s. 6d.; good middling to fine, 88s. to 94s.; Java, 67s. to 87s.; Singapore, ordinary and good ordinary, 58s. to 73s.; Sumatra and Padang, 57s. to 72s.; Madras and Tellicherry, 71. to 100s.

RICE.—Market quiet, but all descriptions are at about former rates. Transactions of a tolerably fair amount have taken place, namely, 30,000 bags, middling hard to good white Bengal, 11s. 6d. to 14s.; cargo sort and ordinary Ballam, 8s. to 8s. 3d.; fair to fine Rangoon, 10s. 3d. to 11s.; weavily Moulmein, 8s. 7½d.; and ordinary Nakrenzie, 8s. 6d. At auction, 4,252 bags Bengal were chiefly withdrawn, only about 1,500 bags Ballam finding buyers, common quality 8s. good 8s. 6d. to 9s.; 9,599 bags Rangoon were all bought in, weavily and low middling 8s. to 9s. Floating cargoes have attracted no attention.

PEPPER.—A firm tone pervades this market, and full prices have been obtained at auction. We quote Malabar at 3¾d. to 4¼d. per lb., Eastern, 3¾d. to 4d.; White, 5d. to 1s. 2d. per lb. At auction 778 bags Singapore Black, greyish to fair, brought 3¾d. to 3⅞d.; and 569 bags common to fair Batavia, 3¼d. to 3⅝d.; limited sales have also been made privately on similar terms. In auction, 464 bags Singapore White, middling quality, were sold at 5¼d., one lot bold 6¼d. per lb.

SAGO.—We quote this article at 16s. to 25s. per cwt. In public sale, 1,138 boxes were nearly all disposed of; extra large grain, 20s; good, 19s. to 19s. 6d.; bold medium, 18s. 6d. to 19s.; fine small medium, 20s. 6d. to 21s. 6d. Sago Flour: Transactions limited; prices range from 13s. 6d. to 14s. per cwt.

SPICES.—Cassia Lignea: Very flat; of 330 cases at auction, a few only sold at 98s. per cwt. for good second quality. Our quotations are 95s. to 100s. per cwt. Of Buds there is no supply and no business; quotations are 260s. to 280s. Cloves: Nothing doing in Penang. Zanzibar steady; 317 bags sold at auction at 3¾d. to 4d. per lb. middling to good. Retail lots of Zanzibar sold privately at 4d. per lb. Ginger: We quote Calicut and Cochin at £3. 5s. to £6. 10s., which is a decided advance. Of 54 cases at auction, a few sold at 70s. per cwt. for middling wormy; the common sorts of scraped are in request. Mace: No business of consequence. We quote first quality 1s. 8d. to 2s. 3d.; second quality, 9d. to 1s. 2d. Nutmegs: These have improved slightly. Of 78 cases Singapore, and 30 cases Penang, at auction, three-fourths sold at 2s. 11d. per lb. for fair bold, and 10d. to 1s. 5d. low small to medium. 73 boxes indirect limed sold at 1s. to 1s. 1d. We quote first quality, garbled, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.; second and third qualities, 11d. to 1s. 8d.; Cubebs: £5. 5s. to £5. 15s. Dull; 60 bags at auction all retired. Dragons' Blood: In reeds, £11 to £15 per cwt.; in lumps, £4 to £11 per cwt. Quiet; 27 cases at auction retired Galangal Root: 25s. to 30s. per cwt. Flat; 252 bags at auction retired. Musk: 1st quality, 23s. to 28s. per oz.; lowest qualities, 12s. to 21s. per oz. Nothing doing. Cinnamon: We quote first sorts 1s. 2d. to 2s. 1d. per lb.; second, 1s. to 1s. 9d.; third, 10d. to 1s. 4d.; fourth and Jungie, 8d. to 11d. Moderate business privately upon fully the currency of the recent sales. Ginger: Bengal, native, we quote at 45s. to 50s. We continue without any supply of Bengal. This market has continued dull, and of 6,925 bales brought to auction, little more than one-half found buyers. Fine qualities supported. Tapioca: 129 cases yellowish white Singapore, at auction, were realised at 1¼d., one lot 1¾d. per lb. Cardamons: Malabar is 5s. to 7s. 3d. per lb. Auctions confined to 5 cases Malabar, and one bag Madras retired; and 3 bags Ceylon sold at 4s. 11d. per lb. Privately, improved prices have been realised; 6s. 2d. obtained for Alleppy. Aloes: Steady, and of 13 cases Hepatic, at auction, half sold at £8. 15s. to £9. 15s. per cwt. for middling to fair.

HEMP.—This market has continued dull, and of 6,925 bales brought to auction, little more than one-half found buyers; fine qualities supported, and only a small proportion sold, medium 10s. to 15s., and ordinary 15s. to 20s. per ton cheaper; range, £18. 15s. to £27. 15s. for very low to fine; very little enquiry privately. Arrivals and sales for this day:—Of 1,724 bales at auction, the whole were retired, but large business has been done privately, including floating parcels. Sales for this day:—Auctions confined to 70 bales Kurrachee, sold at £28 to £28. 17s. 6d. per ton. We quote jute at £20 to £28; Manila, current quality, at £23 to £27; Sunn, £15 to £30.

SALTPETRE.—A steady demand has prevailed since our last report, and transactions of good extent have been concluded at prices in some instances again 6d. per cwt. higher. The total sales privately being 1,200 bags Bombay on the spot, the bulk 50 to 30 per cent. refraction, 33s. to 33s. 6d.; a few 21 per cent. 34s. 6d.; also 2,000 bags Bengal, 8¼ to 6¼ per cent. refraction, 37s. to 37s. 3d.; 5 to 3½ per cent., 37s. 6d. to 38s.; and 1,200 bags for arrival at 38s. to 39s., for 5 per cent. refraction, with allowances. The parcels or Bombay at auction have amounted to 2,857 bags, which have been taken off at and since as follows:—53½ to 27 per cent. refraction, 33s. to 34s.; 17¼ to 10¼ per cent., 35s. 6d. to 36s. 495 bags Bengal, and 100 barrels refined were withdrawn. Privately, about 1,200 bags Bengal have been sold, 13 to 11 per cent. refraction, 36s. 6d.; and 2¾ per cent., 37s. 9d. cash.

COTTON.—The market has been dull and drooping since Friday last, and prices at the close are ¼d. per lb. lower, the sales on the spot being only 2,300 bales, middling fair to fair Dhollera (Surat), 15½d. to 16¼d.; fully fair Broach, 16s. to 16¾d.; fully fair Western Madras, 15¼d. to 16d.; good fair Tinnivelli, 15¼d. to 15¾d.; and middling fair to good fair Bengal, 12¼d. to 12¾d.; while, for arrival, business has been restricted to 530 bales. We quote Madras at 1s. 1¾d. to 1s. 3¾d. per lb., Surat at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 7¾d. per lb.

TIN.—Banca and Straits have remained firm and generally active, prices advancing 30s. per ton in the fortnight; business large in both descriptions up to our higher quotations; sales also made for arrival in Straits. English Tin advanced, on the 24th inst., £4 per ton. We quote Banca £122 to £123. 10s. per ton; Straits, £121 to £122. 10s.

JAPAN WAX.—Of 670 cases offered at auction, only part were disposed of at 72s., the rest being withdrawn at 75s.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Oil of aniseed, 5s. 9d., dearer, and in good demand. Cajaputa, 2¼d. to 3d. Sapanwood, Beman, £5 to £8; Siam, £8 to £11; firm. Shells, mother-o'-pearl, Singapore, 125s. to 150s.; Manila, 80s. to 100s.; firm, but inactive. Soy, 2s. 5d. to our quotations. Star anniseeds, 105s. to 110s. Sticklac, Siam, 55s. to 80s.; very quiet at 68s. per cwt. for good. Teeth, elephants', 70 lbs. and

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upwards, £38 to £40; 40 lbs. to 60 lbs., £35 to £37; 20 lbs. to 40 lbs., £28 to £32; scrivelloes, £15 to £32; ball, £30 to £43. Terra japonica, cutch, Pegue, 24s. to 2 s. 6d., quiet, 123 bags, and 18 tons at auction. Gambier, 20s. 6d. to 22s. Tortoiseshell, fine quality, 22s. to 26s.; sorts, 14s. to 21s.; inferior, 10s. to 13s. Turmeric, 16s. to 30s. Vermilion, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d., nothing doing. Rattans, 2s. to 8s. 4d., nothing doing. Gum benjamin, Sumatra, 1st quality, £16 to £18; 2nd quality, £14 to £16; 3rd quality, £6 to £12; 4th quality, £1 to £5. Damer, 35s. to 52s. Gamboge, picked, £9 to £11; in sorts, £5 to £8, inactive. Guttapercha, 1s. 4d. to 2s. 6d., firm. India rubber, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5½d., firm, but not in demand. Bees' wax, bleached, £9 to £9. 10s.; unbleached, £7 to £8, quiet. Castor oil, 5d. to 6½d., firm. Cowries, fresh (with enamel), 30s. to 40s.; dead (no enamel), 22s. to 32s. Safflower, good to fine, £6. 10s. to £8; inferior to middling, £4 to £5. 10s. Cocoanut oil, Cochin, £51 to £54; Ceylon, £48 to £51; Sydney, £45 to £51. Gum ammoniacum, drop, 80s. to 122s.; block, 20s. to 60s. Animi, 1st size, £8. 10s. to £11; 2nd and 3rd size, £6 to £8; partially scraped, £2 to £6. Arabac, picked, 32s. to 57s.; sorts, 25s. to 35s. Assafœtida, drop, 100s. to 120s.; block, 25s. to 90s. Kino, £8 to £13. Myrrh, 1st quality, £9 to £11. 10s.; 2nd quality, £4 to £8. Olibanum, white, 65s. to 75s.; reddish, 45s. to 60s.; pickings, 8s. to 32s. Madder roots, 24s. to 27s. 6d., firm. Senna, 2½d. to 6d., firm; in very short supply. Linseed, 69s. to 72s., firm, with advancing prices. Rapeseed, 68s. to 76s.; Guzerat, 77s. to 80s., very scarce, and in much request. Horns, buffalo, 23s. to 45s.; tips, 23s. to 28s.; deer, 27s. to 55s. Nux vomica, 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £6. 10s. to £7. nail rods, £7. 5s.; hoops, £8. 10s. to £9; sheets, single, £9. 10s. to £9. 15s.; Staffordshire bars, £7. 15s. to £8; rails, £5. 15s. to £6.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £16.

COPPER.—Sheet and sheathing, £96 per ton; yellow metal, 8½d. per lb.

TIN.—119s. for block; 120s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, I.C. 28s. 6d. to 29s. per box.

LEAD, &c.—English pig, £21 to £21. 10s.: shot, patent, £23. 15s.; sheet, £21. 10s.; spelter, £18. 5s.; zinc, English sheet, £23. 10s.; quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

There is nothing of importance since our last price list, excepting an advance in English Tin of 4s. per cwt., and a little further improvement in Banca and Straits. In other Metals there is nothing to notice.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from Southampton during the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers (not including the present mail).

	Gold.	Silver
Shanghai	—	£69,451
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	300
Hong Kong	—	67,795
Amoy	—	—
Singapore	£650	25,045
Penang	—	750
Ceylon	£26,101	—

FROM MARSEILLES.

(BY THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.)

	Gold.	Silver
Shanghai	—	£4,876
Hong Kong	—	—
Singapore	£1240	44,283
Penang	—	—
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	—

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold (per ounce)	£3 17 9
Spanish Doubloons	3 16 0 to 3 17 0
United States Gold Coin	3 16 3½
Silver in Bars	0 5 1 to 2
Mexican Dollars	0 5 5 to 6
Carolus Dollars	0 5 6

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

The yarn market has been very flat, and we have scarcely had any business for any quarter. In some cases prices have been rather easier. There has been a trifling inquiry for some kinds of mule yarns for India, but the prices offered have been very low, and it has led to very little business. The dulness, in fact, almost amounts to a suspension of business. The total stock of cotton at Liverpool continues rather large compared with the present rate of demand. At the close of last week it was 415,000 bales, or equal to about twenty-six weeks' consumption at 16,000 bales per week. The quantity at sea (East Indian) was 182,000 bales, against 140,000 at the same time last year. Less than twenty weeks' supply was considered good when the production was fully equal to the whole consuming power of the country, and many of our spinners think the present stock should keep prices at Liverpool more in check. It is evident that consumers are buying very moderately at the present high rates, and many people think it is equally clear that with the heavy stocks of goods still on hand, the out-turn of the mills yet working is larger than will find its way into consumption at the present high range of prices. An illustration of the way in which dear calico is stimulating the trade in woollen fabrics (to say nothing of linen, silk, and mixed goods) has transpired in a local circumstance of some novelty. It has been long a custom (more peculiar to Lancashire and Yorkshire perhaps than to many other counties) to stuff beds with woollen flocks instead of feathers. In times when wool has been plentiful and cheap, it has no doubt occurred that wool of a very fair quality has been used for this purpose, and the fact referred to above is, that of late small dealers have been industriously engaged in hunting up woollen-flock beds, and either buying them from the owners, or giving a sum of money to be allowed to take out these flocks, and substitute for them cotton flocks, or some other material of less value.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Feb. 5	Hamburg	Manila	Louise	
— 9	Queenstown	Maulmain	Escort	Fuller.
— 9	Falmouth	Manila	Jupiter	
— 7	Off the Edystone	Do.	Norwood	Bristow.
— 7	Do.	Colombo	Avon	
— 6	Off St. Alban's Head	Samarang	Lewe van Nyenstein	
— 10	Liverpool	Manila	A. O. Swald	
— 11	Cowes	Macao	Palmerston	Peters.
— 11	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Palma	
— 11	Cowes	Batavia	Amalia Maria	Cedarberg.
Jan. 9	Off Plymouth	Do.	Alida serwaard	Scharhard.
— 8	Texel	Do.	A. R. Falk	
— 9	Do.	Do.	Anne and Elise	
— 9	Off the Wight	Java	Twee Cornelissen	
— 11	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Hendrika	Bus.
— 9	Zierikzee	Do.	Maid of the Tyne	Reed.
— 18	Liverpool	Manila	Ferdinand Bruman	Voss.
Jan. 8	Buenos Ayres	Hong Kong	Constantia	Robinson.
Feb. 18	Queenstown	Manila	Kronprinsen	Bothen.
— 18	Do.	Do.	Louis Cezard	Chevalier.
— 13	Do.	Do.	Typhoon	
— 9	Wargrave	Batavia	Hebe	Falkenberg.
— 17	Off Mounts's Bay	Foo-chow-Foo	Longdale	Brown.
— 18	Do.	Shanghai	Conference	Newlands.
— 18	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Nipbon	
— 18	Do.	Do.	Mary Lee	Crosby.
— 18	Off Queen-town	Akyab	Robina	Cole s.
— 17	Off Salcombe	Galle & Colombo	Eglantine	Howe.
— 20	Torbay	Shanghai	Geelong	Wright.
— 2	Off Falmouth	Padang	Briton	Byford.
— 17	Off Scilly	Canton	Jas. Viniecombe	Rowell.
— 17	Do.	Batavia	Vier Gezusters	Bik.
— 20	Liverpool	Manila	Juhez Snow	Germer.
— 2	Do.	Do.	Falcon	Sullivan.
— 21	Off Falmouth	Do.	Helen's Bank	Binning.
— 23	Deal	Maulmain	British Queen	Nott.
— 23	Do.	Shanghai	Osprey	Andrews.
— 23	Do.	Foo-chow Foo	Chalmers	Bainton.
— 23	Do.	Canton	Gauntlet	Welch.
— 23	Do.	Shanghai	Nile	Laxton.
— 23	Do.	Hong Kong & Cape	Hero	Ingles.
— 23	Do.	Shanghai	Yasib-hunus	
— 23	Queenstown	Manila	Aristides	Johns.
— 23	Falmouth	Swatow	Pok-fo-lum	Gall.
— 8	New York	Yokuhama	Benefactor	Corning.
— 9	Do.	Canton	E. F. Willetts	Williams.
— 17	Off Scilly	Macao	Oscar	Mathieu.
— 17	Off Portland	Java	Hannah	Brook.
— 17	Off Torbay	Batavia	Columbine	Malbrane.
— 20	Do.	Do.	Henrietta	Evenden.
— 20	Do.	Do.	President Pote	Harten.
— 23	Deal	Manila	Lady McDonald	Bennett.
— 23	Do.	Do.	Daphne	Havener.
— 24	Do.	Do.	Saldanha	
— 2	Off the Wight	Batavia	Adriana Petronella	
— 2	Off Portland	Do.	Krimpenerwaard	v. Heyningen.
— 2	Do.	Do.	Princes Amelie	Groeneveld.
— 20	Do.	Do.	Goede Verwachtung	
— 17	Off Scilly	Do.	Henriette	Van Loonen.

DEPARTURES.

Date	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Feb. 9	Deal	Hong Kong	Uncowah	
— 9	Milford	Shanghai	Osborne	
— 14	Liverpool	Galle	Indiana	Cooper.
— 8	Deal	Singapore	Carl	
— 8	Cardiff	Ceylon	Telegraph	
— 8	Swansea	Galle	Woodcote	
— 11	London	Amoy & Foo-chow-Foo	Philomela	Fisher.
— 11	Do.	Hong Kong & Canton	Invincible	Locke.
— 9	Cardiff	Galle	Rutland	Ingraham.
— 11	Shields	Shanghai	Thos. Dryden	Brown.
— 12	London	Do.	Finzel	Murray.
— 11	Portland Roads	Do.	Diana	Stephenson.
— 14	London	Do.	Jubilee	Grant.
— 14	Do.	Do.	Havelock	Cock.
— 11	Liverpool	Galle	Idas	Guider.
— 16	London	Algoa Bay & Ceylon	West Indian	Vautier.
— 16	Do.	Cardiff and Galle	Wm. Mitchell	Morris.
— 15	Portsmouth	Singapore	Ravensworth	Kaurin.
— 14	Plymouth	Do.	Isabella	Bruce.
— 13	Liverpool	Do.	Camilla	Jeffrey.
— 14	Do.	Do.	Spirit of the Age	Taylor.
— 16	London	Sunderland & H. Kong	Queen of the Ocean	Ellison.
— 15	Liverpool	Bankok	Elida	Bundberg.
— 16	Do.	Galle	Egeria	Storey.
— 18	London	Cardiff & Philli. Island	Tre Brodre	Berg.
— 15	Off Dungeness	Java	Pauline Con. Eleanore	von Harten.
— 16	Cardiff	Galle	St. Bede	Heslop.
— 11	London	New York & Shanghai	Gen. Putnam	Hobson.
— 15	Lamlash	Ceylon	Denmark	Rollo.
— 20	London	Hong Kong & Canton	Prince Alfred	Ellison.
— 18	Liverpool	Shanghai	Rock City	Whitehall.
— 19	Do.	Ceylon	Mary Spencer	Fisher.
— 18	Sunderland	Singapore	Sparkler	Inglis.
— 20	Deal	Galle	Empress	Ferguson.
— 19	Lamlash	Singapore	Zambesi	Reed.
Jan. 8	Rio Janeiro	Batavia	Helden (str.)	Benkes.
— 9	Do.	Singapore	Winged Arrow	Berry.
Feb. 23	London	Cardiff and Shanghai	Canton	Leighton.
— 23	Deal	Shanghai	Asia	
— 22	Falmouth	Singapore	Emma Jane	Jordan.
— 20	Liverpool	Manilla	Sales	Menderzona.
— 24	London	Shanghai	Beemah	Johnson.
— 24	Do.	Hong Kong & Canton	Maiden Queen	Smith.
— 24	Do.	Antwp. & Nicolagefok	Avondale	Davie.
— 23	Deal	Batavia	Johannes Christiaan	
— 23	Portsmouth	Manila	Charles Henri	Rickmers.
— 21	Off the Goodwin	Shanghai	Anna Maria	Jurgensen.
— 22	Card ff	Do.	Indus	Lawrence.
— 21	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Bahiana (str.)	Rowe.
— 22	Shields	Shanghai	Siam	
— 25	Liverpool	Galle	Astrea	
— 25	Do.	Do.	Golden Age	

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LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Kanagawa: Esperanza. For Manila: Manila. For Shanghai: Ballarat, Garrawalt, Solent, Woodville, J. H. Ransom, Weymouth. For Hong Kong and Canton: Romeo, Portland, Canadian. For Hong Kong: Northfleet. For Singapore and Penang: Daylight. For Cape of Good Hope and Singapore: Chieftain. For Singapore: Dewagunghadhur. For Batavia: William Simpson. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Nord. For Colombo: Thames, Royal Bride, Avon.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Manila: Tetuan. For Shanghai: Our Queen, Mimosa, Spes, Niphon. For Hong Kong and Canton: Patna. For Hong Kong: Gleaner. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Margaretha, California. For Singapore: Tigris, Bogota, Panic.

At GLASGOW.—For Batavia and Singapore: Thomas Mitchell. For Singapore and Penang: Nipisiquit.

SPOKEN.

TIBRELL (Amer.), London to Singapore, Dec. 29, 4 N., 21 W.
LIVING AGE, Liverpool to Galle, Nov. 12, 38 lat., 20 W.
AFFIANCE, Manila to London, Oct. 27, north entrance of Banca Straits.
LAUDERDALE (ship), London to China, Oct. 14, lat. 5, long 22.
JOHANNA CHRISTINA, Batavia to Dordt, Feb. 3, 34 N., 33 W.
CHINA (Oldenburg ship), Cardiff to Galle, Jan. 7, 6 N., 83 E.
SALVADOR PACKET, London to Colombo, Jan. 7, on the line, 25 W.
NIZAM, Batavia to Marseilles, Jan. 2, 14 S., 8 W.
MACASSAR, Macassar to Rotterdam, Dec. 5, 29 S., 48 E.
NEDERLAND EN ORANJE, Samarang to Rotterdam, Dec. 8, 23 S., 44 E.
EVELINA, Hong Kong to Liverpool, Dec. 24, 27 S., 6 E.
STAD DOCKUM, Batavia to Amsterdam, Feb. 17, 6 W.
PRESIDENT V RYCKEVORSEL, Batavia to Rotterdam, 27 Nov., 21 S., 60 E.
NAPIER, New York to Hong Kong, 34 days out, 23 N., 31 W.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Outward Freights are firm, and vessels continue in good request. Homeward Freights remain active; the quotation for vessels from Manila is 77s. 6d. to 80s. per ton.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth:—To Amoy: 50s. to 60s. measurement, 60s. weight; Kanagawa: 60s. measurement, 80s. weight. To Shanghai: 30s. measurement, 50s. weight. To Hankow: 60s. To Hong Kong: 30s. to 35s. measurement, 40s. weight. To Manila and Labuan: 50s. weight or measurement. To Singapore: 30s. weight or measurement. Penang: 35s. to 40s. Batavia: 45s. weight, 40s. measurement. To Bankok: 60s. weight or measurement.

The quotations for coal and iron from the North are as follows:—For Hong Kong: £40 and £1. 17s. 6d. For Shanghai: £50 and £2. 7s. 6d. For Manila, £1. 12s. to £1. 12s. 6d. For the Philippine Islands, Penay, or Zebu, £2. For Singapore, £26 and £1. 8s. For Penang, £24. For Galle, £26 and £1. 10s. 6d. These rates are from the Wear or Tyne, and Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, respectively.

The Admiralty have offered the following Government stores for tender, viz:—8 tons (ball cartridges), and 6 tons light freight for Colombo, also 16 tons seamen's clothing to Trincomalee, both from the River Thames.

INSURANCE.

The following are the current rates of premium at Lloyd's, according to the class of vessels, &c.:—To Hong Kong, 45s. to 55s.; Shanghai, 35s. to 65s.; Singapore, 40s. to 45s.; Batavia, 40s. to 45s.; Manila, 50s. to 60s.; Japan, 80s. At Hamburg: To Batavia and Singapore, 40s. to 45s.; China and Manila, 50s.

CASUALTIES.

The Almelo, Tjebbes, from Tjilatjap to Amsterdam, had put into the Cocos Islands leaky, but was ready to proceed on 22nd Nov.

The vessel bound from Manila to Liverpool, which was abandoned 25th Jan., in lat. 34 N., long. 31 W., was the Persian of London, as before reported—Savage, master.

A collision took place at Marseilles on the morning of the 5th of February, between the French mail steamers Phase, which was coming in from Alexandria, and the Labourdonnais, which was getting to her berth. The bow of the Phase ran into the side of the latter vessel, and remained in that state the next day.

The Charles Henry, Ricknaers, from Antwerp for Manila, put into Portsmouth 15th Feb. leaky.

The Kestrel, from London for Shanghai, put into Simon's Bay 7th Jan. with damage to rudder.

At TABLE BAY.—Dec. 23, from Manila, Silver Cloud; 21, Orca; Jan. 4, Oriental; sailed Dec. 25 for China, Teresa; Jan. 2, for Ceylon, Liberator.

At SIMON'S BAY.—Jan. 9, from Hong Kong, H.M.S. Imperieuse.

At ALGOA BAY.—Dec. 23, sailed for Batavia, Kiandra.

At ST. HELENA.—Dec. 30, from Batavia, Anna, Bok, and sailed for Rotterdam.

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Cashmere, do.	1s 6d. and 3s.
Lucknow (sweet), do.	1s 6d. and 3s
Curry Sauce	1s. 6d.
Tap, do.	1s. 6d.
Pickled Limes...	1s. 6d.
Pickled Mangoes	2s. 6d and 5s.
Essence of Chillies...	1s. 9d.
Tamarind Fish	2s. 6d. and 5s.
Balachow...	1s. 6d.
Genuine Cayenne	1s. and 2s.
Nepaul Pepper	1s. and 2s.
Guava Jelly	2s. 6d. and 5s.
Preserved Mangoes	2s. and 3s. 6d.
Do. Jamaica Ginger	from 3s. 6d.
Do. Chinese Ginger	...jars, 5s. and 10s.

Genuine Arrowroot, 1 lb. tins, 2s.; 7 lb. tins, 10s. 6d. each.

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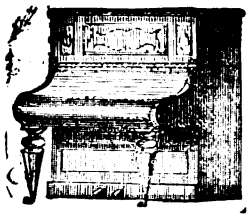

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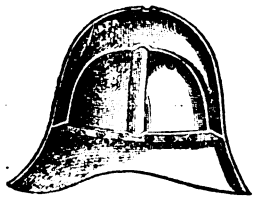

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Age.	Without Profits.	With Profits.	Age	Without Profits.	With Profits.
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18	2 3 3	2 8 9	33	3 2 0	3 9 11
21	2 5 11	2 11 11	36	3 7 9	3 16 6
24	2 9 3	2 15 6	39	3 14 5	4 3 11
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THE ORIENTAL AND GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Established 1861.)

DIRECTORS.

Elias Mocatta, Esq. | Moses Moses, Esq.
C. F. Picard, Esq. | Thomas B. Yule, Esq.
Thomas Cave, Esq. | John Rogerson, Esq.

UNDERWRITER.—Philip Secretan, Esq.

REPORT of the Directors presented to the First General Meeting of Shareholders, held at the London Tavern, on Thursday, the 26th day of February, 1863:—

The Directors submit to the Shareholders the Accounts and Balance sheet of the Company, showing the result of its operations from the commencement of business in October, 1861, to the 31st December, 1862.

These accounts, which have been duly examined and verified by the auditors, show, that after having paid all the preliminary expenses incurred in the formation of the Company, as also all charges, salaries, expenses, &c., together with all claims for losses, averages, and returns adjusted to the 31st December last, there remains a surplus of £48,216. 15s. 8d.

The Directors recommend that £3,039 be applied in payment of interest at the rate of £5 per cent. upon the paid-up Capital of the Company, and that the remainder be carried forward in usual course.

In accordance with the Deed of Settlement, the two following Directors retire in rotation:—C. F. Picard, Esq., and Thomas Cave, Esq. These gentlemen, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The auditors, J. H. Wood, Esq, and I. Notman, Esq., holding office only until the present meeting, now retire, and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The Directors are happy to be able to state that the business of the Company is steadily increasing, and that they entertain well-founded hopes of its permanent success.

The Directors have much pleasure in announcing that they have completed arrangements with the under-mentioned firms, to act as Agents for the Company at the following places in India and China, viz.:—

BOMBAY	Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
CALCUTTA...	Grant, Smith and Co.
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HONG KONG	Johnson and Co.
SHANGHAI...	Johnson and Co.

where in future losses and claims can be made payable on policies granted by the Company.

By order,
JOHN SCOTT, Secretary.

ORIENTAL AND GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Balance-sheet, 31st December, 1862.

DR.	£	s.	d.
To capital on 26,814 shares upon which £2. 10s. per share has been paid...	67,035	0	0
„ Balance of Insurance and Interest Accounts, &c....	48,216	15	8
	£115,251	15	8

CR.	£	s.	d.
By premises in Finch-lane, Preliminary and other Expenses	£7,467	13	6
„ Government and other Securities...	88,681	2	0
„ Interest due on the same	794	13	1
„ Debtors for outstanding Premiums	10,591	5	11
„ Stamps and Petty Cash on hand ...	69	18	11
„ Salvages to be received	498	5	0
„ Cash on Bankers and on Call... ...	7,148	17	3
	£115,251	15	8

Insurance and Interest Account, 31st December, 1862.

DR.	£	s.	d.
To Balance	50,348	8	7
„ Interest on Investments, Transfer Fees, &c....	4,077	8	10
„ Salvages	498	5	0
	£54,924	2	5

CR.	£	s.	d.
By Rent, Office Charges, and Incidental Expenses	£1,679	13	11
„ Salaries, Directors' Fees, Underwriter, Secretary, and Clerks ...	4,813	4	1
„ Bad Debts	151	10	1
„ Law Expenses	62	18	8
„ Balance	48,216	15	8
	£54,924	2	5

We certify that the above Statement of Account is correct, having duly examined the books from which the same was compiled; we have also satisfied ourselves of the existence of the Securities, and hereby certify that the same are correct.

I. NOTMAN,
J. H. WOOD, } Auditors.

London, 16th February, 1863.

SEA FRONTAGE.

AT

HONG KONG.

FOR SALE.—IMPORTANT and VALUABLE BUSINESS PREMISES on the Harbour of "Victoria, Hong Kong," situate near the centre of the City, having Extensive Frontage (of upward of 250 feet each) to the "Praya or Wharf" and "Queen's Road," by nearly an equal depth, comprising Marine Lots No. 65 and 65A, upward of 62,000 square feet area, held by lease from the Crown for a Term of 999 Years from October, 1844, at an annual ground rent of £160 per acre, and will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at Hong Kong the first week in June next; and possession given on completion of the purchase not later than Midsummer, 1863. A portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage if required.

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NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself as Public Tea Inspector at this port. Temporary Address—Messrs. SMITH, KENNEDY, and Co.
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Shanghai, September 15th, 1862.

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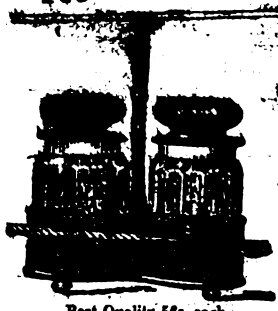

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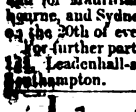

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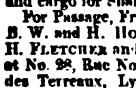

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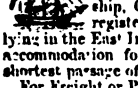

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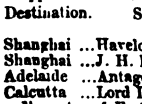

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Calcutta	Lord Lyndhurst	1187	W. Graham	L.D.

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HUGH INNES.

Shanghai, September 15th, 1862.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN ALEXANDRIA AND ENGLAND, And the Continent generally.

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JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS, via MARSEILLES, in connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS."

VOL. V.—No. 104.] LONDON, MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1863. [Sub. 18s. per ann., and 12s. to Supplement. Single copy of either, 9d.

Latest Advices.

		From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—	Yedo			
	Kanagawa			Jan. 8
	Nagasaki			„ 15
CHINA—	Peking			
	Tien-tsin			Dec. 18
	Hankow			Jan. 15
	Shanghai	Nov. 26	Jan. 12	„ 26
	Foo-Chow-Foo			„ 23
	Amoy			„ 24
	Swatow			
	Hong Kong	Dec. 10	Jan. 23	Feb. 1
	Canton			
	Macao			
PHILIPPINES—	Manila	Nov. 26	„ 13	Jan. 24
COCHIN-CHINA—	Touron			
	Saigon			„ 28
SIAM—	Bankok			„ 27
BORNEO—	Labuan			
	Sarawak			„ 26
JAVA—	Batavia	Dec. 10		„ 30
MALACCA STRAITS—	Singapore	„ 29		Feb. 7
	Penang	„ „	Feb. 1	„ 9
CEYLON—	Colombo	Jan. 10		„ 17
	Galle			

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this Mail, to Marseilles, per Euxine, arrived 13th March.—From Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Haucock, two children, and native female servant.

To Southampton, per Pera, expected to arrive 18th March.—From Galle: Mr. Lackland.

To Suez, per Bombay, arrived 4th March.—From Galle: Mr. Rose. To Alexandria.—From Hong Kong: Captain Brigg. To Malta.—From Galle: Mr. Morris.

To Galle, per Norna, arrived 16th Feb., and proceeded *via* Bombay, from Hong Kong.—For Marseilles: Mr. Deacon. For Gibraltar: Governor and Lady Gummarcies, Miss Loureira and two servants. For Southampton: Capt. Stewart, Messrs. Whitley, Mac-O'Millan, Fergusson, and Colquhoun. From Singapore.—For Marseilles: Messrs. Wilson and Cooper. For Gibraltar: Mrs. D'Almeida, children, and servants. For Southampton: Mrs. Robinson and children.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

By this Mail, per Ripon, March 4, from Southampton.—To Shanghai: C. Wright wife, and two children, Messrs. King, T. Walters, C. F. R. Allen, E. Sobe, J. W. Smith, and E. Sharp, W. McCorsie. To Hong Kong: Mrs. Pauncefote, infant., and European female servant, Mr. R. Coen, Surg. Snell, Lieut. Kinahan, J. B. Morris, Mr. F. C. Bishop, Mr. W. R. Robertson. To Singapore: Maria Lowe, J. Amess. To Ceylon: Mr. Wilson, Mrs. and Miss Wilson, Mr. Leechman, Mr. and Mrs. Churchill, Mrs. King Mr. A. H. Baillie, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Macartney. To Calcutta: John Sydenham and wife, Lieut. Trevenen, Mr. Bonzom, Miss Anderson, Mrs. Foster, infant., and native female servant, Mr. W. J. Elwes, J. Phelps, J. Wilson, Eliza Ward, Capt. T. John, Armourer sergts. J. Trotter and G. Tyler, Mr. Donaldson, John Cooper, William Shave, William Firby, R. Davies, Mrs. Davis's two daughters. To Madras: Mrs. Walhouse, infant., and European female servant, Thos. Timmins, Armourer sergts. H. W. Eve and J. Kydd, E. Granazki, Lieut. Auchinleck, Mrs. Allardice's native female servant. To Alexandria: Mr. C. T. Doddrell.

From Marseilles, per Vectis, to leave 12th March.—To Shanghai: Mr. A. Toulouse. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Lay, infant, and nurse, Don Pedro Rodriguez and wife, Mr. R. Brett. To Singapore: Mr and Mrs. W. W. Cook. To Ceylon: Mr. J. R. Hine. To Calcutta: Messrs R. Stewart, F. Davidge, and G. Schweitzer. To Madras: Mr. H. D. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Ferrand, Lieut. and Mrs. C. Bowen.

Per P. and O. str. Poonah, 20th March, from Southampton.—To Hong Kong: Mr Despard, Mr. Wm. Keswick, Mr. Youel, Mr. W. N. Payne. To Shanghai: Mr. T. W. Walker, Mrs. Wilgoss, Mr. Higginbotham, Mr. Henry Hutchings, R.N., Mr. S. Moriarty. Mr. Shanks, Mr. Bowra To Singapore: Mr. T. R. Schofield. To Ceylon: Mr. H. Durand, Mr. L. Carey, Mr. S. Dobree, Mrs. Sabonadiere, Mr. F. W. Gill, From Marseilles, 28th March.—To Hong Kong: Mr. R. H. Chambers, Mr. R. C. Antrobus. To Shanghai: Mr. H. Lloyd, Mr. James Duncan Campbell. To Singapore: Capt. and Mrs. J. Burn. To Ceylon: Rev. C. C. and Mrs. McArthur and infant, Mr. and Mrs. George John, Mr. and Mrs. George Francis. From Suez.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Francis.

Per P. and O. str., 4th April, from Southampton.—To Hong Kong: Rev. R. K. Edwards, R.N. To Ceylon: Mr. C. Featherstonhaugh.

Summary of News from the Far East.

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JAPAN.

The news from Japan by this mail is, in one respect, precisely similar to the news which has reached us again and again during the last three years. We are told that Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires has been informed that lawless persons are meditating disorders in Yokuhama, and that he is occupied in remonstrating with the Japanese Government against this condition of affairs. We know perfectly well, from the painful experience of the past, how much such remonstrances are worth, and we shall not, therefore, be surprised to learn that Colonel Neale's occupation, so far as it is confined to remonstrances, has proved as utterly fruitless as the reiterated and verbose protests of Sir Rutherford Alcock. The Japanese have an infinite contempt for verbal warfare; moreover, they view every concession as an acknowledgment of weakness. At present we have given them too much of both. The following is the notification issued by Colonel Neale:—

"Yokuhama, Jan. 3rd, 1863.

"A Governor of Foreign Affairs came at a late hour last night to Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, and communicated to him that further reports had reached the Gorogio which had occasioned them much anxiety respecting lawless persons meditating disorders in Yokuhama. A band of Loonins are reported to be seeking in the first place an opportunity of assassinating the foreign representatives. The Japanese Government in making this communication declare that they are occupied in tracing this threatened danger to its source, and in adopting all other means in their power to restore security; in the meanwhile they beg that great caution and discretion may be exercised by the foreign community in respect to exposing themselves on the Tokaido and the neighbourhood.

"Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires is occupied in remonstrating with the Japanese Government against this condition of affairs, and adopting such measures of precaution with the naval and military authorities as are at present practicable, and which will consist in the arrangements as announced in the previous notification of the 16th ult.

"By order of H. B. M.'s Chargé d'Affaires, &c.

"ABEL A. GOWER."

The following act of violence is recorded in the *Japan Herald* of January 3rd. :—

"On the night of Tuesday last, about half-past eleven o'clock, Captain Reid, of the ship *Wynaud*, on going to his ship, observed a native boat lying alongside; his suspicions as to some theft being committed were aroused, but on going on deck he there found a man named Edward Hassard, who had been discharged and paid off two or three days previously. He asked him what he was doing there? when immediately he felt himself wounded in the side by some sharp instrument; he then drew a belaying pin with which he struck his assailant, who immediately made for over the side, but the boatmen—it is presumed, being alarmed at the noise on deck—had cleared off, and he was obliged to return on deck, where he was promptly secured and taken off on board H.M.S. *Centaur*. The surgeon of the *Centaur* immediately attended upon Captain Reid, who was found to have received a deep wound in the left side, which, however, had been fortunately deprived of part of its severity by the murderous instrument coming in contact with a book in his pocket. Captain Reid has received every available medical assistance, but we regret to learn, continues in a very precarious condition."

The following "copy and true translation of a protest, signed by many high officials, to the Miako Government against the Tycoon's Government at Yedo" appears in the same journal;—

"When you consulted us about the new relations into which we were to enter with foreigners, you told us, upon the authority of a certain Harrisoo (Mr. Harris). the American, that the treaty would give us plenty and abundance. Both you and Harrisoo said that cotton would be sold for a mere nothing, and that silk and manufactured goods would not cost us anything. The daily necessaries of life would be brought to our country from all quarters of the globe, and our farmers would not be re-

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quired to sow and reap. We anxiously expect these miracles, and at present we enjoy advantages which you never mentioned, namely, that those articles which you and Harrisoo promised to give at very low prices are now three times as expensive as they formerly were. You told us that our Treasuries would always be open to receive the enormous riches which our intercourse with foreigners would procure us. It is an undeniable fact that our Treasuries have been continually open, but, instead of receiving money, we have been called upon to sacrifice the little we possess. You monopolise the import and export duties completely, and we had a right to suppose that those duties which according to your statement and those of your financier Harrisoo would enrich the Japanese nation, ought to cover expenses such as building fortifications and buying men-of-war, which you say must inspire the barbarians with the respect due to our great country. But what have you done for the last three years? What has been the tenor of all your despatches? Japan must be fortified, fortifications must be built, the artillery and navy increased. Money is required. If we could only see those fortifications, those men-of-war, we would complain less about the expenses, but everything is proposed and nothing executed. You think that drawings and plans will scare foreigners, and cause them to flee from our country, but we doubt it, for they nearly equal us in this art. You sometimes talk to us about political economy; we candidly own you give us excellent advice, unfortunately we have numerous proofs that you do not follow the precepts you give us. Why was such an incredible sum of money spent for all the vain and useless pomp which accompanied the sister of the Mikado on her journey to Yedo, preparatory to her marriage with the Tycoon? Why was so much money wasted in rebuilding the palace of the Tycoon? We shall not mention the various ways in which the public money is wasted, as this would cause our nation to blush, and the Mikado to mourn. As you always remind us of the great principles of political economy when you demand pecuniary supplies, pardon us for making the following remark. Owing to the troubled state of the country, the presence of the Daimios at Yedo was formerly very necessary. Now this is not the case at present, and still our Lords are always travelling to and from the capital. The personal fatigue, the vexation, the expense of the immense retinue which always accompanies them, can no longer be supported.

"The time has come that these ruinous journeys should cease, and the Lords of Japan declare themselves unable to defray the expenses which you impose upon them. As foreign trade has nearly ruined us, and as fortifications and numerous other unforeseen expenses are deemed necessary in all the ports which have been opened to the barbarians, we not only demand that the new ports Osaka, Neegata, and Yedo shall not be opened, but that Kanagawa be closed. You always assert that we are opposed to friendly intercourse with foreign nations, but this is utterly false. We willingly consent to open the whole of Japan, if this step does not occasion expenses which surpass our means. We have not murdered our servants who were favourable inclined towards the opening of Japan to foreigners. We never spread insulting libels against foreigners among our people. We never called Harrisoo a fool. Arookoo (Mr. Alcock) a ————, and Borrookoroo (M. de Bellecourt) a ————. We never called the Consooroo (Consuls) drunkards, and foreign Akindo (merchants) thieves. You teach the young to despise and insult foreigners, and although you always tell us that the foreign nations are powerful, and greatly to be feared, a high functionary of the Tori lately said that 'with the exception of one of the nations, all the foreigners could be insulted with impunity.'"

The protest is signed by some of the very highest officers of many powerful princes.

CHINA.

PEKING.

There is no news of any importance from the capital, but the quiet state of affairs may be regarded as a token of success and progress. It is evident (says the *China Mail*) that the administration of Mr. Bruce is conceived in a judicious and intelligent spirit. The new policy he has commenced, of patiently submitting under protest to wrongs which do not affect the immediate security of life and property, is likely to keep us out of numerous petty troubles and false positions. Under the old plan, any refractory mandarin demanding more than the proper duties, and perhaps detaining foreign vessels until payment, was dealt with by the production of a gunboat with a sharp message from the lieutenant in charge. Mr. Bruce directs this form of redress to be discontinued; and reasonably enough, because the jurisdiction for which the old form is to be exchanged, though not quite so summary, is much more safe and effective, as well as more dignified and humane. Our Minister at Peking has now promoted friendly relations with the Emperor's Government to such an extent, at least, that redress is readily accorded in cases where mandarins and other officials take it upon themselves to act in an arbitrary manner. So long as the Emperor of China can degrade or supersede his officers at places of trade or elsewhere, we need not despair of eventually recovering all losses sustained through disregard of treaty stipulations on the part of the mandarins; and it will perhaps be found that our interests are better protected by an Ambassador at the capital than by gunboats on the spot where the injustice is done.

The Emperor of China is said to have notified his intention of issuing medals to the officers who have served in the late campaigns against the Taipings.

SHANGHAI.

Burgevine declines to consider himself dismissed until so informed from Peking. It does not appear that the charge against him, of having illegally seized the $40,000 distributed by him to the troops, can be substantiated, since the General had been requested to come to Shanghai for it. The Ward Corps is now commanded by Captain Holland, of the Marine Light Infantry, who takes the rank of Brigadier-General in the Chinese service. His appointment has satisfied the corps, who have also received their arrears of pay, and are ready for any service. A native coadjutor to General Holland has been appointed; he is not likely to have much influence, as the soldiers prefer being commanded by Englishmen. The Nanking expedition will, probably, be at once reconstructed, and preparations will doubtless be made to hold the city, as the Taipings are fully aware of all that is being done by the other side. There are still predatory bands within the thirty miles radius, but reconnoitring parties of troops go out from time to time and keep the country clear. Beyond the "radius," the Taipings, it is said, consider themselves safe.

General Burgevine's own statement is as follows concerning the late occurrences in Shanghai:—

"On Friday, the 2nd inst., I came to Shanghai from Sung-kiang for the purpose of receiving money promised on that day for the payment of the men. On landing I was informed that it was all ready, in fact, I supposed it at that moment on board one of the steamers about to start. I went at once to Takee's to thank him for so punctually keeping his promise, but was met with language so abusive that I determined to return at once to Sung-kiang, and have no more personal dealing with him. I found that place in almost a state of mutiny; proclamations posted that the men would have the heads of the mandarins, that they were starving, that they would dispose of their arms and clothing to procure food, and were ripe for an *emeute*. I ordered a general parade at 2 P.M., for the purpose of explaining why they had not been paid. Previous to this, however, I received a letter from Takee, saying the money was all ready, and urging me to send for it immediately. Captain Holland received a letter to the same effect. On the strength of this promise I guaranteed that the troops should be paid in two days. I left at once for Shanghai, but on my arrival there next morning, was coolly informed that Takee had not only denied writing the letter, but still refused to send the money. There was no forcible entrance, no confusion, the men standing quietly at "order arms" while Takee's Comprador removed the money. I was aware of the responsibility of the course I was taking, but felt justified in so doing by the critical state of affairs in Sung-kiang. There was no time for deliberation, it was truly a question of money or the existence of the force and the lives of the European officers. The money had been appropriated for the use of the troops and was immediately paid to them on its arrival at Sung-kiang. The only part of the affair I regret, is having struck Takee. In regard to the Nankin expedition, had the Chinese authorities kept faith with me in furnishing funds necessary to insure its success, the expedition would have started long since. It would have been madness to have appeared under the walls with men without winter clothing, and guns without ammunition. Moreover, the English and French authorities, both naval and military, protested against withdrawing so large a force from Sung-kiang. The troops being in arrears and discontented, and large amounts unpaid for arms, ammunition, and supplies for the expedition. I made it a point that all these claims should be paid before our departure. On this being refused, the expedition was still further delayed, and the Chinese authorities finally crushed it by withdrawing all the chartered steamers in so hurried a manner that there was not time to remove all the guns and stores on board. There was no intention on my part to deceive the Chinese Government in this matter, and I should have most assuredly carried out the plan, except for the opposition and obstacles thrown in my way. So far from there being unanimity among the Chinese authorities, nothing has pleased the Governor more than the failure of the expedition. He has long been jealous of the growing power of the force, and it has been his avowed intention to crush it, or else put a Chinese officer in command, over whom he would have unlimited control. The misunderstanding between the Chinese and myself has been still further augmented by my refusal to allow them to form the plan of campaign. The force at the present time is in a very efficient state; the men are well armed and clothed, and under good discipline. The artillery particularly

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is in a splendid condition, both as regards men and guns. The cause of all these troubles has been the delay of the authorities to furnish the necessary funds.

"With reference to the notice in the paper of my dismissal, it was premature, as I had not received any official communication to that effect. As my commission proceeds from the Imperial Government at Peking, I do not recognise the right of the local authorities to deprive me of the command without the sanction of the Emperor. In the meantime I only consider myself off duty until the decision from Peking has been received. The printed notice could not have been worded in more offensive terms, and was evidently prepared with the intention of injuring me in the estimation of the public.

"Shanghai, Jan. 10th, 1863. H. A. BURGEVINE."

The *North China Herald* writes as follows with regard to the expedition against Nanking, and the conduct of General Burgevine :—

"Upon taking a dispassionate view of the whole circumstances of the case, we are of opinion that the Chinese Government have well founded grounds of complaint at the present aspect of affairs, and that the local authorities are deserving of sympathy and support. Here is a costly expeditionary force fitted out in conformity with orders received from the Imperial Government at Peking, completed and ready for action; a fleet of steamers has been hired from foreign merchants under heavy charters; an enormous debt has been incurred to the British Government for warlike supplies; in fact, nothing has been wanting in men and material, which means could procure to render this expedition complete, excepting one thing, and that was the *bona fide* intention of General Burgevine ever to carry out the plan of operations which the Chinese Government had confided to his command; and which it will be seen by the statements elsewhere, he excuses himself for, by throwing the onus on the allied commanders, who are represented as having given orders directly opposed to it. If Burgevine really intended to abide by the advice of others, who had expressed themselves against the campaign, he ought to have at once stated to the Chinese Government his intentions of so doing; and thus in some degree averted the enormous loss they will sustain in connection with this mismanaged affair."

The conduct of the Chinese authorities towards General Burgevine, has produced the following protest :—

"We, the undersigned officers of the Ward Force, commanded by General Burgevine, do hereby protest against the late action of the Chinese authorities in his affairs.

"We are perfectly satisfied that he has always acted in a straightforward and open manner, and he has never been accused of the slightest offence against the military laws recognised by European Powers; we do not now, nor did we ever consider ourselves liable to punishment by any others.

"In reference to the late occurrence in Shanghai, we know nothing more of that affair than that it was absolutely necessary to obtain the money immediately for the preservation of the force and the safety of the European and the Chinese officials.

"We also protest against the brutal attempt of the Chinese authorities to obtain the head of General Burgevine—50,000 taels being the sum offered for it, or for his secret apprehension. Should such a thing take place, we solemnly pledge ourselves, not only not to serve the Chinese authorities any longer, but to make such representation to the Imperial Government at Peking as would lead to the just punishment of his murderers."—Signed by nine majors, thirty captains, three lieutenants three gunners, and divers clerks and storekeepers.

The following account of the ratification of the Treaty with Prussia appears in the *North China Herald* :—

"The exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty made at Tien-tsin on the 2nd September, 1861, between Prussia and the Zollverein States of Germany on the one part and China on the other, took place on the 14th January at Shanghai, after negotiations regarding the various articles of the Treaty had gone on for several months between the Prussian Plenipotentiary and the Chinese authorities.

"The ceremony was performed within the precincts of the walled city of Shanghai, at the yamoon of the Imperial Commissary Leou, also holding the offices of General Treasurer and High Judge. The Prussian Plenipotentiary and Councillor of Legation, Baron Rehfues, accompanied by the Secretary of Legation, Baron Radowitz; the *attaché* Prince Wittgenstein; the Hamburg Consul, J. W. Schwemann, Esq.; the Prussian Vice-Consul Theodore Probst, Esq. (hitherto Acting-Consul for Hanover and Oldenburg), and the interpreter of the French Consulate M. Lemaire, having repaired to the above residence, were received by the Commissary Leou and the Taoutai of Shanghai. The exchange of the original treaty documents, ratified by His Majesty the King of Prussia and the Imperial Chinese Regency, also the signature of the minute recording these proceedings, took place in the usual way.

"After this ratification of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, the Prussian authorities take over the representation of all German subjects in China; the free Hanseatic towns only have reserved the right to be represented by their own Consuls.

"Baron de Rehfues and the other members of the Legation will reside for a while in Shanghai, and take charge of the Prussian Consulate-General for China. The Baron has also been charged with the exchange of ratifications of the Prussian Treaty with Japan, and will proceed to Yedo in a Prussian frigate, expected here in April next. He will afterwards return to China, where the frigate will also be stationed and remain at his disposal."

We have extracted the following statement from the *Friend of China* :—

The *Hong Kong Daily Press* of the 23rd Dec. contains a law report of considerable importance to commercial men at Consular ports, and will have a special interest here at Shanghai where the subject-matter grew. Messrs. Johnson and Co., merchants of this port, obtained from the Customs to permit to land eighty bales of grey shirtings, and had twenty-two of them on shore when the said twenty-two were seized. A bale of shirtings consists, as a rule, of 50 pieces, so that the permit intrinsically was good for 4,000 pieces. In penning the application, however, the clerk wrote, inadvertently, 80 bales, or in all 2,000 pieces; the presumption in regard to this error—Custom-house assumption—being, that Messrs. Johnson and Co. wanted to defraud His Imperial Majesty's revenue in the sum of one hundred and sixty taels. As Messrs. Johnson and Co.'s assurance that they had no intention to defraud was taken no notice of by the Superintendent of Custom, Mr. Consul Medhurst was applied to to aid in the matter; but all that that officer would do was to promise that he would represent the case to Her Maiesty's Minister at Peking; and thereupon the Taoutai completed the spoliation by selling the goods. We call it at once an act of spoliation, because it will be seen from this short recital that even if Messrs. Johnson and Co. were attempting to defraud, the deed was not consummated. Twenty-two bales, of 50 pieces each, make 1,100 pieces, and giving the Customs their own construction of what is the content of a bale, they had granted a permit to land 900 pieces more than were already on shore when the seizure took place. Let it be borne in mind, moreover, the tariff attached to the treaty makes no mention of bales of piece goods. The duty is to be levied, after certain rates, in candareens on pieces of certain widths and lengths. We assume, for the purpose of arriving at an approximation, that the duty payable by Messrs. Johnson and Co. was eight candareens a piece, and that, as we have said, would give the figures of the intending (?) defraud as 160 taels.

Messrs. Johnson and Co. were not disposed to wait for the result of Mr. Medhurst's application to Mr. Bruce, and the case reported in Hong Kong was the argument on a rule granted by the Court to show cause why Mr. Walter H. Medhurst, H. B. M. Consul at Shanghai should not be compelled by mandamus, to abjudicate directly in the matter of the confiscation by H. I. M. Customs of 1,100 pieces of Grey Shirtings, the property of Messrs. Johnson and Co.; Mr. Pollard being for the plaintiffs; the Attorney General with Mr. Owen for the defendant. A good deal of time is saved in modern practice by counsel for defendant opening the case, and showing what he knows is charged; and in this we have the Attorney-General commencing by explaining what is the nature of a mandamus. According to Blackstone, the learned gentleman said, a mandamus can only run in the Queen's dominions—but here was an application for a writ to enter the dominions of the Emperor of China. It is true that British Consuls exercise judicial authority over Englishmen in China; but there is no clause in the treaty by which it is stipulated that a mandamus, which by its nature implies sovereign rights, can run over the land.

Mr. Pollard was then called on to show on what article of the treaty he relied. His answer was, the Act of Parliament, 67 Vict. chap. 94, which shows Her Majesty's jurisdiction in China.

That Act, the Attorney-General replied, applies only to dealings between one British subject and another; and by the affidavit of Mr. F. Bulkeley Johnson, the Taoutai of Shanghai (a Chinese, not an Englishman) is specially charged with the act complained of

This objection was fatal to the application. Had Mr. Commissioner Fitzroy been charged instead of the Taoutai, we might have heard more of it.

The Judge cut the matter short, however, by saying that the Queen has no jurisdiction in Shanghai—that is to say no territorial jurisdiction. She cannot sue a Chinese in Chinese dominions, and, further, that his, the Judge's, power is limited to Hong Kong and its dependencies. And so the matter ended. Mr. Attorney-General, on behalf of Consul Medhurst, declaring that they would not have come to Court at all, had not a refusal been liable to construction as a mark of disrespect. Notwithstanding an expression by the Court that Mr. Medhurst could not have acted differently, there is evidently something wrong in the state of the law, by the Crown having to bear the expenses to which the consul was put by the application.

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HONG KONG.

In a leading article on Mr. John Dent, as representative for Totnes, the *China Mail* says :—"If personal good qualities could recommend a man to a Totnes constituency, if manliness of character, liberality of feeling, a large generosity, and stainless personal honour weighed in a candidate's favour, then Mr. Dent ought not to have much difficulty in entering Parliament. As the head of a wealthy commercial house in China, that gentleman has long occupied a position of some eminence. But it is less for the position he has occupied than for the remarkably happy manner in which he acquitted himself of its duties and courtesies, that he will be long remembered by residents in China and by strangers who have visited the country."

Messrs. A. Shortrede and Co.'s *China Directory* for 1863 is considerably more bulky than its predecessor, owing to an increase of matter. The Directory proper occupies ninety-seven pages, being twelve more than last year; and the Appendix, which consisted, in 1862, of a dozen pages, has this year swelled to upwards of six times that bulk. Some features in the Appendix are deserving of particular notice, as they are evidently the result of careful information from special sources. Such are the tables headed "Trade terms for Opium in use at Canton and Hong Kong," "Chinese Cycles," "Customs Tariff, in English and Chinese," the latter covering about a dozen pages, and giving the names, in both languages, of all items both of import and export, together with the precise duty on each article These tables are likewise furnished with a column pointing out where the different articles are to be found in the Chinese Treaty. Another of these Anglo-Chinese tables gives the names and titles of the Chinese authorities at the ports open to foreign trade, and also the names of Viceroys and Governors of provinces not open to foreign trade. Thirty-four pages of small type contain the Ordinances passed by the Legislative Countil of Hong Kong from 1854 to 1862 inclusive, that is to say, for the last nine years. These are given *in extenso*, and will be handy for easy reference. In the work itself there is no striking change, completeness and accuracy alone being aimed at.

A remarkably quick passage is recorded from London to China. The *Fiery Cross* came into Hong Kong harbour on January 28th, having been only eighty-five days from pilot to pilot.

A notification about the Volunteers, of which the following is a copy, had been issued by Lieutenant Dodd :—

"1. In consequence of the races, morning drills will cease till the 25th February inclusive.

"2. The whole of the corps will, from Monday the 2nd of February to Saturday the 14th February, parade in North Murray Barracks daily, at 4.40 P.M. (Sundays excepted), in forage caps, with arms and accoutrements; and it is to be hoped that private amusements will not be allowed to interfere with the attendance.

"3. Special notice will be given of full-dress parades, with busbys and gloves.

"4. Each member of the corps will provide himself at once, if he has not already done so, with new accoutrements, busbys, and buckskin gloves.

"5. All old accoutrements to be at once returned to Corporal Goodal, R.A.

"6. The Presentation to the Corps of Colours and Bugle, will take place (weather permitting) on the parade ground, on Monday afternoon, the 16th February, when, by kind permission of Colonel Reeves, C.B., Commander of the Garrison, and his officers, the band of the 99th regiment will attend.

"7. The Inauguration Dinner of the Corps will take place the same evening at St. Andrew's school-room, when, by kind permission of Major Beale and his officers, the band of the 22nd regiment will attend.

"8. The Rifle Shooting for Marksmen under the direction of Lieut. Tanner, 99th regiment, will come off on the 26th, 27th, and 28th February.

"9. A Rifle Squad, for passing members of the corps in rifle drill, will be formed under the direction of Lieut. Tanner, 99th regiment, who has again volunteered his services from the 2nd March.

"10. The Competition for the National Rifle Association Medal, will, with the sanction of his Excellency the Acting-Governor, come off on the race-course about the 17th of March, On that day, as at Wimbledon, there will be separate targets for a rifle 'Derby' and 'Pool'—target open to all comers. Further details will be duly announced."

The fine steamer *Cadiz* belonging to the P. and O. Company had a narrow escape on Saturday, the 10th January. She caught fire in the forehold, from some cause as yet undiscovered, just as she had got outside of the Ly-yu-moon Passage on her way to Shanghai; she was scuttled on Kow-loong shore, her cargo transferred to the *Benares*, which sailed about thirty hours afterwards; and the *Cadiz* herself so far repaired within the same time as to be able to proceed to Whampoa Dock. The expedition shown was much admired by the community. The Superintendent in Hong Kong of the P. and O. Company, publicly thanked the men from the Garrison and from H.M.'s vessels, as well as others who had come to the assistance of the *Cadiz* and helped to clear her.

The *China Mail* gives its annual summary of events in China and Japan in a long and able article, the conclusion of which is as follows :—"We cannot look forward to coming events without considerable doubt and foreboding. The position we are in with the French on the one hand and the Russians on the other, is calculated to give our authorities uneasiness; but, on the whole, and judging from the past, we cannot help feeling that our difficult policy is well-directed. Mr. Bruce has shown himself to be a man of higher ability than was at first imagined by those who did not know him well. And so another year opens in China; the future is dark and doubtful, although in one respect not uncertain; nothing but a manly, even, and honourable policy will conduct England with dignity through the eddies and currents likely to arise from combined foreign operations, and divided diplomatic interests at the Court of Peking."

Mr. Duddell's comprador tells the following strange story. Some time ago his two daughters, living with him in Hong Kong, aged about twelve or fourteen, and his son, an infant of a few months, were stolen away while he was absent from the house. He was naturally much excited by the circumstance, and at once abandoned all else in his inquiries as to their whereabouts. At last he learned that they had been taken to Canton, whither he immediately proceeded. After many inquiries in that city, information was conveyed to him that both the girls had been sold, and that he might have the boy on payment of $400. Later news states that the boy had been recovered, but we hear no more of the fate of the girls.

At about noon, on Jan. 30, Mr. James Johnston, of H.M.'s *Sphinx*, while on his way from Sheak-pai-wan to Victoria over the hills by the No. 3 Police-station, was attacked by several Chinamen armed with bamboos, who severely wounded him on the head and other parts of the body, and robbed him of a uniform jacket, a gold finger-ring, and other property. After he had recovered from the loss of blood, he managed to stagger back to Sheak-pai-wan. Information was brought into Victoria by Captain Baker of the steamer *Undine*. The mounted police were immediately despatched to make inquiries, and a party of Chinese police sent over the hills. One Chinaman has been apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery.

A hurdy-gurdy has made its appearance in Hong Kong, it is played by an Italian, with what pecuniary success is not known.

CANTON.

Liu, the successor to Laou as Governor-General of the Two Kwang, was expected to arrive at his post early in February. It is stated that the vexed question of the Shameen Wall has at last been amicably settled. The three clergymen who made an excursion from Canton lately, and were robbed of their effects, including five ponies, are likely to get back some of their goods; already, four of the ponies have been recovered from the robbers.

A gang of thieves had made an attempt at robbery, at Whampoa. Some workmen gave the alarm, and the attempt was frustrated. It was the house of a Chinese who is known to have some money, that the gang wished to rob. They appear to be getting very bold. The people grumble at not having a gunboat constantly stationed at Whampoa.

MACAO.

After a residence of thirteen years in the East, his Excellency Governor Guimarães, of Macao, has returned to Lisbon by the present mail.

THE PHILIPPINES.

MANILA.

The "Council of Administration" was inaugurated on the 2nd January with the due formalities; and the Supreme Court ceases to be the consulting body on Government Administrative measures.

A subscription had been made in aid of the Lancashire distress. About $1,600 were collected. A few Frenchmen, Germans, and Spaniards have subscribed.

An Exchange-room was opened on the 5th January under the title of the "Circulo Mercantil." It is supported by the members who pay $5 on entry and $5 monthly subscription in advance.

On the 23rd Dec., the birthday of the Prince of Asturias, heir apparent to the Spanish crown, was celebrated with considerable pomp. In addition to a review of the troops there

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were a *Te Deum*, mass, and levée at the palace in the morning. Admiral Kuper is expected to visit Manila in the *Euryalus*.

It is stated that an English scientific gentleman, after some years of study, has been successful in inventing a machine for cleaning the "Mana hemp," to supersede the clumsy, expensive, and imperfect mode of cleaning with the hand at present in use, which produces an article of unequal quality and at too great cost. Such a machine has long been a desideratum, and various attempts have been made from time to time in this direction, all of which failed. This matter is to be laid before the leading commercial houses in the hemp trade at Manila, so as to secure their continuance and support, with the view of introducing the invention into the hemp province.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

The statement of the trade of Singapore shows that the imports in 1862 were estimated at $26,208,528, being an increase, as compared with 1861, of $2,215,658. The exports in 1862 were valued at $18,805,102, showing a decrease from those of 1861 amounting to $1,593,305.

The imports took place as follows :—

By 1,069 square-rigged vessels	$22,634,471
By 2,167 junks and prahus	3,574,057
	$26,208,528

The exports were made as follows :—

By 1,108 square-rigged vessels	$15 607,470
By 2,198 junks and prahus	3,197,632
	$18,805,102

The trade of Singapore during 1862 shared in the depression caused by the continuance of hostilities in America, and the derangement thereby produced in the cotton trade.

With reference to the levy of port dues, the *Singapore Free Press* writes :—"The Supreme Government has directed the Hon. the Governor to submit to the Chamber of Commerce for their opinion, a Bill to authorise the Levy of Port Dues in the ports of the Straits Settlement. The opinion of the Chamber, we believe, is very unanimous and decided, that the measure is totally uncalled for, and that if persevered in it will be highly damaging to the welfare of the ports in the Straits, which will thenceforth lose all claim to be called "free ports." The proposal is a favourite one with the Indian Government and has been frequently mooted by it, but as often been discountenanced by higher authorities at home. The last occasion was in 1857, when the Court of Directors objected to the levy of port dues in the Straits, and since that time we have heard nothing more of the subject until now. It is probable the Secretary of State has withdrawn the prohibition given by the Court of Directors, in which case the Indian Government will doubtless try to carry the measure through. The Governor-General showed himself so obedient to the orders of Sir Charles Wood, in the matter of the stamp act, that we have considerable doubts of his listening to any objections against the present measure, however well founded they may be. The best plan will therefore be to appeal to the home authorities and Parliament at once, and if this is done we have little fear of the threatened infliction being allowed to fall upon us."

CEYLON.

The extraordinary state of the weather is causing considerable injury at Colombo. Owing to the extreme wet, it is said that "roads are bad, cattle are dying, transport scarce and dear, cart-owners despairing, planters angry, Government unpopular—and coffee delayed on the estates."

The *Colombo Observer* gives several valuable statistics with regard to the coffee crop, and we are glad to transfer to our columns the following observations founded upon them." The figures for the past ten years are indicative of uninterrupted progress. Those for the quarter century display the vicissitudes of the years about 1847, but the result of the whole is progress such as few colonies of Britain, with the exception of the gold countries, can show. The great problem for solution is, can coffee estates be kept in heart, or renovated by high cultivation and manure, at a cost which will leave a profit to the cultivators? At present we have striking examples in the affirmative, as well as the negative, and we lean strongly to the belief that the exercise of enterprise and science will secure the permanency of the coffee culture in Ceylon at fairly remunerative profits. Certainly so, i; the present prices, or anything approaching them, can be maintained. The confidence at present felt in the prospects of Ceylon as a coffee-growing country is shown by the immense rise in the price of land. The average for the year just closed is £2. 8s. per acre, and the demand continues so as to encourage the exploration and survey of forest in situations heretofore deemed unsuitable for coffee."

From the same journal we take the following paragraphs :—

"The cultivation of the *Chinchona* in the Government Botanical and Special Chinchona Gardens has been pretty successful in Ceylon. A limited number of plants of the *Chinchona succirubra* (red bark) are now ready for distribution amongst private parties at a cost of 5s. each.

"In connection with Her Majesty's navy, it now becomes our melancholy duty to announce that one of its officers who disgraced his commission when here—Captain Pritchard, late Master Attendant of Colombo—has condoned his offences by dying at sea. A great contrast is presented by the case of Captain Pritchard's predecessor, Captain Higgs, of whose death all who knew him must have heard with sorrow.

"The Master Attendantship, rendered vacant by Captain Pritchard's death, will, we have little doubt, be conferred on Captain Donnan; Mr. Mackay, Chief Officer, being the most likely person to succeed to the command of the *Pearl*."

"The Governor reached Colombo,on Feb. 2, after his tour of inspection through the Southern Province.

"The Customs collection at the port of Colombo in January last was £18,204. 6s. 10d., against £14,209. 0s. 7d. collected in January, 1862, showing an increase of nearly £4,000.

"The *John Vanner* took away from our shores several well known residents, including Mr. Louis Bird, one of our eldes and most respected planters; the Rev. Mr. Dean, of the Wesleyan mission, &c. By the French steamer went as passengers three members of the planting body :—Mr. T. Pride, Mr. P. Ryan, and Mr. A. W. Green. And by the P. & O. steamer *Bombay*, which takes these mails, another well-known planter and merchant, Mr. Wm. Rose, who leaves us in search of renewed health and vigour in his native clime.

"The French Company are doing their best to attain a name for speed. Their steamer the *Camboge*, has, we see, just made the fastest run on record from Singapore to Galle. She arrived at Galle on Monday evening, having performed the distance in five days and three hours. We hear good reports of the cleanliness prevailing on board these steamers; but the cookery is said not quite to suit English stomachs. We hope, for the credit of their country, that the P. and O. Company will not allow themselves to be beaten in any way by our French neighbours."

"We learn that the export of cotton, grown in the Island, to England last year was only 56 cwt., against some 350 in 1861. This must seem very discouraging to those who expect Ceylon to become a great cotton-growing country; but perhaps the native manufactures at Batticaloa, where the greater part of the raw material is produced, may have taken a fresh impetus, and so increased the home consumption at the expense of our exportation."

A report was in circulation in Colombo that the seat of the Government was to be transferred to Kandy, and that the port of call for the mail steamers would be Trincomalee, but it appears to be without foundation. A newspaper correspondent, however, says :—"When the railway between Colombo and Kandy is constructed, the line of electric telegraph from Kandy to Trincomalee (£5,000) completed, and when the Governor has made the Pavilion his chief residence, the rumour may turn out to be true."

THE CURRENCY OF HONG KONG.

We have just received a copy of the recently printed correspondence on the currency of Hong Kong, between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Governor of Hong Kong. We have netiher space nor time to discuss this important subject in our present issue, but may just mention that the measures adopted by the Government have been based on the recommendations made by Sir H. Robinson, and that the new issues of mils, cents, and ten cent pieces are now in progress at the Mint, and will be ready for transmission to the colony in about six weeks.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

ANTROBUS—On the 5th inst., at 65, Eaton-square, the wife of H. Lindsay Antrobus, Esq., of a daughter.

BRAGA—On the 24th January, at Hong Kong, the wife of V. E. Braga, of a son.

CARTWRIGHT—On the 5th inst., at 16, Green-street, Lady Elizabeth L. M. Cartwright, of a son.

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DANDO—On the 3rd inst., at The Elms, Acton-green, the wife of Nathaniel Dando, jun., Esq., of a daughter, which survived its birth but a few hours.
ENTHOVEN—On the 3rd inst., at 26, Abercromby-square, Liverpool, the wife of John Enthoven, Esq., of a daughter.
SALWEY—On the 24th ult., at Ryde, the wife of Commander Salwey, H.I.M.S. *Amoy*, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BERRENGER—ALBRECHT.—On the 26th Jan., at Pusilawa, by the Rev. R. Phillips, Mr. George Berrenger to Miss Barnetta Angeltina Albrecht, of Delta.
DE SILVA—DE SILVA.—On the 15th Jan., at Caltura, by licence, by the Rev. J. Dart, of St. Thomas's College, the Rev. J. De Silva, Missionary S. P. G., to Miss F. W. De Silva, daughter of the late Interpreter Modliar of the District Court of Caltura.
DISSANAYEKE—DE SILVA.—On the 7th ult., at the Emmanuel Church, Morottoo, by the Rev. A. Mendis, Charles Henry D. Soysa Dissanayeke, the son of the late Jeronis D. Soysa Dissanayeke, Modliar of the Governor's Gate to Catherine De Silva, daughter of Mr. Jusey De Silva, of Morottoo.
GUNTHER—PENNY—On the 22nd January, at Shanghai, by the Rev. W. M. Farnham, G. Gunther, sailmaker, to Isabella, daughter of J. F. Penny, master of the American schooner, *J. B. Ford*, and late of California.
JENKINS—JONES.—On the 23rd Dec., at Yokuhama, by the Rev. M. B. Bailey, Consular Chaplain, G. R. Jenkins, M.D., Her Majesty's Legation, to Mary Annie, daughter of the late Edmund William Jones, of Holt, Chester.
KUSTERMANN—KOLL.—On the 14th ult., at St. George's, Hamburg, by the Rev. Mr. Detmer, Franz Küstermann, of Penang, to Bertha, second daughter of the late Johann Nicolaus Koll, of Hamburg.
SOYZA—SILVA.—On the 4th ult., at the house of Lindemullegey Jusey Silva, Morottoo, by the Rev. E. Milliani, Warnesehennedigey Charles Soyza to Lindemullegey Catherine Silva.
THOMASZ—RAFFEL.—On the 12th ult., at the Wolfendhal Church, by the Rev. A. Young, M.A., Mr. Charles Morgan Thomasz to Miss Eugenie Lucretia Raffel.
WIJEYERATNE—PERERA.—On the 11th ult., at St. Lucia's Cathedral, Colombo, by the Rev. Z. Godinho, Miss. Apos., Gabriel P. Wijeyeratne, of Kaigalle, to Isabella Perera, only daughter of Paramanepatteregey B. Perera.

DEATHS.

ADAMSZ—On the 30th January, at Kandy, Mr. J. R. Adamsz, aged 72 years.
DE SOYZA—On the 3rd February, at Kandy, Georgiana Merciana Earde, the beloved wife of Mr. L. W. De Soyza, of Ambamaua Estate, aged 28 years.
DOUGHERTY—On the 14th January, at the General Hospital, Hong Kong, Andrew Dougherty, private, 67th Regiment, aged 40 years.
HERFT—On the 6th February, at Colombo, Miss Abigail Susan Herft, the only daughter of the late Mr. Patrick William Herft, aged 17 years and 9 months.
KING—On the 17th January, at Swatow, of fever, Richard King, late of the Imperial Customs, aged 28 years.
MCCLEVERTY—On the 1st inst., at Florence, of inflammation of the lungs, after a few days' illness, Captain James Johnston McCleverley, C.B., R.N., youngest son of the late Major-Gen. Sir Robert McCleverty, C.B., and K.C.H.
MCKENZIE—On the 17th January, at the Civil Hospital, Hong Kong, John McKenzie, seaman.
PARSONS—At Benares, Amelia Baynes Parsons, the beloved wife of the Rev. John Parsons, Baptist Missionary.
PRITCARD—On the 12th September, 1862, at sea, on board the *Lettice Catherine*, Commander John A. Pritchard, R.N., aged 47.
ROSAIRO—On the 8th February, at Colombo, Mrs. J. P. Rosairo, aged 27 years, 7 months, and 17 days.
ROWE—On the 15th January, at Hong Kong, on board H.M.S. *Melville*, James Rowe, H.M.S. *Beagle*.
SIMPSON—On the 4th January, at the General Hospital, Hong Kong, William Simpson, sergeant, Commissariat Staff Corps, aged 32 years.
VACHER—On the 22nd ult., at No. 22, Palace-gardens-terrace, Kensington, William Edward Vacher, eldest son of W. H. Vacher, Esq., of Shanghai, aged five years and a half. Distant friends will please to accept this intimation.
WILLS—On the 12th January, at the Civil Hospital, Hong Kong, Otto Wills, seaman destitute.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CHINA EXPORTS.

CHINA.—TEA.—Exporters have shown no systems of any intention to enter the market, nor have teamen betrayed any desire to lower their demands, notwithstanding the proximity of the Chinese new year. They are probably aware that the rates asked are so much above the ideas of buyers, that a panic would ensue if any attempt were made on their part to accommodate matters. The few settlements of Congou show a decline of one tael in the middling kinds; the finer sorts maintain themselves. The very small business done in scented teas has been at previous rates. The transactions in Oolongs, Canton, Young Hyson, and Country Greens have been principally if not entirely for the New York market. The following are the reported settlements for the fortnight:—Congous: 3 chops Oonams (whereof 2 were hf-ch.) at 19½ to 22 taels. 2 chops Oopacks at 24 to 29 taels; 300 hf-ch. Canton packed at 22 taels; 700 hf-ch. Tyshaan to 19 taels. Oolongs: 3,200 hf-ch. medium at 24½ to 27½ taels. Pouchong: Canton 350 hf-ch. at 19 taels. Scented Teas: 4,000 boxes Caper, at 14 to 17 taels for Com. to fair, and 19 to 20 taels for mid. to good; 800 boxes Orange Pekoe at 19 to 20 taels for fair. Canton Greens: 150 boxes Gunpowder, medium at 22 taels; 1,600 hf-ch. Young Hyson, mid. to good, at 18 to 25 taels. Country Greens: 7 chops equal to 2,200 hf-ch. at 44 to 48 taels for Gunpowder; 32 to 42 taels for Imperial; 29 to 39 taels for Young Hyson; 32 to 40 taels for Hyson; 25 taels for Twankay; and 21 taels for Skin. The remaining stock upon the market is thus estimated:—Congous 86 chops, Oonams and Oopacks, and 4,700 hf-ch. Canton packed and Tayshaans; 2,000 hf-ch. Oolongs; of Scented Teas the supply is heavy; the quantity of Canton Greens is uncertain; of Country Greens there remain 13,500 hf-ch. new, and 1,890 ditto old.

SHANGHAI.—Black: Immediately after the departure of last mail there was a rather better demand, and eight chops were settled at fully previous rates, when the news by the 26th November mail was received reporting a further decline in the home markets, buyers held back and would not operate unless at lower prices. Stocks are considerably reduced, and holders are not anxious to realise, as supplies from Hankow continue to fall off. The settlements for the fortnight are reported at 5,068 chests; reshipments on owners' account during the same period, 4,250 do.; together for the fortnight, 9,318 chests; making a total for present season to date of 266,023 chests, against 186,858 chests same period last season. The present unsold stock is 5,000 chests Congou, and 1,500 do. Flowery Pekoe. The quotations are—Hohows, 19 to 23 taels; Oonams, 20½ to 26 taels; and Oopacks, 25 to 28 taels. Greens: Before the arrival of the mail a considerable business was done in country teas at a slight decline on previous rates; but since then the market has been very depressed, and sales cannot be effected unless at a decline. Shanghai packed and Japan teas have been taken to a small extent at prices showing a reduction of 2 taels. Settlements and reshipments for the fortnight 26,225 half-chests China, and 1,672 half-chests Japan, making total to date of 210,815 half-chests and 16,861 half-chests, against 156,834 half-chests and 22,805 half-chests respectively same time last year. Stocks on offer are estimated at 13,000 half-chests.

FOO-CHOW-FOO.—A large business has been done in Congous since the date of last report, quotations having advanced one tael. The teamen met the market freely or the demand would certainly have further elevated rates. Oolongs, on the other hand, have been neglected, and being in no demand for the United States, have receded 3 to 4 taels from the quotations of a couple of months ago. The settlements of the fortnight are reported as follows:—Congou: 27,100 chests and 12,000 half-chests; do at 5½ to 13½ taels for ordinary and broken leaf; 13 to 17½ taels for good common to 2d. better; 18 to 20 taels for good flavoury; and 19 to 20½ taels for Souchong and Kysow kinds. Souchong: 1,300 chests at 17 to 23 taels for fair. Oolong, 4,000 half-chests and 2,000 boxes at 14 to 16 taels for fair cargo to superior. Scented Teas: 2,200 boxes at 17 to 18 taels for fair. Stocks are thus estimated: Congous 53,100 chests (say, 23,000 chests ord., 23,900 good common to 2d. better, and 7,100 good flavory to Kysows). Souchong 300 chests. Flowery Pekoe 1,200 ditto. Oolong 45,300 half-chests. Scented Teas 11,600 boxes, and Green Tea 650 half-chests. The supplies of Congous for the present season to date, inclusive of contract teas, are estimated at 563,100 chests against 498,100 chests at corresponding period of last season.

KEWKIANG.—Rumours of incursions of the insurgents into the green tea districts agitate the market—at one time these reports are alarming when the market hardens, at another the retirement of the rebels is announced, when the teamen more readily meet the market. Foreigners are less anxious to buy than they were, and the market certainly tends downwards. The settlements of the fortnight are reported at 4,300 half-chests green—namely, 1,000 half-chests Moyunes, at 27½ to 30 taels, and 3,300 do. Fychows and Twankays, at 22½ to 26 taels. The stock on the market is estimated at 50,000 packages, yet, notwithstanding the falling off in the demand, the teamen are very firm. In black teas no business has been done.

YOKUHAMA.—An extensive business is being done; during the month of December fully 20,000 pls. were purchased for shipment to London and Shanghai. Rates tended up, but had not materially advanced, the quotations being, for trash $1 to 5 per picul; common, $7.50 to 12.50; middling, $15 to 20: good, $22.50 to 27; finest, $30 to 35. The total export of the present season from 1st July to 31st December amounted to 2¼ million lbs. against 5¼ millions corresponding period last season. The stock is ample, say 7,000 pls.

RAW SILK.—SHANGHAI.—A fair business continued throughout the fortnight, without any alteration in prices. Owing to a tight money market some of the dealers seemed anxious to meet buyers, and from this cause at one time there were signs of weakness, but the mail news of the 26th November checked the downward tendency, and fully former rates have since been paid. The receipts from up country have been insignificant, and it seems almost certain that nearly the whole crop has reached this market. About 1,300 bales have arrived from Japan, and future supplies from that quarter are expected to be very limited. The sales of the fortnight are reported at 3,000 bales, against 3,500 for corresponding fortnight of last year, and a like quantity for the corresponding fortnight of the year before. The total settlements of the present season to date are 56,500 bales, against 54,500 same time last year, and 67,000 the year before. The present unsold stock is 4,000 bales; last year at same time it was 8,000 to 10,000, and the year before 6,000 to 7,000 bales. The following are the current quotations:—Tsaltees, No. 1, tls. 480 to 490 per picul; 2, 460 to 470; 3, 440 to 450; market, 3, 425 to 435; 4, 410 to 420; 5 and com., 390 to 400. Taysaams, No. 1, 405 to 415; 2, 375 to 395; 3, 350 to 370; 4, 5, and com., 310 to 345. Yuenfa, No. 1, 440 to 450; 2, 410 to 430; 3, 385 to 400; 4 and com., 370 to 380. Hainings, 370 to 440; Sewhings, fair to good, 330 to 350; mid. to inferior, 300 to 320.

CANTON.—The yield is small and the article is wanted. There have been no settlements during the fortnight. The total shipments of the season to date are estimated at 3,500 bales for Bombay and 2,500 for Europe. The quotations, which are purely nominal, are given as under. Cumchook, rereeled, $475. Gewkong, No. 3, $400 to 410. Loonkong, Nos. 1 and 2, $440 to 425.

YOKUHAMA.—On the receipt of advices by the London mail of 26th October, the market advanced $40 per picul, and prices reached a point hitherto unprecedented. The present quotations are, Dyepots, middling, $500 to 525; best, $540 to 550; Sodais, $325 to 475; Mybash, $500 to 550; Oshios, $450 to 525; Coshios, $425 for inferior, up to 500 for the best; Hadsojee, $350 to 360. (These quotations are in Mex. dollars.) The settlements for the month of December are reported at 1,500 bales. The total shipments this season from 1st July to 31st December amount to 13,750 bales, against 4,850 bales corresponding period of last season. The stock is reduced to 250 bales, and supplies come in but slowly.

DRUGS, &c.—The Canton market is thus reported on:—Cassia Lignea quoted £15.75 to 16.25; no sales, stock 500 piculs. Cassia Oil quoted $210 to 220; no sales, stock small. Cassia Buds scarce, and wanted at $48 per picul. Star Aniseed is quoted $22½ to 23 per picul; no sales, stock 50 piculs. Rhubarb: No demand, the best is quoted $50 to 55; stock 50 piculs. Gamboge scarce, and $40 to 50 per picul. China Root: The stock is reduced to 100 piculs, for which $4 are asked. Galangal is quoted $3.75 to 4.25; stock 250 piculs. Galls are worth $13.50 per picul; stock only 100 piculs.—Shanghai.—Hemp: Large shipments of this article have lately been made to England. It comes principally from Hankow, and is packed at Shanghai, where the present stock is about 2,500 pls. the quotations being 7½ to 8 taels for Green, and 9½ to 10 taels for White. Wool is scarce and saleable—the few parcels which arrive find ready buyers at 8½ to 9 taels for common, up to 12 taels for the best. Rhubarb—Common is plentiful, and can be had at 10 to 12 taels per picul. Fine is scarce and wanted—the little there is on the market is held at 40 to 45 taels per picul.

SHANGHAI—COTTON.—The supply has fallen off, and for the moment would appear unequal to the demand. The tightness in the Money market, the late heavy rains, and the approach of China new year, may

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fully account for the falling off in supplies, especially when it is considered that hard silver has to be sent into the country to buy the article. There has not been much done during the fortnight on foreign account—a good deal has been shipped to the Southern ports. The quotations are about the same as last given—say 11 taels per picul for common, up to 12 taels for the best. There still continues a demand for shipment to Bombay.

EXCHANGES IN LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

			Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael.)	6 months sight.		6s. 2d. to 6s. 2¼d.	6s. 3d. to 6s. 4d.
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	6	ditto	...	...
At Canton, At Hong Kong, At Macao	6	ditto	4s. 8d. to 4s. 8¾d.	4s. 8¾d. to 4s. 10d
At Singapore	6	ditto	4s. 9¾d. to 4s. 10d.	4s.10d. to 4s.10½d
At Manila	6	ditto	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d. to 4s. 6¼d.
At Batavia (guilders.)	6	ditto	..	..
At Colombo			...	..

The Exchange on India at Shanghai was 296½ rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 226½ per $100. Bar silver at Shanghai 111.25 per 100 tls., and Hong Kong 3½ per cent. prem. The current quotations at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 81 tls. per $100, and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 22 to 23 per cent. discount.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN SEASON 1862-63.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From other ports.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From June 1, to Dec. 31, 1862	34,228,554	32,805,250	...	86,460,142	62,809
Comparative period last season	18,023,769	22,393,959	...	61,781,007	43,514
TO UNITED STATES.					
From June 1, to Dec. 31, 1862	...	...	...	13,366,629	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	12,408,715	...
TO THE CONTINENT.					Bales.
From June 1, to Dec. 31	...	...	...	11,247,764	...
Comparative period last season...	...	...	...	1,460,000	...
TO SAN FRANCISCO.				Packages.	
From June 1, to Dec. 31	...	...	...	21,954	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	23,382	...
TO AUSTRALIA.				Total lbs.	
From June 1, to Dec. 31	...	...	...	6,299,112	
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	6,268,500	...
TO GREAT BRITAIN.					
From 1843 to 1844	...	...	...	51,022,600	..
„ 1845 to 1846	...	...	...	57,334,200	18,604
„ 1850 to 1851	...	...	...	63,972,300	22,143
„ 1853 to 1854	...	...	...	77,327,800	61,980
„ 1855 to 1856	...	...	...	92,240,300	50 180
„ 1857 to 1858	...	...	...	76,990,255	68,311
„ 1858 to 1859	...	...	...	65,789,792	83 136
„ 1859 to 1860	...	...	...	85,560,452	64,163
„ 1860 to 1861	...	...	...	90,066,160	79,644
„ 1861 to 1862	...	...	...	109,854,040	70,199

The picul is 133⅓ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cent and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

SAILED SINCE 31st DECEMBER, 1862.

For London, Napoleon III., from Shanghai, 802,699 lbs. tea and 70 bales silk.

For Liverpool, William Fairbairn, from Shanghai, 37,333 lbs. tea.

For London, Marquis of Argyle, from Foo Chow, 625,000 lbs. tea.

For London, from Shanghai, Empress of India, 518,985 lbs. tea and 10 bales silk; W. W. Smith, 769,707 lbs. tea; Appollina, 357,417 lbs. tea and 56 bales silk.

From Canton, Victory, 357,415 lbs. tea, and 56 bales silk.

For New York, Golden West, from Shanghai, 639,859 lbs. tea.

From Foo-Chow, Samuel Russell, 717,060 lbs. tea.

From Shanghai, Oneida, 483,064 lbs. tea.

From Amoy, Surprise, 978,066 lbs. tea.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At HONG KONG.—Jan. 15, Rapid from Cardiff; 20, Gerard (str.) Greenoch; 21, Notre Dame des Victoires from Cardiff, Lauderdale from London, Mary Ross from Cardiff; 24, Orient from Sunderland, Cornelia, Mathilda, John N. Cushing, Rachel from Cardiff; 28, Fiery Cross from London; 30, H.M. (str.) Rattler from Portsmouth.

At SHANGHAI.—Jan. 14, Broadwater from London; 17, Albuera and Celestial from London, and Thames from Sunderland; 19, Star of Peace from Cardiff; 20, Johanna from Cardiff; 21, Apollo and Gazelle from Newcastle.

At SINGAPORE.—Jan. 24, M. Weuzell (Adstm.) from Sunderland; 24, Latona from London; 30, Triton (Brem.) from Newcastle.

At BATAVIA.—Jan. 19, Java Packet and Australia from Amsterdam; 28, Maria Elise from Amsterdam.

At MANILA.—Dec. 12, Senburg from Newcastle; Jan. 9, Encarnacion from Cardiff; 10, Lady Head and Cossipore from Cardiff; 18, Casas from Liverpool, and Elias from Cardiff; 20, Anne Britagne from Cardiff.

SAILED

From SHANGHAI.—Jan. 8, Heroes of Alma, for London; Juanpore, for Liverpool; 9, Gorilla, for Liverpool; 10, Empress of India, for London; 13, Dowthy, for Liverpool; 17, Bombay, for Liverpool; W. W. Smith, for London; 19, Radnergore, for Liverpool; Apellina, for London; 21, Stornoway, for London; Brierly Hill, for Liverpool.

From HONG KONG.—Jan. 21, Speedwell, for London; 26. H.M.S. Sanspareil and Snake, for Portsmouth; 30, Storm King, for Liverpool. From Whampoa: 17, Victory, for London.

From SINGAPORE.—Jan. 23, Odin, for Gibraltar; 26, Frederica, for London; Feb. 1, Eastward Ho, for Falmouth; 7, Empress, for Liverpool.

From MANILA.—Dec. 10, Sky Lark and Agamemnon, for Liverpool; 11, War Hawk, for Cork; 26, Paradise, for Falmouth; 28, Fearless, for New York; 29, Shand, for Cork; Jan. 14, Ceylon, for Cork; 17, Canaan, for London; 23, Victor Emmanuel, for Cork.

LOADING

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Lord Raglan, Neville, Queen of the North, and Robert Henderson. For Liverpool (Cotton): Blackburn, Geelong, Gresham, Monsoon, Badnagore, Southern Cross, and Zealandia. For New York: Almena, Vision, and Behring. For Montreal: Cæsar and Helene and Rapido.

At FOO-CHOW-FOO.—For London: Unrivalled. For New York: Hotspur.

At CANTON.—For London: Antipodes, Burman, City of Durham, and Kate Karnie.

At MANILA.—For London: Commodore. For Cork: Caprera, Mary Fry, Saletie, Viola. For Boston: Aurora. For Cadiz: Cervantes and Gertrudis.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

HONG KONG.

The settlements have been for Great Britain: Omega, British ship, 765 tons, Manila to London, £2,500 in full. Unrivalled, British ship, 812 tons, on the berth, from Whampoa to London, at £4. For United States: Boanerges, British ship, 1,237 tons, hence to San Francisco, £4,000 in full. Spirit of the Times, American ship, 1,206 tons, hence to San Francisco, $2,000 in full. Old Colony, American ship, 899 tons, hence to San Francisco, $8 per ton. For Colonies: Amelie, French barque, 283 tons, hence to Melbourne, £1,100 in full.

SHANGHAI.

The amount of shipping in harbour is sensibly decreasing. The quantity of produce under shipment to England in the shape of tea, hemp, and cotton is considerable, and rates have advanced. For New York there is little doing, the ships on the berth having some difficulty in filling up. There has been a fair amount of business done during the fortnight, as will be seen on reference to the list of settlements given below. Latterly, however, transactions have been restricted, owing to the custom prevailing amongst the Chinese of keeping their accounts close in the proximity of the new year. After the holidays a spirited business may be expected. The current rates are as follows:—To London and Liverpool, tea and cotton, £3. 15s to £4 per ton of 50 feet. To New York: $12 to $12 50 for tea per ton of 40 feet. To Nagasaki: $4 per ton of 40 feet, and 25 cents per picul dead weight. To Kanagawa: $5 per ton of 40 feet, and 25 cents per picul dead weight. To Foochow: $4 per ton of 40 feet, and 10 cents per picul dead weight. To Amoy: $1.25 per bale of cotton. To Hong Kong: $4 per ton of 40 feet, or $1.25 per bale of cotton.

AMOY.

There has been more demand for vessels for the Straits, but settlements have shown irregular rates. Time charters are lower, coast charters higher. The amount of shipping in port is much reduced. The following are the settlements reported:—Margaretha, 3,800 pls. for 3 months at $1,000; Flencoe, 3,600 pls. for Shanghai for $2,400; Wodan 5,000 pls. for Shanghai and Java for $2 600; Roska, 5,300 pls. for Formosa and back for $2,400; Augusta and Meline, 7,000 pls. for Singapore for $1,400; Johanna Cæsar, 7,000 pls. for Singapore and Penang for $2 150; Amazone, 8,000 pls. for Straits and Java for $3,600; Picciola, 7,000 pls. for Saigon for $4,000; Therwaldsen, 3,800 pls. for 4 months at $800; Bonito, 6,000 pls. for Singapore and Penang for $1,900.

KEWKIANG.—Freights to Shanghai active at 8 taels per ton per steamer.

HANKOW.—To Shanghai, tls. 8 per ton.

YOKUHAMA.—To Shanghai, per sailing vessel, for silk $2½ per picul; measurement, $4. Per steamer, for silk $3 per picul; measurement, $6 per ton. To London: Measurement, £4. 10s. per ton of 50 feet; silk, £6. 10s. per ton.

MANILA.—A few hemp engagements were made shortly after last mail left by vessels loading for the United Kingdom at £5 per cwt.; but as tonnage has since become more abundant the rate has declined to £4. 5s., at which two or three vessels have engaged all the hemp they require. The English barque Commodore has been fixed for London, with 500 tons clayed sugar, at £3 per 20 cwt.; filling up with hemp at £4. 5s. The Lady Head has been taken up for Liverpool at £3 for 650 tons unclayed sugar, and £4 per ton for about 300 tons hemp. The Encarnacion (Spanish) has been chartered at 35 cents per picul for a cargo of sugar to Hong Kong.

SINGAPORE.—There is a fair demand for vessels, and the following charters have been effected:—Lotona, 693 tons, hence to Shanghai at 70 cents per picul for rice; Gloucester, 530 tons, hence to Rangoon and back with rice at 45 cents, or 47½ cents from Bassein; Triton, 288 tons, from Penang to Ningpo and Shanghai for $3,500 in full; Jane Morice, 250 tons, to load rice at Rangoon for this at 45 cents per picul; Homer (American), 420 tons, has been sold for $10,000; Ceylon, 590 tons, has been laid on for Liverpool at £3. 10s. to £4 per ton; Wilhelmsburgh, (Hambro'), 870 tons, to load at Penang for London—sugar, £3. 17s. 6d.; tin, £3. 10s.; light freight, £4. 5s.; measurement, £4. 14s.; rum, 4d. per gallon; Rainbow (American), 550 tons, to load at Penang for this at 48 cents per picul—40 days for loading and discharging. The Chaturanga is loading for London; Crescent City for Liverpool; Fils Unique and Lormont (French) for Bordeaux.

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PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From China to England and Continent, Jan. 12, Crest of the Wave; 14, Express; 15, Orissa; 18, Queen's Own; 21, Marquis of Argyle; 25, William Fairbain. To New York, Jan. 8, Mermaid; 10, Sarah H. Snow; 24, Golden West. From Singapore to England, Jan. 13, Spanker. From Melbourne to Batavia, Jan. 16, Docima.

A DUTCHMAN'S VIEW OF SINGAPORE.

Mr. A. Loudon, Chief Secretary to the Netherlands India Government, who visited Siam last year to exchange the ratifications of the Treaty between Holland and that country, has published an account of his voyage in one of the Batavia scientific periodicals. The following remarks of Mr. Loudon on Singapore will be read with interest:—

"The manner in which the European residents of Singapore divide their time, appears to me less suitable for these tropical parts than that which prevails with us. The day can only be said to begin with them about nine o'clock in the morning. They then partake of a very plentiful *dejeuner a la fourchette*, with tea, wine, and beer, and afterwards, about ten, betake themselves to their offices, or pay visits until three o'clock. At one o'clock many have luncheon, consisting of bread, some fruit, cheese, &c. They take no *siesta*, but retire to rest about nine or ten o clock—if there is a dinner party, which is generally about seven, then the hour is rather later, but seldom much later.

"The traffic in the town is as great as in the largest commercial towns in Europe. We see here the same bustle of merchants, workmen, porters, cabmen, &c., pressing hither and thither; an Eastern tinge pervades the whole from the number of Asiatic races we see crowding together. Arabs, Chinese, Bengalees, Klings, Malays, Javanese, Siamese, are heard addressing each other or rather shouting in their several languages. The quarters of the different Asiatic foreigners are well and regularly built. They cover the greatest part of the town. The peculiar neatness of ours is however almost wholly wanting. At the quays lie hundreds of boats and cargo boats which keep up the communication with the harbour crowded with ships; these are mostly manned by Klings, who speak English, however imperfectly. Many of them also speak French.

"It is reckoned that there are 75,000 Chinese on the island, amongst whom a constant mutation, caused by arrivals and departures, takes place, a circumstance which naturally interferes very much with the maintenance of good police among them. The Chinese quarters are regularly built; they are so commanded by the forts on the hills that by a few hours cannonade they could be destroyed. The probability that such a measure might be found necessary, does not seem to have been lost sight of by the English. And with justice, for a more unruly set than the Chinese of Singapore it would be difficult to meet with elsewhere.

"The Chinese are the only persons who attempt a little cultivation. They are here the only vegetable gardeners; potatoes and cabbages are imported in large quantities from Batavia.

"The roads which intersect the town and the environs are well laid out, but are not so well made; they are deficient in hardening material, so that in rainy weather they are soon reduced to the state of pools of mud and in very dry weather they are, as it were, blown away.

"The public works are maintained by convicts. The work done by them well merits attention. The fortifications and the church are specimens of it. The work turned out by these convicts is of first-rate quality. There ought to be 2,000 of them, but at present there are only 1,000. Their numbers are now kept up, because people at Singapore have declared against the importation of convicts, in consequence of which the Andaman islands were selected as a place of banishment.

"The inhabitants of Singapore are now beginning to repent of their opposition. The convicts are the best workmen, much cleverer than the Chinese, who obstinately adhere to their own way of doing things.

"The garrison, which is chiefly composed of native troops, is too weak, but a European regiment is expected very soon. The naval station, consisting of one steam man-of-war, is also too weak. Complaints have been made on the subject, because people were not without apprehension from the extension of French influence in this part of the world. In its present condition Singapore could not defend itself, and could be easily taken by a *coup de main*."

MR. RUSSELL'S CHINESE PORCELAIN AND BRONZES.

Messrs. Christie and Manson have just sold, the most extensive collection of Chinese porcelain, bronzes, carvings in ivory and jade, lacquer work, and other curious objects of art-work amongst that people that has, perhaps, ever been got together by any private individual. The catalogue consisted of 1,319 lots. Mr. William Russell, to whom the collection belongs, is well known as an enthusiastic *virtuoso* in the study of Oriental art, and it is said that he has been engaged for the last thirty years in forming this extraordinary museum. It would be impossible to attempt anything like a description of the many beautiful specimens of the choicest colours and most elegant forms in the vases, bottles, and smaller objects, some of which are unique. We may mention particularly a sea-green crackle jar, sixteen inches high, formerly in the celebrated Fonthill collection of Mr. Beckford; a complete tea service, of old egg shell china, also from the Beckford collection, consisting of nineteen pieces. This was of the rare crimson, with white medallions, containing groups of flowers engraved in Indian ink, edges of gold, and other parts touched in colour. This choice set was sold in separate lots, which averaged about five guineas. A mottled vase, in patches of bright colours, the neck in imitation of lacquer, with mother-of-pearl inlaid, twenty-one inches high; a curious stand, in the shape of a vampire, formed in China, coloured crimson and purple; a crab, exactly modelled in China, and coloured like the life, with moving eyes, and many other excellent figures of birds—cranes, storks, ducks, cocks, parrots, with cats, dogs, and rabbits, all showing the great imitative faculty of the Chinese. Two quails, minutely carved in ivory, and stained to imitate the colour of the bird, were another singular example of the kind. The enamels on copper are also equally fine specimens, some being extremely rare in quality, and well preserved, considering the date at which it is conjectured they were made. Lot 332. A deep dish or basin, enamelled, with turquoise and lapis lazuli ground, on which are figures of ladies playing musical instruments, is a rare example of the earliest kind. 337. A bowl, ornamented with flowers, birds, and fish, in very bright colours, has rather a Persian character, and is a piece of rare quality. 350. A basin in fine colour flowers on the imperial yellow, is another noticeable specimen; and there is a very gorgeous capstand for the table, which was brought from the Summer Palace. This is a much more modern specimen, and has none of the good work of the old enamel about it. The bronzes are extremely interesting, on account of their admitted antiquity. Some of the sacrificial vessels, the wine-cups, and the incense burners, are attributed in the catalogue to a period 1,200 years before the Christian era, but this is rather a romantic guess. That they are ancient has been determined by the researches of M. Stanislaus Julien, who gives 163 years B.C. as the date of the earliest. It is incredible that these bronze vases should have been preserved so much better than those of ancient Greek workmanship, of which it is extremely rare to see any but in the most delicate state of decay. Most of these Chinese vessels are as fresh as when they were made. Probably this may be due to the ancient museums which were formed, according to Confucius, by the *virtuosi* before his time; but the date of 1,200 years before Christ is mythical. Much of the ornament upon these vases is very ingenious, though it is singular to observe how little variety there is, and how the earliest forms seem to be repeated even down to the pattern of the Imperial capstand from the Summer Palace.

A SUM of £250, collected at Hong Kong and Shanghai, has just been handed to the treasurer of the National Lifeboat Institution.

An engraving of the China Mercantile Steam Navigation Company's steamer *John Bright*, which left Gravesend on the 22nd of August last, appears in the *Illustrated London News* of March 7.

A DECREE of the Chinese Emperor, dismissing General Tienn from the service for the murder of the Abbé Neil, has been published in the *Moniteur*.

MR. H. N. LAY, the Inspector-General of Chinese Customs, has left London for China.

A NEWSPAPER correspondent affirms that at his recent visit to the Court of Burmah, Colonel Phayre disgraced himself by performing "Kow-tow," and that this is the third time he has done so.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

BURMESE PRIZE MONEY.

(Feb. 26th.) Colonel NORTH inquired why the prize money earned in the Burmese war, which terminated ten years ago, had not been paid.—Sir C. WOOD said the Government had every reason to suppose that the money was in process of distribution till they discovered accidentally last September that the prize roll of the men had not been received. The list of men who had received medals, which was substantially the same, was at once sent out, and he had no doubt it would answer the purpose. He could not at all account for the manner in which the mistake had occurred, no representations concerning the non-arrival of the list having reached the Home Government. He hoped there would be no further delay.

TRANSMISSION OF TEXTILE FABRICS TO INDIA AND CHINA.

(26th.) Colonel SYKES asked the Secretary to the Treasury on what grounds British manufacturers and others were prohibited from transmitting to India and Hong Kong specimens of textile fabrics of British manufacture under the book post restrictions, as they were permitted to transmit them to France and elsewhere.—Mr. F. PEEL stated that, with the single exception of France, with which country special postal arrangements were made in the beginning of 1861, the Post-office did not undertake to carry specimens of textile fabrics or other trade patterns; and he was informed there were considerable difficulties in the way of the general adoption of a pattern-post.

NAVAL ESTIMATES.—GUNBOATS, &C., FOR CHINA.

(26th.) Mr. WHITE, in a Committee on Naval Estimates, asked by what authority gunboats, stores, and ammunition belonging to Her Majesty's Government had been handed over to the Emperor of China. If these had been paid for, an account of the money ought to be furnished.—Lord PALMERSTON: The arrangement to which the hon. member refers was one sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government upon considerations which they deemed sufficient, it being very desirable, with a view to the security of our commerce and the safety of British subjects, that tranquillity should be restored in China. The whole expense of the operations to which the hon. member refers will be defrayed by the Chinese Government, and will not entail pecuniary liabilities on Her Majesty's Government.

TREATIES WITH INDIAN PRINCES.

(26th.) Mr. H. BAILLIE moved the following resolution:—"That whereas by a Royal Proclamation addressed to the native Princes and peoples of India, published the 1st November, 1858, it is stated 'That we desire no extension of our present territorial possessions, and while we will permit no aggression upon our dominions or our rights to be attempted with impunity, we shall sanction no encroachments in those of others;' and again, 'We hereby announce to the native Princes of India that all treaties and engagements made with them by or under the authority of the Hon. East India Company are by us accepted, and will be scrupulously maintained;' so, in the opinion of this House, where differences of opinion have arisen with respect to the interpretation of such treaties, the questions at issue ought to be referred for decision to Her Majesty's Privy Council." In justification of his motion, he entered upon a long and minute exposition of the case of the Nawab of the Carnatic, supported by documentary evidence, observing that this was not a solitary instance of violation of treaties and spoliation of territory in India.—The motion was seconded by Mr. SMOLLETT, who cited as additional instances of alleged violation of

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treaty obligation by the British Government in India, the cases of Sattara, Nagpore, Oude, and Tanjore.—Sir C. WOOD observed that the Government did accept all the treaties and engagements made by the East India Company, and would scrupulously maintain them; and, in the interpretation of those engagements, they acted upon their own responsibility, subject to the opinion of Parliament. He reviewed the main features of the cases cited, remarking that, in his opinion, the Proclamation was a very wise and politic measure, and that he did not think he was called upon to undo what had been done by the Government of the day years and years ago.—The motion was negatived, upon a division, by 104 to 24.

CHINA PRIZE MONEY.

(March 2nd.) Colonel W. STUART asked the Secretary of State for War whether any prize money was coming to the troops engaged in the China expedition of 1860, from the sale of guns, &c., captured from the enemy; and, if so, whether it was likely soon to be distributed. – Sir G. C. LEWIS said the commander-in-chief on the spot determined the question practically by collecting the loot, selling it by auction, and dividing the proceeds among the troops. That course was not in strict accordance with the rules of the service, but it was subsequently sanctioned and approved by the Secretary of State. He believed some guns, which were not included in that sale, still remained; but it was not intended to make any fresh distribution of prize money.

ARMY ESTIMATES.—FORCES IN CHINA.

(9th.) Sir G. C. LEWIS, after stating some of the changes which the army estimates of this year had undergone, and that the estimate would be as nearly as possible £1,000,000 less than it was last year, said:—In the present year there was a considerable extraordinary expense for the army on certain foreign stations, and therefore this could not be considered an ordinary year of peace expenditure, in consequence of the sums which were charged on account of China, New Zealand, and British North America. In 1858 the military charge for British North America was £285,000; this year it was £887,000. In 1858 the charge for New Zealand was £86,000; the estimate for the present year amounted to £347,000. In the four years from 1853 to 1857 inclusive the military expense for the China station were £84,000., while the estimate for this year was £334,000. Taking these three items together, they had a comparison of £455,000 with 1,568,000, showing that in the present year they voted certain extraordinary charges in respect of those three foreign stations. He referred to the departments in which reductions had been made, and then came to the strength of the army. The total number of men which he asked the committee to vote was 148,242, as compared with 152,403 last year, making a diminution of 4,061 men upon the strength of the army. That diminution had been effected by reducing the number of men in each battalion. There was no reduction in the number of battalions, but it was proposed that there should be a reduction of 100 rank and file in all battalions serving at home and in the colonies, except at Ceylon, where there was generally only one battalion, and also excepting the battalions serving in China and New Zealand, and the first five battalions for foreign service. It was impossible for any person to form a correct notion of our military system unless he paid attention to the distribution of our army. In 1862-3 the battalions of infantry were distributed as follows:—At home, 40; in the colonies, 45; in India, 56. There was a striking difference in this respect between our army and the armies of the continental Powers, some of which, like those of Austria and Prussia, never went beyond their respective kingdoms. The right hon. baronet concluded by moving that 148,242 men be voted for the ensuing year.—General PEEL said the rule he had formerly laid down of adding two 0's to the number of men, it would be found, would enable them to arrive pretty nearly at the cost of the army. This year they would find that that calculation was affected by two regiments of infantry being employed in China, which were not included in the total force. It was of very little use to deal with the estimates when they had once voted the number of men. The exception to the forces included in the appendix was the charge relating to the native Indian troops employed in China, the numbers or any detail of the expense of which there were no means of ascertaining. They were told that they were paid out of the military chest in China, but the number of men varied from 3,000 to 10,000, and it was impossible to tell at what it stood at any time. Year after year he had asked that this charge might be brought under the annual estimates, and though he admitted that the present accounts were clearer than they had been hitherto, he found that while the charges for the force in China appeared in the total estimate, the number of men was not included. He wished also to draw attention to the advantages possessed by officers in China over the officers of other regiments in consequence of their receiving the Indian pay and allowance. A major-general commanding in China received four times the amount received by any major-general employed elsewhere, and his aide-de-camp, who might be a subaltern officer, received actually more pay than a major-general elsewhere. The major-general commanding at Hong Kong received £2,535, and his aide-de-camp £697; while at Ceylon the major-general received only £691, and the aide-de-camp £173. He wanted to prevent the Government having the power of employing any troops beyond those which were included in the estimates, and it was therefore his intention to move that the total number of men proposed to be voted should be increased by the strength of the China regiments.—Sir G. C. LEWIS said he had considered the subject referred to by the right hon. gentleman, whether or not to increase the number proposed in the estimate by those two Indian regiments employed in China, and he had come to the conclusion to take the course which he had adopted. In the first place, there were no materials at the War-office by which they could ascertain the precise numbers of the two Indian regiments; and at all events he had followed the course which had been pursued for many years with respect to the force at Labuan. The sum proposed to be voted in the present year for the force at Labuan was £4 500, and he proposed in this case, as well as that of the two Indian regiments, the expense should be voted by the House. In former times the money was supplied by the Indian treasury, and periodical settlements took place with the War-office, but in the present year they had been brought upon the estimates.—Colonel SYKES said the question before the committee was whether they should pay this year for 148,000 men or 150,000 men. It seemed to him that the tax of £10 per man in the Indian army acted as a direct premium in keeping up the force at the highest possible strength. But what was the meaning of this? It was draining the country of its very life blood—for the flower of its youth had to be sent out to keep up the troops at their proper quota. It was said that the number of men in China could not be reduced; but if it were not for our perfidy and our meddling policy, 1,000 men instead of 5,087 would be amply sufficient.—Mr. BUXTON was disappointed that the Government had not instituted any inquiry with a view to the reduction of the forces employed in the colonies. He wished that more attention were paid to the number of European troops employed in India, for the number had been increased from 40,000 before the mutiny to 70,000 now, with a greatly reduced native force to keep in check.—Mr. CHILDERS considered that for any reduction that might be proposed in the number of men, they must look to the expenditure for the East and West Indian colonies (Ceylon and Mauritius), which was estimated at £502,000, or to the expenditure for the establishments in New Zealand and the Cape, for which they were asked to vote £575,000. Some explanation was required as to why nothing had been done towards making the colonies contribute more largely to their expenditure, as recommended by the committee. The revenue of Ceylon was £767,000 a-year, its expenditure was only £700,000. He was aware that Ceylon contributed to the allowances of troops and also to their commissariat charges, but he thought the colony should pay more than £24,000. The Mauritius cost us £150,000; its revenue was between £500,000 and £600,000; and he doubted whether it contributed more than 1-16th of its revenue. He thought at least £100,000 ought to be advanced by these two plantations.—Mr. SEYMOUR regretted the hon. member had not given notice of his motion. He entertained no doubt that 10,000 men might be struck off the votes, considering the unusually large number of men voted for the navy. Even in the yeomanry and volunteer votes he thought a reduction was desirable, and that the yeomanry force might be made more efficient. In the administration of the army he found there were two enormous departments which were notorious for being in a disorganised state. Their united cost was £213,000. Then, again, there were other colonies besides those mentioned by the hon member for Pontefract. In China we had nearly 6,000 men; he wished to know what was the necessity of this permanent force among a race of men so peaceable as the Chinese. This force cost £560,000. No doubt while the present administration of the army lasted, some of those charges were inevitable, but why should not the system of administration be changed? But though he should be glad to see those reductions, he was not prepared to vote for the amendment, inasmuch as it had been prepared without notice. – After a few words from Mr. TREFUSIS, the committee divided: – For the vote, 77; for the amendment, 19—majority, 58. The vote was agreed to. On the vote of £5,709,733 for the general staff and regimental pay, allowances, and charges, General PEEL said he felt bound to propose a reduction in this vote of the sum of £38,000 proposed for "the re-payment to the Indian Government for the pay and clothing of two regiments of native infantry employed in China." The right hon. gentleman complained of the employment of these troops in China, and said the only way to prevent it would be by negativing the sum altogether.—Sir G. C. LEWIS said it would be very inconvenient to disallow this sum, and if it were done the Government would have to send out two European battalions, which would cost as much money to the country. He trusted that it might be in the power of the Government to reduce the number of troops in China, but they could not reduce the native troops at present. If this motion should be unhappily agreed to, the Government would have to revoke the orders issued, recalling the troops at Shanghai, and they would have to send out others. The vote was regular both in form and substance.—General PEEL said exactly the contrary the right hon gentleman has told the committee to that stated by him on previous occasions. His (General Peel's) object was to prevent any Government from employing a native Indian army in China by money of this country without the House having complete control over the expenditure. He had specified the force which he wished to reduce, and he thought the best thing that could be done would be to get rid of all the troops which were in China.—Mr. W. FORSTER said the committee ought not to vote money for men which they had not voted.—Mr. WILLIAMS supported the amendment on the ground that the proceeding was unconstitutional.—Sir G. C. LEWIS said there was not the smallest force in the objection to the vote on the ground of its being unconstitutional; nor could he understand why the gallant general should desire to substitute European troops for native Indians. The Government were desirous of withdrawing all the troops from the coasts of China, and were making great efforts to do so. The motion was somewhat capricious, because the gallant general did not object to the sum of £4,500 for the pay of troops at Labuan, which was in the same category. It would not improve the service or promote economy by negativing this sum of £38,000.—Mr. WHITE supported the amendment.—Mr. DODSON said the amendment was one more of form than of substance. The regiments in question could not be included in the 148,000 men voted, because the exact number of men composing them was not known. It would perhaps have been more correct if they had appeared not in the estimates, but on separate sheets.—Sir G C. LEWIS observed that if the two regiments had been included in the total number of men voted, they would have been made subject to the English Mutiny Act.—After some observations from Mr. KINNAIRD and Mr. H. BARING, the House divided, and the amendment was lost by six votes. On the vote of £5,709,733 for the general staff and regimental pay, allowances, and charges, General PEEL wished to put a question, which probably could be best answered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, namely, whether this capitation rate was a fixed payment from the Indian Government to the Treasury, or whether it is merely matter of account, in which the Indian Government had the power of setting off any claim they might have for services rendered to the Imperial Government? He recollected it was stated before the military organisation committee that there were at one time five open accounts with the Indian Government on account of Chinese and Persian wars. The consequence of this system was that the House of Commons had no power over the expenditure, and that was distinctly stated by no less an authority than the late Lord Herbert, in his evidence before the committee.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the best answer he could give to the right

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hon. gentleman would be to state that ever since he had been in office the attention of the Government had been given to the public expediency, and almost necessity, of winding up the complicated pecuniary relations that had grown up between the Indian Government and the Government at home. He trusted when making his financial statement to be able to show that there were no outstanding claims of any importance.—General PEEL said the right hon. gentleman had not answered his question. What he wished to know was whether, if Indian troops were employed in China or elsewhere, they must be paid for out of the grant voted for army purposes, or whether they might be paid for by a set-off of claims on the part of the Indian Government against the Home Government. All he wanted was that the vote should be submitted to the House as it stood, and that the charge should not be transferred from one vote to another.

AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.

(13th.) Mr. H. SEYMOUR called the attention of the House to recent occurrences in Japan, and moved for papers. He said he thought that the Government ought to be very careful in their selection of agents to be sent to Japan. Since the opening of the ports, in 1858, he believed that two British agents had been recalled for misconduct. First, Mr. Hodgson was recalled; and then Mr. Morrison had been sent home to answer some accusations which had been made against him of conduct which, to say the least of it, was very indiscreet. From the papers which had been laid on the table, it now appeared that Colonel Neale also was at variance with part of the population there. He did not wish to cast any blame upon Colonel Neale, but he wished to know whether any further despatches had been sent home than had yet appeared, and which seemed to be referred to in the papers published. Or if Colonel Neale had not written any further despatches, would his hon. friend state so publicly. One further question he had to ask was, what steps the Government intended to take in consequence of the outrages which had been perpetrated on British subjects in Japan.—Mr. LAYARD, in reply, said that his hon. friend had been very much misinformed with respect to Mr. Consul Morrison. That gentleman was not sent to this country to have his conduct investigated, but he came home after a considerable residence in Japan, during which his health had become impaired. It was quite true that charges had been made against him in the Singapore papers, and when those charges were brought to the notice of the Foreign-office, they immediately instituted an inquiry, and the result was the entire acquittal of Mr. Consul Morrison. It was true that Mr. Morrison had struck a Japanese, and the Government had thought it necessary to express its disapprobation of his conduct on that occasion, and it was to be hoped that when he returned he would be more careful in his dealings with and treatment of the natives. But at the same time he (Mr. Layard) must be allowed to say that Mr. Consul Morrison was one of the ablest public servants we had got in the East, fully acquainted with his consular duties, and enjoying the entire approval of British residents in Japan. As regarded the instructions sent out in consequence of the barbarous murder of Mr. Richardson, the House might be perfectly certain that the Government would take such steps as were right to obtain satisfaction for that outrage; but as the instructions sent out had not yet been carried into execution, he could not with propriety lay them upon the table. The hon. gentleman had asked whether Colonel Neale had sent to England any observations in reference to the accusations made against him by the merchants in Japan, and the answer was that no such statement had been sent to England by Colonel Neale. He believed that after the despatch printed in the blue book had been written a good understanding was restored between Colonel Neale and the merchants, and therefore the colonel very wisely thought it better not to carry on the controversy.

MUTINY OF THE CHINESE TROOPS.

(13th.) Colonel SYKES asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether the Government would communicate to the House any further papers, in continuation of those of the session of 1862, respecting the progress of affairs in China, particularly in regard to the recent mutiny of the drilled Chinese troops under General Burgevine: the accusation of treason and robbery against that officer; his removal from his command, and the issue of a proclamation by the Footae of Shanghai, offering a reward of 20,000 dollars for his head; the appointment of Captain Holland, of the Royal Marines, by Major-General Staveley, commanding the British force at Shanghai, to the temporary command; the refusal of the Chinese troops to accept him as their commander; and any information of the proceedings of Captain Dew, R.N., at Ningpo.—Mr. LAYARD stated in reply that all the papers which the Foreign office possessed on the subject of our relations with China had been laid on the table of the House.

Continental Intelligence.

FRANCE.

Commander Bedford Pim, of the British Royal Navy, has had an audience of the Emperor. He was received in the most satisfactory manner by His Majesty, and an interesting conversation ensued on Captain Pim's projected transit through Nicaragua. The Emperor accepted his book, "The Gate of the Pacific," and said he took much interest in the subject. He also observed that he should be most happy to assist him in every way he could, and added that he highly approved an English and French company being formed to carry out "this great highway" in European interests. He offered Captain Pim to put him in communication with some of the leading capitalists in France, and he at once gave him a letter to the head of a well-known French company. During the interview with Captain Pim, which lasted more than half-an-hour, the Emperor inspected the maps and plans in the volume presented to him. In a word, nothing could be more gracious than the manner in which this English officer was received by His Majesty.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, March 6, 1863.

H.R.H. the Prince of Orange Nassau, Crown Prince of the Netherlands (born September 4, 1840), is betrothed to his cousin, the Princess Marie, second daughter of H.R.H. Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, Field Marshal, and Admiral of the Dutch Navy. The Princess was born July 5, 1841, and is consequently in her twenty-second year. The ceremony of betrothal was performed at the Palace, at the Hague, on the 28th ult., the birthday of the father of the *Fiancee*.

The new Colonial Minister has withdrawn the Bill on the culture system in Java, introduced by his predecessor, in order to make some alterations in it. It was generally expected that he would have made use of the opportunity to give to the house and the country a statement of his political tenets, and what measures he intends to propose, but in that they were disappointed, and nothing of the sort took place. But a still better and more natural opportunity will be afforded him very shortly, when he brings in the new Colonial Budget, which was the cause of the late Minister's shipwreck and his own accession to office, or the Bill for regulating the disposal of the surplus colonial revenue, both of which will probably be brought in before Easter. It is devoutly to be hoped that the question of the colonial system will soon be settled in a definite and lasting manner, and thus put a stop once for all to the agitation that has prevailed for so long a period; for it cannot be denied that the present uncertainty on the subject acts most injuriously on the commercial and other interests connected directly or indirectly with the colonies. Among other things it is this state of uncertainty that has caused the execution of the new tariff for Netherlands India to be delayed. Mr. Rochussen projected it as far back as 1858, Mr. Loudon accepted it in 1860, so that this uncertainty has been pending for five years. The misfortune is that since 1858 we have had in this country no less than five Colonial Ministers, each of whom had his own ideas on the subject, and tried to carry out his own plans in opposition to the wishes of the nation and the majority in both Chambers of the States-General.

A treaty of amity and commerce concluded between this country and the Sandwich Islands has been ratified by the Chamber. As it is based on the principle of perfect reciprocity, it contains nothing that can be of interest to foreign nations; because, according to the system in force in Holland, no commercial advantages can be granted to any one nation without becoming the general property of all with whom this country has existing treaties.

The Government has brought in another Bill to prevent a great injustice that threatened a large number of the inhabitants of Java, it having been proposed to make the sons of Europeans settled on that island liable to the military conscription, and oblige them to serve in the army if drawn. By the new Bill they will be declared exempt from military service.

Many of the German Governments are very indignant that the introduction of the new commercial code of laws has been declined in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, and protests and representation on the subject have been made by some of the ambassadors at those States at the Hague, calling on this Government to enforce it as in most of the other States belonging to the German confederation. The demand, however, is as unreasonable as it is unconstitutional; for Holland has no right to interfere in the question, Luxemburg having its own separate Parliament and autonomy, its only connection with this country being a personal union, the King of the Netherlands being at the same time Grand Duke of Luxemburg.

A considerable number of soldiers belonging to the cavalry and artillery of the home service have arrived at the Colonial Military Depot at Harderwyk, having volunteered to join the Indian army for six years, for which they each receive a bounty of 150 florins.

Amongst seventeen new Bills brought in by the Government is one for confirming the decree published last year by the Governor-General of Netherlands India, ordaining the free importation of paddy and rice in Java and Madura, and the abolition of customs duties on all other articles of food in the Dutch possessions in the Eastern Archipelago.

Messrs. D. Christie and Son, of Kralingen, have undertaken a contract with the Colonial Department for the construction of a small iron steamer for service in the East Indies. The contract sum is 3,350 florins.

A fine new vessel of 1,440 tons, built by Messrs. F. H. and C. van Lindern at Alblasserdam for account of a ship-owning

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partnership under the management of Mr. F. H. van Lindern, has been christened "The New Water Road" (*Nieuwe Waterweg*). She is intended for the East India trade.

During the month of February the number of vessels that arrived with cargoes from the East was 34 (against 53 in January, 14 in December, and 10 in November), 14 of which discharged at Amsterdam, eighteen at Rotterdam, one at Middelburg, and one at Dordrecht. Twenty-one brought cargoes for the Netherlands Trading Company, and thirteen for the private trade. Nineteen came from Batavia, six from Samarang, two from Passaroeang, one from Cheribon, two from Sourabaya, one from Tjilatjap, two from Padang, and one from Foo-chow-Foo. These vessels have brought 151,672 bags of coffee, of which 105,638 for the Company, and 46,034 for the private trade.

The Minister of War gives notice that in the month of June there will be a competitive examination of candidates for entrance as cadets in the Royal Military Academy at Breda. Applications to be sent to the War-office, up to the 1st of May. The number of cadetships open is as follows:—A. For the home service. Infantry 30, Cavalry 2, Artillery 12, Engineers 5. B. For the East Indian Army: Infantry 12, Cavalry 2, Artillery 8, Engineers 4. C. For service in the West Indies: Infantry 2, Artillery 2.

In one of my former letters I informed your readers of the intention of the Dutch Government to send a military expedition to Passir (situated in Borneo, eastward of Banjermassing), to punish the Sultan of that country for the assistance he rendered to the rebels in the late war. It is a part of the usual Oriental policy always to leave a back-door open to escape by in case of need. Such a course has been followed by the Sultan of Passir in this instance, and under the plea of his having taken up arms in consequence of a misunderstanding, has sent in his submission, and concluded a fresh treaty of peace, thus again obtaining the protection of the Dutch flag. The Pangarong Moedah, a neighbouring chieftain, who acted as the Sultan's emissary, has been suspended from his functions, and sent to Samarang, where he will be kept as a sort of hostage.

Personal.—Mr. P. M. Kamerling, Assistant-Resident and Commandant of H.M.S. Fort St. Anthony, at Axim, will sail for the Gold Coast in a few days, having taken his passage on board the Dutch brig *Governor Schomerus*, Captain Zillisen.

Lieut. H. J. Broekhuyzen, R.N., is appointed to the guardship *The Rhine*, 50, at Helvoetsluys, Vice-Lieut. E. Bonn, transferred to the new screw corvette *Stavoren*, 10, just commissioned.

Lieut. J. Arnoldy, of the E. I. Army, and Mr. T. W. Neuhaus, Military Apothecary of the same service, have embarked at Nieuwe Deep on board the *Indian Packet*, Captain G. Diepernig, for Java.

H. M. has conferred the distinction of a Knight of the Order of the Netherlands Lion on Younker J. L. C. Pompe van Meerdervoort, Medical Officer in the Dutch Navy.

Mr. P. C. W. Anemaet, Inspector of the Naval Administration in Netherlands India, is permitted, at his own request, to retire from the service, with a pension for life.

The King has appointed Mr. D. J. Crol and Mr. A. Lucardie to be Officers in the Forest Department in Netherlands India.

Mr. J. van den Bosch, Military Sub-Intendant of the First Class, has been placed, at his own request, on the list of non-active officers.

The King has accepted the resignation of Brevet Rear-Admiral S. R. van Franck as one of His Majesty's Naval Aides-de-Camp, and granted him a pension of 1,800 florins, in consideration of his long and meritorious services.

Capt. Lieutenant J. F. Koopmann, R.N., is appointed Aide-de-Camp to the King, *vice* Rear-Admiral S. R. van Franck, resigned.

Mr. J. Groll, Engineer of the Government Telegraphic Department in Netherlands India, now in this country on leave of absence, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted, and a retiring pension awarded him.

The East India Government has engaged Mr. van Kinsbergen for the period of three years, for the purpose of making photograms of the antiquities in Java. For this service he is to receive £800 for the first year, £900 for the second, and £1,000 for the third, together with an outfit, and his travelling expenses out and home.

Mr. J. A. L. Steyn-Parve is appointed Assistant Resident of Ponorogo, and Mr. J. H. Coster to be Judge of the Court of Justice at Batavia.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Maria Adriana*, Captain van der Held, at Rotterdam from Batavia, Mrs. Widow Halberts.

Per *Henrietta Maria*, Capt. Tjebbes, at the Texel from Batavia, Mr. and Mrs. J. de Bode and child, Captain G. de Poll, of the E.I. army, wife and two children, Lieut. J. Habets, R.N.

Per *Vier Gezusters*, Captain Bik, at Rotterdam from Batavia, Mis Kornfeld, Messrs. Gevelaer, Haentjes-Dekker, C. Schaap, Laros, and twenty passported soldiers.

Per *Krimpenerwaard*, Captain van Heyningen, at Rotterdam from Batavia, Lieut. J. L. Nierstratz, R.N., Mr. C. A. Neve, medical officer and lady, Mrs. Bruigom and four children.

Per *Columbine*, Captain Malbranc, at Rotterdam from Batavia, Rev. r. van den Berg, Messrs. W. F. Kohl, H. F. Brandes, P. J. Hartel, n Kerk, and twenty passported soldiers.

Per *Stad Dokkum*, Captain Jaski, at Amsterdam from Batavia, Lieut. Fleenhuyzen, Mr. J. Boers and Mr. J. Mulder.

COMMERCIAL.

COFFEE fully maintains its previous attitude of firmness, and since last mail the business done has been very extensive. Company's good ord. Java is not to be had under 45½ cents, and for small parcels as much as 46 is paid. The samples of the company's spring sale are now on show, and the valuations been made by the brokers. A great cry out of an attempt to rig the market has been made, as the brokers are accused of having taken the price of 45 cents for good ord. Java as the basis of their valuations, which is considered too low, and consequently unfair. However, it is a great question whether purchasers will permit themselves to be influenced by this fictitious price, and not see through the manœuvre. The assortment exhibits an almost total absence of coloured coffees, especially in the good ord. up to fine descriptions. This was also the case in the last autumn sale. Blue Cuba imitations are wanting altogether, and of high coloured there are only 1,193 bags (No. 10). Nos. 11 and 12, together 14,737 bags, contain the whole assortment of high coloured middling; and Nos. 16 and 17, together 16,502 bags, all the good ord. green that will be offered for sale. It is therefore to be expected that these numbers will fetch a comparatively very high price. On the other hand, there is a large assortment of pale and bright descriptions. No. 25 (7,359 bags), No. 26 (13,279 bags), and No. 27 (11,400 bags), are not of clean taste, No. 28 (7,151 bags), and No. 29 (2,967 bags) are sticky.

Among the sales by private trade importers are 1,883 bags of Java, ex *James Graham*, at 45 to 46, and 529 bags, ex same ship, at 46; 1,000 bags of Padang, second quality, at 36½; 288 bags of green Java, ex *Princess Amalia*, at 44½; 1,245 bags of Padang, ex *Catharina Maria*, at 45 to 45½; 1,015 do., second quality, ex same ship, at 36½; 4,500 bags of Java, ex *Alblasserwaard*, at 45½ to 46; 3,216 bags do., ex *Benvoirlich*, at 45½, 46, and 47; and 600 bags of Padang, second quality, at 36½. The deliveries in February were 24,809 bags, which is about the same as last year. The disposable stocks of company's goods on warrants are 67,413 bags, against 35,909 last year. The unsold coffee in the company's warehouses is 551,940 bags (including the quantity for the spring sale), against 509,047 in 1862.

TEA.—The sale by auction of the cargo, ex *Crouch Brothers*, from Foo-chow-Foo, was well attended, and went off with spirit, realising full prices. Only a few lots were bought in, but they were disposed of by private contract immediately after the sale.

SUGAR.—The raw market is giving evident signs of recovery from its late depression. There has been a lively demand both for home refiners and exportation, and prices have rather improved. Among the sales were 208 kranjangs and 739 mats of Samarang, No. 19, fine steam made, at 37½ fl.; 425 kr. of Cheribon, No. 10½ to 15, at 26½ and 33 fl.; 445 kr. of Passaroeang, No. 15½, fine steam, at 34½ fl., to be received on board; 2,139 kr. of Passaroeang, ex *Star of the North*, No. 12½, fine quality, at 30½ fl.; 622 kr. of ditto, ex same ship, No. 17¼, fine steam, at 31 fl.; 590 kr., No. 14, at 32 fl.; 888 kr., No. 18½, fine steam, at secret prices; and 546 kr., ex *Metis*, No. 13½, very fine steam made, at 31¾ fl.

The valuations made by the brokers for the Company's sale of 62,300 kr. of Java on the 11th inst. are as follows:—

No. 6	22 fl.	..	No. 11	28¾ fl.	..	No. 16	35 fl.	
7	23½ „	..	12	30 „	..	17	36 „	
8	25 „	..	13	31½ „	..	18	37 „	
9	26¼ „	..	14	32½ „	..	19	38 „	
10	27½ „	..	15	33½ „	..	20	39 „	

In the refined market a better opinion prevails, and some extensive purchases have been made of B and H for delivery in April, after which the market became firmer, and purchases cannot now be made under 32½ for No. 1, and 31 for No. 2.

RICE.—There have been no fluctuations in the prices of this article, which remain exceedingly steady. Among the sales may be noticed 5,311 bags of Java table rice in the husk, ex *L. A. Banq*, at prices that did not transpire; the remainder (1,300 bags) of the cargo of beautiful uncleaned table rice, ex *Wave Queen*, at 18 fl., and several parcels of cleaned grain at 21 fl.

SPICES.—Java Cinnamon, No. 3, is in considerable favour, and a large business has been done at rising prices, commencing at 71 and leaving off at 73 cents, at which latter figure there are still purchasers. In other spices but small business done, and no alteration in values.

TIN.—The late rise in Banca is well supported, prices remaining steady at 73 fl., at which figure some 5,000 blocks have been sold

COPPER.—About 10,000 kilogr. of Company's found purchasers at 52 fl. The Company advertises a public sale of 300,000 kilogr. of old E. I. copper coins, melted into tough cake, for the 12th inst., at Rotterdam.

HIDES have experienced a fair sale. Among the sales are 6,173 ox, and 1,664 buffalo, by tender, and 500 buffalo, ex *Gevalia*, for exports Prices are firm. The stocks of Java in importers' hands are 13,256 buffalo, and 10,093 ox.

INDIGO.—The fall in London has lowered the prices here 50 to 60 cents on October values, but a lively business has ensued in consequence, about 500 chests of Java having been sold.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1863.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN CHINA.

IN a pithy and suggestive pamphlet lately published under the title of "England's Mission in the East," Mr. S. LAING explains the recent restoration of Indian Finance, and endeavours to show what a brilliant prospect there is for British India in the future. He does not consider that there is the least probability or even possibility of another mutiny; he affirms that the mass of people in the independent States would prefer being under British rule; he notes the extraordinary growth of public opinion within the last few years, and that this opinion is favourable to our interests; he points out the establishment of Legislative Councils with open discussion as a great turning-point in the history of India, and expresses his views on several topics—such, for example, as the Rent and Indigo Questions. and the Law of Contract—which have recently excited attention, "England's Mission in the East" naturally involves some discussion of our relations with the Chinese, and Mr. LAING shows how intimately the prosperity of India and the course of trade between India and England are affected by the commercial relations between India and China. "Close China (he says) to "the trade of India, and in the first place India loses £5,000,000 "of revenue derived from opium, which must be replaced by "oppressive taxation; in the next place, it becomes impossible "for India to remit to England the annual balance of £10,000,000 "which she owes for expenses of the Government; and lastly, "the export trade of English manufactures to India is crippled "by the inability of India to maintain her usual imports. So "intimately are the most distant nations linked together by the "complex ties of modern commerce, that the sacking of a "Chinese province by a horde of Taipings may lead to a drain "on the bullion in the Bank of England and a stoppage of work "in the looms of Lancashire. Such is the indirect effect of our "commerce with China; the direct effect is even more obvious. "A single Chinese article of export—tea—gives the English "Treasury £4,000,000 of revenue, and supplies what has "become a necessary of life to our whole population."

There is no denying these statements, and on the strength of them Mr. LAING goes on to defend the course recently adopted by our Government and the policy of assisting the Imperialists, by allowing them to engage the services of English officers and civilians. Mr. LAING urges the plea of necessity for the policy he advocates. The Taipings are simply land-pirates—as pirates then let us treat them; the Chinese Government must either be regenerated or perish; let us, through the help of Mr. LAY and Captain SHERARD OSBORN, attempt its regeneration; the extension of our trade will infallibly involve us in difficulties if anarchy is suffered to prevail; let us strike at the root of it by creating a respectable force, and reorganising the financial administration, "so as to enable the Chinese Government to "suppress the Taiping rebellion, and maintain peace, order, and "its own independence."

Of course Mr. LAING'S main position, like that necessarily occupied by the Government in all discussions on Anglo-Chinese policy, is the maintenance and strengthening of our commercial interests in the Far East. With all our hearts we say "Amen" to any course which keeps that end in view, provided it be based on sound principles, and is not hastily sanctioned to obviate a present inconvenience. We do not say that the recent policy of the Government may not ultimately be the wisest, considering the vast interests we have at stake in China; but we do say that the result to which it will eventually lead is so stupendous, that before receiving official sanction it ought to have been discussed and ratified by the Legislature of the country.

THE PROPOSED REDUCTION OF THE TEA DUTY.

POLITICS are in this respect less ennobling than religion, that no man is willing to be a martyr to them, so far as facing a Budget debate in the House is concerned. Even the great Conservative split which divided that renowned party into Free Traders and Protectionists, did not and has not yet produced one single man who dares to look the principle of Free Trade in the face, and boldly follow it out to its utmost practical results. To maintain that, in the present stage of civilisation, it is the duty of any disciple to push any mere *doctrinaire* theory to its extreme logical conclusions, is to insist upon his converting, or possibly subverting, society. We are but paying for the erroneous policy of our ancestors, as well as our own, in having to tax all manufactures, no matter how roughly manipulated, at the very moment that we are preaching unlimited free trade, and the sneer is always ready that we are willing enough to admit, duty free, the raw material which we no longer produce, but that we are yet more ready to hamper by excessive import duties the operations of capital, both at home and abroad. There is some little justice in the sarcasm, especially in the case of the tea duty, which actually amounts to 100 per cent. on the average price in bond; but this proceeds chiefly from the apparent inability of the general public to comprehend how it may happen that a principle may be essentially sound, but may not be susceptible of a crucial test in practice. Such is the case with Free Trade. We read BASTIAT'S *Sophismes Economiques*, or Mr. COBDEN'S, or Mr. VILLIER'S Free Trade Hall speeches of twenty years since, and we wonder how it is possible to gainsay them. We turn to our Free Trade CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER in 1862-63, and we find him imposing a duty of 1s. 5d. per lb. upon tea, or in other words a war-tax upon what has now become an article of prime necessity, and ought, therefore, by every analogy to be classed with raw material. That represents, in the present instance, the measure of the mulct which our China trade has to pay for our ignorance in past times of the principles of political economy.

Now, this is manifestly unfair. The China trade has been built up almost entirely within the Free Trade Era, and it seems hard that enterprise should be hampered, and ventures jeopardised, by the uncertainty that must always prevail when any article of enormous and ever-increasing consumption is taxed at war prices. Whole markets are deranged by the bare announcement of what ought to be a blessing—a financial surplus admitting of a material reduction of general taxation! Where and how ought such a measure of relief to be distributed, according to every rule of common sense and even common justice? Surely among those articles which are confessedly taxed at war rates. But if, on the contrary, a surplus is announced, and there is no definite understanding in what direction taxes are to be reduced or removed, the utmost agitation must always unhinge the market; and hence the important meeting of merchants and others interested held on the 25th ult., of which a brief summary appeared in our last issue. Mr. GLADSTONE, though a staunch free trader, seems reluctant to acknowledge the fact that in proportion as you forestall a genuine *Demand* by reduction of taxation, or opening new fields of enterprise, or affording additional facilities of transport, in that same ratio you promote the prospects of every branch of trade concerned in the business of *Supply*. London has increased about fifty per cent. of population within the last thirty years, yet the traffic has increased above 2,000 per cent., owing to the systematic substitution of lines of cheap omnibuses and carefully regulated cabs, and subterranean lines of rail, and penny steamers, for the expensive, dirty old hackney coaches, and neat but exorbitant wherries, which were all we had at the former epoch. Railroads have far more than quintupled the traffic over even great distances. Letters actually contribute more to the revenue now than they did in the days of eightpenny postages, and that despite an infinitely greater proportional increase of staff expenses. In a word, the great lesson of the last twenty years is, that you may develop a sound trade,—by which we mean one not dependent on fashion, or a precarious staple,—almost illimitably, provided you restrain it within those slight limits alone which are necessary to enable it to pay its own way.

Tea, sugar, silk, and tobacco, however, are the principal stand-bys of sorely badgered Chancellors of the Exchequer.

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The meeting was aware of this, and consequently did not demand that Mr. GLADSTONE should forego all return from the tea duties. It felt that, however undeservedly, the tea trade must contribute more than its proportion to the Imperial Revenue, and all it asked was that the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER should not nibble at any alteration he may propose, but give the public the full benefit of such a decided reduction as shall at once make itself appreciable in the market. When a tax is producing a sum of £6,000,000 per annum, it is a severe temptation to an orator like Mr. GLADSTONE to obtain financial reputation by such apparently inappreciable differences as 1d. for 2d. per lb. We beg to inform Mr. GLADSTONE that, however conducive to his self-esteem such veritable *leger-de-main*—such dexterous light-fingeredness—may prove, the public, of whose verdict Lord PALMERSTON'S Cabinet openly professes to be the exponent, will not thank him for any such paltering with their comfort, and with a great interest. There was not a man at the meeting already alluded to whom any slight alteration in the tea duty could affect otherwise than beneficially; for the public will insist on having tea at even pence, and any profit therefrom involved in an alteration upon so small a scale, must virtually go into the pockets of the "teamen" in China, or the retailer at home, so that the great houses represented would simply be shipping more tea upon much the same terms. The Chairman stated that when tea was taxed at 2s. 2d. per lb., the Exchequer benefited to the extent of £5,100,000; when the duty was reduced to 1s. 5d. per lb. the increase rose half a million, the duty for 1862 figuring for £5,600,000. A uniform duty of 1s. would, we verily believe, raise the revenue from that source far above £6,000,000, and would enable the public to benefit in a manner so decided, as to render it extremely probable that the now proverbial expansibility of the trade would ere long run the revenue up to an almost fabulous figure.

In fact, the proposed reduction, supposing the new fields rapidly opening in Assam, Java, and Japan do not materially affect the market, would still represent a duty of 60 per cent. upon the assumed average price in bond of 1s. 5d. per lb., upon which the duties are based; and it would indeed justify cavil to find a Free Trade CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER professing Liberalism by a reduction of 40 per cent. as a sop, and a spurious Conservatism by the retention of 60 as a fact. Yet such was the position most clearly proved by Mr. THOMAS BARING, and which, we say, amply justified the motion that such an import duty "interferes with the extension of our commerce with China, as also with the consumption and daily comforts of the community."

These last words open up a most prolific field of argument, connected with some of the most important social questions of the day. If ever the demon of intemperance is to be struck down in this country, it will be when a wise and economic system of taxation reduces imposts upon articles of primary necessity for the working classes. The expense of the administration of justice in all its branches last year represented a sum of no less than £1,900,000, including criminal labour, which ought not to compete with free labour. How much would be saved on this one item were "the cup that cheers but not inebriates" brought home to every poor man's cottage, and enabled to rival the flaunting gin-palace at the corner of the squalid London alley? We cannot, if only on this ground, agree with Mr. CRAWFORD'S reservation in seconding Mr. BARING'S motion, that "he must wait till he heard what the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER proposed to do with the sugar duties." The very fact that the two duties are, as he truly said, intimately connected with each other, should have shown him that such an argument was, if not futile, at least only equivalent to saying that half a loaf was equal to a whole one. To reduce the tea duties, and leave the sugar duties untouched, seems to us the very height of inconsistency. For every additional cup of tea that is drunk, a proportionate quantity of sugar is consumed, so that anything that increases the consumption of the one must increase that of the other, while any relief of one must be only partial, unless the other share alike. However, half a loaf is better than no bread. We are glad to find the question mooted so temperately and reasonably, and trust the action taken by the meeting will have its legitimate effect upon the calculations of Mr. GLADSTONE, so that the Budget of 1863-64 will see this great boon conferred upon the toiling millions of our fellow-countrymen, to the hardly less immediate relief of our middle-class merchants, who are building up our mercantile repute in the Far East.

THE TRADE OF THE FAR EAST IN THE PAST YEAR.

WE proceed, as is our custom, to pass under review the trade of the Eastern countries of which our journal takes cognizance, now that we are in possession of sufficient data to enable us to institute comparisons, and we commence with a retrospect of the trade of Singapore and Siam. Looking first at the imports of Singapore from Great Britain, we are necessarily struck with the large decline in the imports of Manchester goods, shirtings, madapollams, chintzes and prints, and dyed cloths—a circumstance attributable to the high prices prevailing on this side. The only textiles that have kept up to the quantities of the previous year are domestics, cambrics, and Turkey red cloths. In the import of beer and wines there is a material decline shown. The imports of metals show a large increase. The trade in muskets seems now to be monopolised by the Continent.

The declared value of our exports of British manufactures to Singapore, which averaged about one million in 1857 and 1858, rose in 1859 and 1860 to £1,500,000, and fell in 1861 again to one million. The chief decline is in cotton manufactures and woollens. The imports it is satisfactory to see have gone on steadily increasing, as is shown by a progressive increase in the computed net value from £763,489 in 1858, to £1,913,425 in 1861. While gutta-percha is scarcely increasing (although there was a recovery last year), there is a large increase in the production of india-rubber from the East. The average imports of gutta-percha have been 19,000 cwts. in the last four years. In 1861 we received 13,357 cwt. of caoutchouc from Singapore. The imports of sago keep uniform at about 150,000 cwt. in the last four years. The exports of pepper from Singapore to Great Britain show a steady increase. In 1861 the shipments were large, 55,500 piculs; but in 1862 the exports were nearly 67,000 piculs of black pepper, besides 12,578 piculs of white; of nutmegs and mace the exports last year to the United Kingdom were 585 piculs, and 802 piculs to other quarters. There was an increased export of sticlac, 5,883 piculs against 2,262 piculs in the previous year. In coffee there is a decline of 7,400 piculs, but in sapanwood there is an increased export of 1,200 piculs. The trade in gambier still keeps large—this being the exclusive product of the island of Singapore—156,270 piculs were shipped to Great Britain, 9,138 to India, 77,142 to Europe, and 30,461 to the United States. The only other articles sent to this country deserving of notice are pearl shells—904 piculs, an increase of 200 on the previous year; tortoiseshell 3,176 catties, a small increase; camphor, 2,177 piculs; gum benjamin, 658 piculs; and gamboge, 205 piculs. The export of antimony ore has ceased, and tea shows a decline of 6,300 piculs as compared with 1861, when our imports were unusually large, 60,058 cwts. The direct trade with the Continent of Europe shows a decline on almost every article in quantity as compared with the previous year. The rice trade shows imports for 1862 amounting to 1,078,733 piculs, of which 450,559 were re-exported. The sugar imports were 77,832 piculs, and the exports 47,797 piculs. With China the export trade is chiefly restricted to opium, which took 810 chests, cotton 534 bales, pepper 30,528 piculs, betel nuts 25,839 piculs, rice 167,787 piculs, rattans 44,848 piculs, ebony 5,478 piculs, and sapanwood 7,368 piculs. The chief imports from China were tea 4,633 piculs, tobacco 8,743, silk 772, alum 2785, cassia bark 1,246, and camphor 3,868 piculs. The trade of the year was carried on in 2,167 punts and boats, and 1,069 square-rigged vessels, importing goods to the value of $26,208 528; and 2,198 native craft, and 1,108 square-rigged vessels, which exported merchandise valued at $18,805,102, making an aggregate trade of upwards of nine millions sterling. Although this is a less aggregate trade than on some previous years at this great *entrepôt*, yet it must be borne in mind that European trade and commerce generally were very dull last year. The American war and the Manchester distress having greatly interfered with shipments.

We pass on now to a consideration of the commerce of Siam—a country with which we hope to see a much larger trade carried on before many years are over. We are glad to perceive that although our import trade from Siam does not increase, our exports of British manufactures are progressing. The value of the imports of Siamese products have declined from £96,394 in 1859, to £75,240 in 1860, and £25,138 in 1861. Last year's returns are not yet published. In 1860 we sent out home goods to the value of £13,203, and in 1861 £35,979, of

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which £15,411 was machinery, and £3,585 iron. The articles we take from them are but few: the principal ones being hides, pepper, rice, sapanwood, sugar, teak, gum benjamin, oil, seeds, and a few other minor products: metals, machinery, and military stores are the principal articles sent in exchange. Cottons, earthenware, beer, and a few other small items make up the remainder of the balance-sheet. A considerable export trade is, however, carried on from Bangkok with the surrounding countries, as the trade returns of last year show.

The export trade in pepper from Bangkok has been steadily on the increase of late years. The shipments are made principally to China, the Straits, and Batavia. The total exports last year were about 25,000 piculs, of which the bulk, 20,172 piculs, went to China. The sugar export is steady, but not equal to the large shipments which were made in 1860. Last year 102,576 piculs were shipped, in 1860 150,875, but a very small quantity is now shipped to Europe and America. About 24,000 piculs on an average go to China and Manila, and 67,000 to Singapore, India, and Batavia. Of rice, which is the principal crop and the largest staple of trade, the shipments last year reached 1,555,664 piculs. Of this quantity China takes the chief portion, a little going to the Straits and India, and about 20,000 piculs to Europe. The exports of paddy are small, only about 10,000 piculs annually. In sapanwood and teak there is also some considerable trade carried on. Teak logs, planks, timber and ship's knees are in demand, and about 75,000 piculs of sapanwood were shipped last year. It is much in demand for China for dyeing. Teakwood is becoming more scarce yearly. Of hides the shipments were 3,500 piculs, of which less than 1,000 came to Europe. Of buffalo and deer horns nearly 2,000 piculs were exported; 1,715 piculs of cardamans were sent to China; of gum benjamin 140 piculs were exported, chiefly to Europe. An increasing trade is noticeable in teel seed (sesame), which yields a fine bland oil, a good substitute for olive; 11,500 piculs were shipped in 1862, against 7,182 in the previous year. We observe a new article of export in the list last year in 250 piculs of rosewood—what description of wood this is, however, it is impossible to define, as the name varies so in every country, while in some it is supplied for the odour, in others for the colour. The imports of cotton comprise only a few piculs, although it is of very fine quality. It is to be regretted that the Siamese cannot be induced to cultivate it more extensively. In sticlac there is a large increase, the exports having been 11,328 piculs against 4,281 in the previous year. Very little of this, however, comes to Europe, the bulk going to India. The United States, which did a little direct trade with Siam in the two previous years, carried on none in 1862.

THE OPIUM MONOPOLY IN JAVA.

No. I.

Amongst a great mass of Parliamentary papers lately presented to the States-General of Holland are several important documents sent in from Java, which give a lively picture of the past and present state of the opium trade in that island. It is well known that this poisonous drug is a monopoly of the Government, and the sale subject to very onerous restrictions. The right of retailing opium is put up to public auction in each district, and farmed out to the highest bidder. In some parts of Java, as in the Preanger Regencies, the importation and sale of the article has been prohibited for several years past, and is in consequence but little in use, and consumed only in secret. The cultivation of poppies, from the seed-heads of which the opium is prepared, is prohibited altogether in Java and Madura, so that the Government are totally dependent on other countries for the supply; and the laws against smuggling it are exceedingly severe, not only involving the confiscation of the article, but punishing the offenders with heavy fines and penalties, or the alternative of imprisonment in chains, with hard labour, for a long term of years.

But beyond this general principle of a Government monopoly, which has always been and still is in force, a great diversity of Legislative enactments have been pursued by the different administrations of succeeding Governors-General; and it happens but rarely that the annual contracts have been farmed out under the same conditions for more than three or four times consecutively. The object of these frequent alterations appears to be of a two-fold nature—firstly, to lessen the consumption of the deleterious drug; and secondly, as it is found impossible to put it out of use altogether, to make it as productive as possible to the revenue. Perhaps the latter object is of more importance than the former; but be that as it may, it is absolutely necessary to keep a vigilant eye and control on the farmers—mostly Chinese—who being licensed to sell the article, find it profitable not to confine themselves to the sale of the limited quantity doled out to them every month, but to extend their operations by patronising the smuggler, and buying from him at a cheaper rate than they have to pay the Government.

Previous to the year 1833, the contracts were knocked down to the highest bidders without any limitation of the quantity, so that these latter were placed in the enviable position of enjoying the protection of the Government against smugglers, and were enabled, not only to open as many shops as they liked, but to make their own price to the consumer, and adulterate the article to their heart's content. In 1834, when Mr. Baud was Governor-General, this principle was abandoned, and a new one introduced, fixing the price to be paid, making it imperative on the contractor to purchase exclusively from the Government, and limiting the quantity to be delivered. The object of this alteration was to secure as much as possible to the Treasury the profits arising from the opium trade, and to control the quantity used for consumption. In the following year they went a step further, as it was then stipulated that the same price should be paid for each monthly quantity all the year round. From that period may be dated the introduction of the distinctions of *tiban* and *siram*. The former was the quantity the contractor agreed to take every month, and for which he was to pay at the rate of 120 florins per catty of $1\frac{1}{4}$ kilogr. each; the siram was an additional quantity that the Government were bound to deliver to him, if required, at the reduced price of 50 florins per catty, but only to the extent of one-fourth of the tiban. For any further supplies he was again to pay 120 florins, as above.

When the opium contracts were put up to competition in 1836 and 1837, another alteration was made in the conditions. For each local district or division of the island the minimum price of tiban was fixed by the Government at 120 fl. per catty, whilst the siram was to be the same, and the highest bidder above this figure obtained the contract.

In 1838, under Governor-General de Eerens, we find the minimum quantity of tiban fixed for each district, and amounting for the whole of Java and Madura to 3,495 catties per month. The price to be paid to Government by the contractors both for tiban and siram was fixed at 125 fl. copper for Bengal, and 120 fl. for Turkish. These were also the conditions for 1839 and 1840. A fresh alteration was made in 1841, the price of both descriptions being equalised, and fixed at 120 fl. copper for tiban, whilst the contractor could obtain siram to the extent of one-fifth at 100 fl. If he required more he was again to pay 120 fl. for all above the siram. This was also the case in 1842.

For the triennial period 1843, 1844, and 1845, the then Governor-General Merkus raised the price of tiban and siram to 210 fl. copper, but abandoned the monopoly of a contractor, and sold at that figure to anybody. The result of this experience was that the new regulation gave great discontent, so much so that, in the following year, the contracts were given to those who, in each district, sold the greatest quantity above the minimum, which was fixed at 3,483 catties per month for the whole of Java and Madura. For 1847 the minimum of tiban was raised to 3,500 catties, and the price fixed at 175 fl. currency. This was under the administration of Governor-General Rochussen, who, however, introduced a new system the following year, according to which the whole of the opium was farmed out to one contractor, and the price of tiban fixed at 100 fl. per catty, with a minimum of 3,500 catties per month, whilst siram, not exceeding one fifth of the tiban, was reduced to 35 fl. The object of this great reduction was evidently to lessen the incentive on the part of the contractor to smuggle. In 1849 the price of siram was further lowered to 25 fl., and the quantity raised from one-fifth to one-fourth of the tiban. In 1850 and 1851 more alterations were made, the siram being reduced to one-eighth, though raised again to a quarter in 1852 and 1853, but the minimum of tiban was reduced from 3,690 to 3,264 catties per month. During those four years the price of tiban remained at 100 fl., and the siram was delivered to the contractor out of the Government warehouses at cost price.

After all these various arbitrary changes of system, emanating from the prejudices, caprice, and personal feelings of the Governor-General of the day, without any regard to the higher motives of policy or the welfare of the native population, Governor-General Duymar van Twist is entitled to the credit of

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having originated the regulations in force at present, with but little alteration (published at full length in the *Indian Staats-Blad* for 1853, No. 27). He fixed the tiban at 100 fl. currency, and the siram at 25 fl., the minimum of the tiban being 3,420 catties per month, and the maximum of the siram one-quarter. But a short experience convinced that Governor-General that even these favourable conditions were not strong enough to prevent the contractor from purchasing smuggled goods, and he therefore altered the conditions for 1855 and 1856, reducing the price of siram to 12 fl., and without limiting the quantity.

Governor-General Pahud enforced the same system with but little alteration, simply raising the price of the siram to 18 fl., and thus it has remained from 1857 down to the present time, the minimum quantity of tiban being 3,466⅔ catties per month.

In the meantime the sale of this poisonous drug brings an enormous and annually-increasing sum of money to the Treasury, as the following figures for the last few years abundantly testify :—

Year.	Revenue from Opium.	Amount of Siram.
1857	7,370,100 florins	43,127 catties.
1858	8,496,636 „	49,870 „
1859	8,972,608 „	58,336 „
1860	9,260,688 „	63,939 „
1861	11,135,580 „	
1862	12,000,000 „ (as estimated in the Budget.)	

It cannot, however, be demonstrated from these figures alone with any degree of certainty that the consumption of opium has undergone a proportionate increase, as the quantity smuggled is reduced to minimum, and on the other hand speculation and secret exports may have had some effect on the market. There is, however, strong presumptive evidence of an increase in the consumption, and to the credit of the Indian Government it must be confessed they are unremittingly occupied in their endeavours to put it down. In 1858 the prohibition against the importation of the drug was extended to a part of the Residency of Cheribon, and through the operation of several administrative measures taken by the Government for the regulations of the *kitts* or public houses licensed for the sale and consumption of opium on the premises, the number of these kitts has been considerably reduced during the last ten years, as the following returns, made every other year, officially prove :—

Year 1851..	No. of kitts 2,664
„ 1853..	„ 2,384
„ 1855..	„ 2,321
„ 1857..	„ 2,293
„ 1859..	„ 1,980
„ 1861..	„ 1,858

In comparing the foregoing statistics with the figures of earlier periods, there is no reason to believe that the consumption of opium has increased to any great extent in Java, though we know that there has been a very large increase in the population of the island ; for we find that in the year 1760 the former Dutch East India Company delivered to the contractors of the day—the Opium Company at Batavia—174,000 Amsterdam pounds, equal to 139,200 catties, being 34,000 catties more than the quantity sold by Government in 1860. A part of the deliveries in 1760 might, however, have been exported to some of the other islands of the Indian Archipelago. But, be that as it may, there is certainly no proof that the people of Java consume at present more opium than they did at former periods, though it cannot be denied that even their present consumption is much more than is good for them.

Literature.

A translation of "M. Pietrowski's Exile in Siberia and his Perilous Escape" will be published shortly, we hear, by Messrs. Routledge and Co.—Mr. Carlyle has completed the fourth, and half of the fifth and concluding volume of the "History of Frederick the Great." He dwells with less amplitude upon the latter part of his hero's career than he did upon its commencement.—The second part of Bishop Colenso's book is selling rapidly. The first impression, we understand, consisted of 6,000 ; this number was immediately found to be insufficient for the demand, and an additional 2,000 was struck off. Within three weeks of publication more than 7,000 copies had been dispersed "The Gate of the Pacific," by Captain Bedford Pim, R.N., has issued from the press of Messrs. Lovell, Reeve, and Co. The author's object is to demonstrate the advantages of establishing an Atlantic steam line to the Isthmus of Panama, with connecting steamers on the Pacific to run to China, Australia, New Zealand, and British Columbia. Commander Pim would have a railway track laid across Nicaragua, taking advantage in the route of the great inland lake, which is suitable for steam navigation. "Macmillan's Magazine" for this month contains a remarkable article on the Russian Political Press, by a writer who is evidently thoroughly conversant with the subject. Already the press has become a great power in the country, and besides the recognised organs there is a secret press devoted to the propagation of revolutionary ideas. Mr. Kingsley's tale of the "Water Babies" is finished in this number.—The fifth and concluding volume of the "Orations of Demosthenes," translated by Charles Rann Kennedy, has just appeared in Bohn's Classical Library. To those who are unable to read these matchless compositions in the original, Mr. Kennedy has rendered an essential service.

Recollections of Tartar Steppes and their Inhabitants. With Illustrations. By Mrs. ATKINSON : John Murray.

THIS is one of the liveliest and pleasantest woman's books it has been our lot to read for many a day. It is so full of womanly observations and illustrations, of graphic sketches, of slight but characteristic incidents, that we gather from the correspondence which forms the volume, a most fresh and life-like picture of Tartar life. The book, indeed, forms an admirable supplement to Thomas Witlam Atkinson's more extensive and elaborate works on "The Upper and Lower Amoor" and on "Oriental and Western Siberia." As we read Mrs. Lucy Atkinson's account of the severe labours she underwent and of the privations she endured, of perils encountered, and of dangers that appeared imminent, we scarcely know how to believe that so much was braved by an English lady. Indeed, we should feel half tempted to suppose, with the Cossacks, that she had something supernatural about her, were it not for the thoroughly feminine manner in which she records her adventures. Mrs. Atkinson started on her six years journeyings in Tartary, in the springof 1848. Picture her after leaving the military station of Sandyp, armed with pistols, riding *en cavalier*, and wearing boots which reached above the knees. All the women turned out to see her off, declaring that no lady had ever attempted the journey before. Long days of riding on horseback followed, sometimes wading through deep waters, sometimes winding round frightful precipices and resting at night under the open sky, or in improvised tents, or in quiet Kalmuk villages. One night she relates how she awoke drenched to the skin, and how, with the rain pelting down, she turned to sleep again ; on another night they would pitch their tent on the snowy mountains, a bleak cutting wind penetrating to the very bone, or they would encounter greater annoyances still under the hospitable but dirty roofs of their nomadic friends.

After reading of the toils encountered, we are not surprised to learn that Mrs. Atkinson, who was expecting "a little stranger" in the coming winter, was delivered of a boy two months before the proper time. He was christened Alatau Tamchiboulac, the former being the name of the mountain at the foot of which he was born ; the latter of a dropping spring close by. Although thus hastily brought into the world, the little fellow proved vigorous, employed his whole time in sleeping and eating, and, until he was nine months old, never had a tear in his eye. When two months old, a visitor called one day, and proposed that Alatau should be baked. Mrs. Atkinson's surprise may be imagined when she heard that it was quite a common custom, and that if she did not like to place him in an oven, she could cover him with a crust and put him on the hot stove, when hairs would come out on his back. The Siberian mothers, it seems, make a crust of rye flour and enclose the child in it, like a fowl in a pasty, leaving a small aperture for the breath ; then it is placed in the oven for a few seconds with the door closed. This process is supposed to cure a disease to which the children are liable.

In the Isle of Man cats are understood to be without tails ; among the Kirghis, sheep are frequently blessed with four horns. Another curious fact which Mrs. Atkinson notes in her account of these people is, that while wild fruit of all kinds abounds—gooseberries, peaches, apples, strawberries, currants, &c.—the Kirghis never eat them. Another is that, the hotter the weather the more clothing they put on. Very strange, too, must it be to see boys of ten years old feeding from the mother ; and stranger still to hear that whipping on the part of the husband is regarded as a proof of affection. The men will go two, and sometimes three, days without eating, and then

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they eat enormously. "I was told," says Mrs. Atkinson, "that a man can eat a sheep at once; on making the inquiry among the Kirghis, one of them offered to treat me with the sight if I would pay for it, but I declined witnessing the disgusting feat."

At Choubachac the travellers reached Chinese territory, and Mrs. Atkinson saw Chinamen for the first time. They were told that they could not enter the town until a despatch had been sent to the Emperor. The horrors of Siberian exile are touchingly depicted by Mrs. Atkinson, and her remarks on the Poles have especial value at this time. But our space will not permit us to dwell on this topic, nor on many others of equal interest.

THE FOREIGN INSPECTORATE OF CHINESE CUSTOMS

(FROM "BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.")

"It might be well, if it were possible, to leave the Chinese to work out their own regeneration; but, unfortunately, our commercial interests and revenue are so interwoven with the well-being of China that we cannot afford to wait the time that might elapse before the restoration of order. In our opinion there is in view of the interests of all European Powers but one mode of giving aid to the Chinese Government—to wit, encouraging officers of character and respectability, subjects of those Powers, to enter the service of the Chinese Government.

"We have with China an enormous and profitable trade; we want it guaranteed and developed. This duty properly devolves upon China, but she is as yet unable to discharge it. It is by the aid of men who possess both character and status, the guarantee of good behaviour, that she will acquire strength and knowledge to fulfil her obligations, and through their influence be induced to adopt the results of European science and skill - the steamship, railways, and electric telegraph—thus insuring progress profitable to herself and the world at large. This end, we take it, should be our object in giving help to China. She should not be strengthened out of hand, but by a slow process with a small force, whose action should be spread over a period sufficient to enable us to open the country, throughout its length and breadth, to Christianity and commerce.

"No one will deny that the task about to be undertaken is an arduous one; yet, after having carefully weighed all its difficulties, we cannot help feeling sanguine of a successful issue. A good maritime police is the secret of Government in China. If the water-ways of China are in a state of security and order, peace will re-establish itself everywhere. The rivers, the seas, and lakes and canals, within the area of the empire, cut it up into such sections that rebellion will be destroyed in detail, or rather starve, directly a strong executive is placed upon the Emperor's waters. The Taipings and other banditti spread over the area they have devastated, by availing themselves of the extensive water communication. The Government of Peking, if it is wise, will pursue the same course in its measure of repression. The steam gunboat and the electric telegraph, by their very appearance in the disturbed districts, will re-assure those who have almost ceased to believe in any Government, and frighten away the evil-doers; whilst the fall of Nanking will break the neck of a scourge which is on its last legs. The fleets of piratical junks which now infest the coasts of China, and whose depredations are known only to the natives, will, we hope, disappear before the vigorous operations of a steam flotilla under the Imperial flag. These 'vikings' of the East occupy every creek between Canton and the borders of Cochin-China; they have quite cut up the native trade of the whole seaboard, and occasionally pirate even European traders. It is mainly owing to these gentry that we have been unable as yet to establish relations and open a Custom-house at Kiung-Chow, in the Island of Hainan, a point which we hope one day to see the centre of an enormous trade. Lastly, we see every reason to expect most important results from the information the officers of the European-Chinese flotilla will be able to gather of the interior of the Chinese empire, and of the commercial advantages likely to flow therefrom. As employés, though merely temporarily so, of the Emperor, they will have access to every part of that vast country, and excite no fears or jealousy; their opportunities will be immense, and we have reason to believe that they will bear well in mind the duty they owe to their fellow-men of gathering and storing well every crumb of information, geographical and otherwise. What they may effect for the benefit of our commerce we may estimate from the fruits that have already followed in the wake of their brethren of the navy of England who first penetrated to Shanghai in 1842, and to Hankow in 1858. There are cities as rich as the former, rivers as large as the Yang-tse, and lakes equal to those of Canada, to be re-discovered. Those almost unknown provinces of the interior are not wastes profitable only to the geographical enthusiast, but countries equal to States of Europe, thickly dotted with cities, and densely populated, with a people second only to ourselves in commercial energy and respect for law and order. England for years has spent wealth, energy, and precious lives in opening China to western influence and civilisation. To-day her success is certain. The Government and people of China both ask us to aid them in their hour of trouble, and in return they will assuredly grant us that access and commercial freedom for which we have so long laboured and so often fought. The portals of ignorance and heathenism are opening. Shall we, who are in the vanguard of nations, hesitate? No—assuredly not! Our motto must ever be 'Forward;' and will not all enlightened Christendom join us in wishing 'God speed' to those about to put forth in this fresh enterprise to the land of Cathay?"

Naval and Military.

BANQUET TO REAR-ADMIRAL SIR JAMES HOPE, K.C.B.

The members of the United Service Club gave a splendid entertainment on the 4th instant, at their club-house in Pall-mall, to Rear-Admiral Sir James Hope, K.C.B., late commander-in-chief on the East Indies and China station, on his return home from China, and in compliment to his eminent services while in that naval command. Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., presided, and Viscount Palmerston accepted the invitation of the Club. The banquet was served in the coffee-room, and covers were laid for 124 persons. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Colonel Clifton, arrived early, and joined the company in the library. Viscount Palmerston did not reach the Club until late, so that the dinner was not announced till a quarter past eight, when the members and friends descended to the banquetting-room. The Duke of Cambridge presided; Admiral Sir James Hope on the right, and Viscount Palmerston on the left, supporting his Royal Highness. The Duke of Somerset, First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Harry Parkes, Commander Douglas, R.N., the Hon. Arthur F. Kinnaird, M.P., and Mr. Ashby, naval secretary to Sir James Hope, were visitors on the occasion. Major-General A. Anderson, Lieutenant-General E. Gascoigne, Captain George S. Hands, R.N., Vice-Admiral R. H. Manners, Captain John Seccombe, R.N., and Captain Sir W. S. Wiseman, R.N., discharged the duties of vice-presidents at the different tables. The following were among the members of the club who were present at the entertainment:—Field-Marshall Lord Clyde, Rear-Admiral Lord Clarence Paget, Vice-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, Captain B. J. Sullivan, R.N., Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Smith, the Earl of Selkirk, Vice-Admiral the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, and Rear-Admiral the Marquis of Townshend. After dessert was commenced, the Duke of Cambridge proposed "The Queen," followed by "His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the Royal Family." His Royal Highness after these loyal toasts gave "The Navy and the Army," and other toasts. Admiral Sir James Hope, the Duke of Somerset, Lord Palmerston, &c., were among the speakers.

The report that Admiral Kuper has tendered his resignation, has been contradicted at the Admiralty.

On board the Royal Oak, iron-cased frigate at Chatham, every exertion is being used by the crowd of mechanics, shipwrights, and other artisans who swarm her decks, to have her ready for undocking by the date announced by the Secretary of the Admiralty—the 19th inst. All the hands have been removed from the paddle-wheel steamer Salamis—the only wooden vessel now in progress at Chatham dockyard—and most of them have within the last two or three days been transferred to the Royal Oak, the dockyard officials being determined that nothing shall be wanting to have the iron-cased frigate out of dock by the date stated. A commencement has just been made to sheath the bottom with Muntz's patent metal, which is to be used instead of copper, the metal being prepared in the metal-mills, under the superintendence of Mr. Magle, the head of that department. The first of the elliptical 4½ in. plates for encasing the turret which is now being erected on the fighting deck was fixed in its place yesterday, and the tower is now ready to receive the remainder of the armour-plates as fast as they can be prepared in the factory. The guns, shot, and shell for the Royal Oak will not be placed on board until after she has been undocked, in order that her draught of water may not be increased while being floated out.

There was a general official inspection of the officers and men of the Royal Naval Reserve on board the President, drill-ship, in the West India Docks. The ship was moored off the south quay. Lord Clarence Paget, the Secretary to the Admiralty, was unavoidably absent; but Capt. Carnegie, R.N., the Inspector-General of the Royal Naval Reserve, together with the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, Lieuts. Hybert, the Hon. A. C. Dando, Comyns, Powell, and Riddle were present. The men mustered on deck shortly after two o'clock to the number of about 250, and were put through the ordinary movements of calling to quarters, going through the gun practice, firing at supposed enemies in broadsides, &c. The manning of the guns, the shifting of them in different positions, and other movements, were carried out with great activity and readiness, showing in many instances an amount of ability and efficiency equal to that attained by the men in the Royal Navy. At the conclusion of the drill the men were inspected by Capt. Carnegie, R.N., who expressed to the commander of the President (Commander Mould, R.N.) his satisfaction at the state of efficiency to which the men had arrived. Mr. Mayo, the Registrar-General of Seamen, was present during the proceedings.

Imperieuse, 51, screw frigate, Captain Robert Gibson (acting), arrived at Spithead on the 7th inst. from China, having been upwards of three years in commission. She will come into harbour, and be paid off.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE FLEET.

The ensigns of the Anglo-Chinese Fleet having been duly recognised by the formal announcement of last week in the *London Gazette*, Commodore Sherard Osborn has been already able to despatch H.I.M.'s ships Amoy, China, and Peking. The Amoy (late Jasper), 2 guns and 60 men, is commanded by Commander Arthur Salwey (Lieutenant, R.N.), and the following is a correct list of her officers:—Sub-Lieut. Alfred F. Pearse (Second Master, R.N.), Assistant-Surgeon Edward Gardner, Engineer in Charge Horace Brown, and Assist.-Engineers James Burgess and Henry Ball. The China (late Her Majesty's ship Africa) carries 2 pivot and 4 broadside guns; she is commanded by Commander Noel Osborn (Lieutenant, R.N.), and her officers are Senior Lieut. Geo. Morice, R.N., Second Lieutenant Augustus Clarke (R.N.R.), Surgeon Henry Fegan (Assistant Surgeon, R.N.), Sub-Lieutenant E. Pratt, Engineer-in-Charge Thomas Marsden, Second Engineer W. Billington, Third Engineer J. C. Clark, Gunner W. Pearse, Carpenter Neil Barr, Midshipman William Cartwright. In forthcoming numbers we will give further particulars of the force, and lists of the officers of the Peking, Tien-tsin, Kwang tung, and the flag-ship Keangsoo.

The two vessels now proceeding to China have long been ready, waiting for the will and pleasure of the Foreign Office, to authorise the Admiralty to gazette the colours under which the force could alone legitimately navigate the high seas. The delay has, however, been of advantage in giving time for the equipment and organisation to be perfected. The system of a general mess has been adopted throughout, and the increased accommodation and comfort for all the officers is very remarkable. The captains and commanders are to be held alone responsible for the navigation of the ships. The master's grade has been abolished by Commodore Osborn, but

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the captain has the power of authorising an officer to assist him in the navigation and pilotage, and that officer is to be granted an extra remuneration for his zeal and labour.

The vessels of the European-Chinese force are armed throughout with Whitworth's rifled cannon, and the ordinary sea-service smooth-bore ordnance in use in Her Majesty's Navy. The obstructive torpor of the subordinates in the Foreign-office occasioned so many impediments to the supply of Armstrong guns, that Commodore Osborn decided upon taking Whitworth's alone, and thus an excellent opportunity has been lost of testing the sea-service Armstrongs in actual warfare. The 12-pounders used in China during the foray upon Peking were simply land-service pieces.

The Thule, a beautiful and fast schooner, is being despatched from Southampton; she will be a tender to the Keangsoo; and the Ballarat, now loading in the East India Docks, is to be sold to the Chinese Government on her arrival at Shanghai, as a store-ship for the force. She takes out the machinery for a complete factory, for steam-engine repairs, and for the production of Whitworth projectiles. We feel assured that the Navy generally will be glad to hear that the Admiralty have raised no objection to the appointment of Commander T. B. Nicolas to the command of the Tientsin. The extraordinarily severe sentence passed upon him for an error in judgment will be in the recollection of most of our readers; and we doubt not that Commander Nicolas will show in the Chinese service that he was no unworthy member of the Royal Navy, and a true son of his well-known and heroic father, the late Toup Nicolas.

Mr. H. N. Lay, Inspector-General of Chinese Customs, having perfected the important duties with which he was charged by Prince Kung, returns to his post in China; and directly the last ship has been despatched, Commodore Osborn will likewise hasten overland to China, so as to meet the first of his ships as they arrive at their destination.

On the 4th inst. a fine paddle-steamer was launched from the building-yard of Messrs. Laird Brothers, Birkenhead. She was built for the Anglo-Chinese fleet under Mr. H. N. Lay and Commodore Sherard Osborn. The dimensions of the new vessel are:—Length, 184ft; breadth, 24ft.; depth, 13ft.; tonnage, 525 tons; power of engines, 150 horse. The model is designed to make a fast and handy vessel, both at sea and in the rivers. She has a straight stem and elliptical stern. The deck fittings, &c., will be of the same style and quality as in her Majesty's service, as will also be the officers' cabins, magazine, shell-room, amd store rooms. This steamer, which is called the Quang Jung, was taken into dock, and placed under the crane to receive her machinery. There was also that day floated out of a dock at the same works another steamer built for the Anglo-Chinese fleet, called the Tien-tsin. Her dimensions are:—Length, 150ft.; breadth, 25ft.; depth, 12ft; tonnage, 445 tons; power, 80-horse. The engines are those for which Messrs. Laird Brothers, were awarded a medal at the International Exhibition. The machinery is fitted on board, and the Tien-tsin will be ready for steam in a few days.

A magnificent despatch paddle steamer, ordered by Captain Sherard Osborn for his Anglo Chinese fleet, was successfully launched from the yard of Mr. John White, of West Cowes, Isle of Wight. Her leading dimensions are as follow:—Length between perpendiculars, 239ft.; breadth of beam, 29ft.; tonnage, builders' measurement, 1,000 tons. The engines, which are of 300-horse power, are constructed by Messrs. Day and Co., of the Northam Ironworks, and will be placed and fitted on board in the Southampton Docks. From the beautiful lines of this very handsome steamer, and the reputation of her builders, this last new addition to Capt. Osborn's fleet will, it is confidently predicted, attain a high rate of speed under steam.

THE DISMISSAL OF GENERAL BURGEVINE.

Judging from the little transactions which have taken place at Shanghai between General Burgevine and the Chinese authorities, the position of European officers taking service under the flag of the Celestial Emperor is not likely to be quite such a pleasant one as they may have fondly anticipated. The pay is high, the service is pretty certain to be decidedly "active," the situation may have its romantic charms, and an energetic man, such as Captain Sherard Osborn undeniably is, may turn it to a certain indirect account, such as finding materials for papers in popular periodicals; but if the Anglo-Chinese officer is liable to be ordered on most reckless enterprises by fat mandarins who sit at ease in their yamuns; if the pay of his men is to be withheld when he refuses to obey; if he is to be summarily dismissed and to have a reward offered for his head, then his position is by no means one to be particularly envied or admired. The anomalous nature of that position and the difficulties to which it may readily give rise have been forcibly illustrated in the case of the American filibuster. It is rather fortunate that he and his employers have differed, as we are thereby now warned of what may occur to our own countrymen in the Imperial service, and are put upon our guard as to the danger of being involved in their affairs. It is not a matter of much public interest whether General Burgevine bullies the mandarins or is ill-treated by them, but it is important it should be clearly understood that Englishmen who take service under the Chinese Government do so at their own risk, and must rely upon their own value to that Government for proper treatment and regular pay. The accounts in regard to Burgevine's conduct differ sufficiently to leave doubt upon the question as to whether the Chinese were far in the wrong in their treatment of him. He was the first to commence the imbroglio which resulted in his dismissal, by taking money remitted for the payment of his troops and devoting it to the erection of fortifications at Soong Kong. That was in itself an act of disobedience which certainly would not have been tolerated in any other army in the world, and it is difficult to blame the Chinese authorities for declining to remit more money to an officer who had acted in such a manner. If they denied him the means for conducting necessary operations, then his clear course was to resign; but this is usually the last thing to which a soldier of fortune inclines. Instead of doing so, General Burgevine, when his troops became mutinous for want of pay, went down to Shanghai with thirty men, bruised the face of Sa-Kee, the Imperial banker and a blue-button mandarin, and forcibly carried off 40,000 dollars. For this he was dismissed the Imperial service, and a reward being offered for his apprehension, or for his head, he had to take refuge on board a British man-of-war It is amusing to find these pacificators of China, the men who are elected to restore law and order to that unhappy country, appearing in the double *role* of lawless depredators and helpless fugitives; but the subject is more than amusing. Supposing a similar difference arises between the Imperial authorities and the British officers placed at their service, how are we to act? Some such difference is very likely to arise, for it is scarcely probable that the high military and other authorities of China will allow the foreigners complete liberty of action, and if not, there will arise differences of opinion as to what is expedient and what is lawful. The theory of the Chinese Government is, that a local officer, civil or military, is allowed all the power necessary to success, and must be successful. Unfortunately it very often happens that he does not command the means necessary to success; but that is very rarely allowed to form his excuse. The Six Boards at Peking ignore that side of the theorem which relates to the means at the command of the local officer; they almost invariably assume that in that respect the whole force of the empire is at his disposal; so, when he fails, they banish him to the wilds of Siberia, or graciously invite him to swallow gold-leaf. There will certainly be some difficulty in accommodating this system to the expectations of English officers, and there must be urgent motives at work to produce anything like an harmonious result. In the Foreign Customs Service the difficulty has been got over, because the Imperial Government clearly saw that only by means of such a service could they levy the foreign customs revenue. In that case there was a tangible result to be obtained, while the field of action was too definite and limited to allow of mandarin interference. But the case is somewhat different when military and naval operations are undertaken by English employés of the Chinese Emperor.—*Daily News.*

Monetary and Commercial.

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CITY, SATURDAY, MARCH 14.

The biddings for 60,00,000 rupees in bills on India took place at the Bank of England. The proportions allotted were, to Calcutta, 34,60,000 rupees; to Bombay, 24,00,000 rupees; and to Madras, 1,40,000 rupees. The declared minimum price was as before, viz., 1s. 11¾d. per rupee on Calcutta, and 2s. on Bombay and Madras. The applications within the limits were for about 140 lacs. Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 11¾d. will receive about 63 per cent.; on Bombay at 2s. about 26 per cent.; and all above these prices in full; on Madras at 2s. will receive in full.

Mr. Neale Porter, the managing director in India of the Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Bank Corporation, left on the 5th to proceed to India *viâ* the overland route, with the view of establishing the Bank in Scinde and the Punjaub; and Mr. H. J. Lee, late acting secretary and treasurer of the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta, will follow in a few days as the sub-manager and chief accountant of the Bank at Kurrachee.

Advices have been received of the total wreck, near Capetown, of the ship *Akbar*, on her voyage from Siam to London, The cargo, consisting of rice, cassia, sticklac, and sapanwood, and worth about £26,500, was partly saved.

Advices from Point de Galle state that the steamer *Nemesis*, with the mail from Calcutta, had struck on the Bellows rock on the night of the 16th of February, but was got off and taken into the harbour. Her mails were transferred to the *Bombay*, which would carry them to Suez, together with those from China and Australia. The *Bombay* arrived from Australia at Galle on the 15th Feb., and her news was brought to Suez by the French mail steamer *Labourdonnais*, and telegraphed to London on the 5th inst.

Messrs. John Pender and C., of Manchester, have issued a very valuable paper relative to the imports, exports, stock, and consumption of cotton in 1860 and 1862—the former being the year of the largest consumption ever known. They also state their views with regard to the prospects of the supply in 1863.

As regards the price of cotton, a fall before long seems inevitable, and Messrs. Pender and Co. supply the best reason for this belief when they state that foreign markets do not respond to the high rates ruling here. They quote, as under, the average price per lb. of shirtings, in contrast with the net equivalents in Calcutta, Bombay, Hong Kong, and Shanghai, as reported by the last advices:—

Prices in Manchester	2s. to 2s. 1d.	per lb. weight
Ditto, Calcutta	1s. 6d.	„
Ditto, Bombay	1s. 7d.	„
Ditto, Hong Kong	1s. 7d.	„
Ditto, Shanghai	1s. 6d.	„

In face of these figures, surely shipments to India and China ought to fall off, and, consequently, the demand for cotton.

It is stated that the French India and China Mail Steam-packet Company are about to establish a branch line between Mauritius, Reunion, and Aden.

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The Board of Trade Returns for the month of January last have been issued. The following are the exports to the Far East in that period :—

To CHINA.—Cotton Yarn: The value of the quantity exported in January last was £12,198, against £34,871 in January of 1862, and £16,421 in January of 1861. The quantity exported in January was 130,000 lbs., against 680,000 lbs. in January, 1862, and 361,620 lbs. in the same period of 1861. Cotton Goods: The quantity exported last January was 1,356,838 yards, of the value of £32,841; the quantity exported in January, 1862, was 8,441,260 yards, of the value of £120,965; the quantity exported in January, 1861, was 31,320,356 yards, of the value of £393,963. Lead: Value exported in January, 1863, was £12,202, against £6,307 in January of 1861. Neither the quantity nor the declared value has been officially given for January of last year. Woollen and Worsted Manufactures: Value of exports for January last reached £19,024, against £13,350 in January of 1862, and £57,115 in January of 1861. Worsted Stuffs: Value of exports in January last, £31,263, against £16,723 in January of 1862, and £17,276 in January of 1861.

To PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—British and Irish manufactures; no returns for the month of January.

To JAVA.—Cotton goods; value of exports in January last, £19,757, against £37,392 in January of 1862, and £82,015 in January of 1861.

To SINGAPORE.—Cotton goods; value of exports in January, 1863, was £31,679, against £106,331 in January of 1862, and £60,775 in January of 1861.

To CEYLON.—Value of exports in January, 1863, was £10,788, against £17,947 in January of 1862, and £65,565 in the same period of 1861.

The following is the total declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures from the United Kingdom to all parts during the month of January, as compared with the same period in the two preceding years :—1861, £8,344,701; 1862, £8,439,055; 1863, £8,045,155.

The amount of bullion by the P. and O. Company's steamer *Ripon*, from Southampton on the 4th inst, was—in gold: to Alexandria, £900; to Ceylon, £2,000; to Madras, £21,886; In silver: to Singapore, £9,000; to Hong Kong, £1,068; to Shanghai, £4,028. Total, in gold, £24,786; in silver, £14,096.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

CITY, MONDAY AFTERNOON.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN THE TABLE.—Feb. 7, at Liverpool, from Hong Kong, Banda: March 8, at Marseilles, from Alexandria, Labourdonnais (French mail str.); with Singapore and China mails. March 2, at Gibraltar, from Sumatra and Pernambuco, Tarquin; 12, at Deal, from Foo-chow-Foo, Britannia; from Singapore, Forerunner; 10, at Liverpool, from Shanghai, Jessie Beazley; 8, at Brouwershaven, from Batavia, Huydekoper; 9, Jacobus Martinus; 12, at Deal, from Foo-chow-Foo, Hawthorn; 11, at Falmouth, from Rangoon, Speedwell; 9, at Bordeaux, from Padang, Independent; 13, at London, from Adelaide, Cochin, and Colombo, Adelaide; 12, at Falmouth, from Java, Crystal Palace; in Margate-roads, from Maulmain and Swansea, Eliza; 11, at Havre, from Hong Kong, Marie; 12, at Brouwershaven, from Patjitan, Staatsroad vd Houzen; 3, at Cadiz, from Manila, Concepcion; 15, at Falmouth, from Manila, J. W. A. Lorenzen; 16, at Deal, from Shanghai, Art Union; from Colombo, Cowslip, Oliver Cromwell; from Shanghai, Chryseis, at Dartmouth, from Foo-chow-Foo, Glendoveer.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 8, from Deal for Batavia, Gondola; 7, for Samarang, Sliedrecht; 8, from Portsmouth for China, China (Chinese gunboat); 6, from Cardiff for Galle, Janua Cali; Feb. 24, from Liverpool for Galle, Golden Age; 25, Astrea; March 9, from Deal for Japan, Peep o'Day; for Shanghai, Balmacarra. From New York, Feb. 13, for Shanghai, Kate Hones; March 11, from London for Shanghai, Robin; for Cardiff and Singapore, Edward Stanley; 14, for Shanghai, Garrantall; 6, from Londonderry for Singapore, Benares (after repairing); 8, from Shields for Hong Kong, Fair Wind; 7, from Sunderland for Shanghai, Sarah Scott (Sir H. Parkes st.); for Hong Kong, Queen of the Ocean; 9, from Deal to Batavia, India Packet; 10, from off Dungeness for Batavia, Von der Heydt; 9, from Newport for Shanghai, General Putman; from Cardiff to Shanghai, Jane Leach; for Galle, Jane Anna, Susan Howland; 10, for Zebu (Phillipine Island), Arthur; 11, from Liverpool for Galle, Astrea; 13, from London for Singapore, Dewa Gungadhur; for Singapore and Penang, Daylight; 12, from Deal for China, Reindeer (had lost anchor and 90 fathoms of chain, which had been replaced); 13, from Newport for Singapore, Sun Lee; 14, from London for Kanagawa, Esperanza; for Colombo, Thames.

SPOKEN —No. 6,863, 3rd d.p. (ship), London to Hong Kong, March 5, 48 N., 12 W.; India, Batavia to Amsterdam, Feb. 5, 1 S., 22 W. Hebe, Rotterdam to Batavia, Feb. 24, 45 N., 20 W.; Fagel, Banjoewangie to Amsterdam, Jan. 9, 15 S., 20 E. (?) Elizabeth, Colombo to London, Jan. 6, 1 N., 76 E.; President van Ryckevorsel, Banjoewangie to Rotterdam, Dec. 20, 33 S., 29 E.; Julie, Rotterdam to Padang, March 5, near the Lizard; Ludwig, Rio Janeiro to Batavia, Dec. 3, 40 S., 32 E.; Harkaway, Sunderland to Shanghai, Jan. 4, 39 S., 41 E.; Charles Melchiors (?), Cardiff to Hong Kong, 24 days out, Feb. 1, 3 N., 23 W.; Beatrice, London to Hong Kong, Dec. 19, 31 S., 9 W.; Fremont, of Boston, South Carolina (?) to Batavia, Jan. 30, 27 S., 25 W.; Leopold Cateaux (ship), Amoy to Havana, Jan. 28, 4 S., 19 W.; Adams (?) Ceylon to London, 85 days out, Feb. 13, 17 N., 37 W.; General de Stuers (Dutch barque), Shields to Sourabaya, Jan. 25, 27 S., 26 W.: Nederwaard (Dutch barque), Rotterdam to Batavia, Feb. 7, 1 S., 27 W.; Sunbeam (iron barque) of London, Cardiff to Shanghai, Dec. 29, 18 N., 21 W.

LAID-ON.—At London, for Shanghai, Mirage; at London, for Hong Kong and Canton, Glenclune; for Penang, Teesdale; for Shanghai, Raven; for Kanagawa, Sea Witch. At Liverpool, for Shanghai, Castor; for Hong Kong and Canton, Banda, Jessie Beazley.

At MAURITIUS.—Feb. 3, from Liverpool for Shanghai, Defiance, str.; Maddison.

AT TABLE BAY.—Jan. 25, Castilian, Proctor, from Manila; 27, Hugo Grotius, Vogelsang, from Banjoewangie, sailed 21st; Chanticleer, (str.), Brown, and Emma, Arentzen, both for Singapore.

At SIMON'S BAY.—Jan. 25, Kestrel, Fisher, and sailed for Shanghai.

The Admiralty have invited tenders for the conveyance of the following Government stores from the river Thames to Hong Kong, viz., 123 tons heavy and 76 tons light common naval stores; 11 tons masts, longest 58 feet; 55 tons timber, 4 tons bricks, 5 tons iron cables, and 35 tons coke.

The Admiralty have engaged freight for Government stores in the Glencune, for Hong Kong.

The screw steamer Sir Harry Parkes, of 700 tons, and 120-horse power, has been despatched by Messrs. Killick, Martin, and Co., for Shanghai.

LIVERPOOL, March 11.—The Jessie Beazley, Fothergill, arrived here from Hong Kong, reports having experienced a hurricane on the 5th of March, in lat. 48 N.

FALMOUTH, March 10.—The Charles Henry, Rickmers, from Antwerp, for Manila, has arrived here leaky.

The Hugo Grotius, Vogelensang, from Batavia to Rotterdam, which put into Table Bay on the 27th of January, had sustained damage in her rudder.

The American ship *Jacob Bell*, of about 1,600 tons, which left Foochow on the 5th Nov., for New York, with a cargo of tea estimated at 789,700 lbs., was captured and burnt by the Confederate cruiser *Florida*, in 28 W. and 65 W. on the 12th Feb. The passengers and crew were landed at St. Thomas's, West Indies.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEAS.—During the first half of the month our market, although not so active as before, was very firm, and a fair amount of business was transacted at full prices, the probability of a reduction of duty still inducing purchases from the large selection on offer. Latterly, however, there has been some reaction from the favourable tone prevailing during the past two months, and our market has become very quiet, and it has been difficult to effect sales, except by making a concession in prices upon the good to fine blackish-leaf descriptions, which have hitherto ruled relatively high. Dusty and broken-leaf kinds of Congou have sold to some extent latterly at a shade lower prices; those with leaf have sold at a decline of ½d. per lb. Good common is scarce, and we quote it 1s. 1d. to 1s. 1½d. per lb., but only in moderate demand. Flavoury kinds, of old import, have sold ½d. per lb. dearer. Common to fair Ho-Hows, and good Ho-Hows and Ning-Chows, of old import, show a further advance of 1d. per lb. Medium Kaisow kinds, ranging fuem 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per lb., have been rather difficult of sale, and prices irregular. Recent sales of black-leaf Congous, of new import, show a decline of fully 1d. per lb. Good and fine Monings and Wopaks have also sold fully 1d. per lb. lower. Good to fine Caisows continue fairly supported. Tayshans have been in moderate demand at former prices. Fair to good Oolongs remain heavy of sale at a decline of 1d. per lb.; fine to finest have been inquired for. Common to fair Souchongs maintain former rates; the good qualities are scarcely so saleable, but fine to finest are still wanted for export. There has been a considerable business in Flowery Pekoes, but at low prices for all kinds. Common Scented Capers show no change; the fair qualities have been difficult to move, but good and fine have been more in demand. Fair to good Canton-made Orange Pekoes have been saleable, but latterly at rather low prices; fine are wanted. Medium Foo-Chow kinds have been heavy, and sales made show a reduction of 1½d. to 2d. per lb. upon the grades previously quoted at 1s. 9d. to 1s. 11d. per lb. Uncoloured Japans have been in demand from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. per lb. Assam and Cachar kinds continue to sell freely at full prices. In Green Teas there has been a fair amount of business at prices which show no material alteration. There has been an export inquiry to a moderate extent for Twankays and Hyson Skin, for Australia and Canada. Hysons continue to sell readily at full prices for export, for all good and fine qualities; the fair descriptions have ruled rather lower. Common to fair Young Hysons have been more saleable at the low rates current. Imperials and Gunpowders about maintain former value; the Moyune descriptions are much wanted. Japan Young Hysons, of old import, continue almost unsaleable; the new season's, being better made, have done comparatively better. Canton Young Hysons and Gunpowders show no material alteration. The Public Sales comprise 57,670 packages, of which 12,665 packages were sold, including 8,496 packages printed without reserve. The Stock of Tea in London on 28th February was as follows:—Bohea, 22,050 lbs.; Congou, 53,425,602; Pouchong, 129,644; Caper, 74,880; Scented Caper, 3,623,676; Ning-young and Oolong, 1,858,591; Scuchong and Camphoi, 2,425,090; Black leaf Pekoe and Hung Muey, 194,101; Flowery Pekoe, 1,861,097; Orange do., 292,224; Scented Orange Pekoe, 3,454,831; Twankey, 420,658; Hyson Skin, 112,770; Hyson, 703,200; Young Hyson, 5,305,853; Imperial, 416,881; Gunpowder, 1,992,028; Japan Tea, 601,380; Assam Tea, 1,049,200; total, 77,980,619 lbs.

SILK.—We have a quiet market in silk—during the last fortnight especially so. The deliveries are good, and consumption is supposed to be going comparatively well, but there is no disposition to purchase except particular classes—in the mean time prices are fairly supported. The large arrivals of last month have swelled our stocks to a tolerably large total, but speaking generally there is no sensation of excess. It may be that the disinclination to purchase was increased by the knowledge that the cargo of the *Colombo* was to be sold by public auction, but from the moment of the silk reaching London, it was evident that it was far too extensively damaged to be available for any general purposes.

SUGAR.—The heavy tone of the market continues, and transactions have been strictly limited to the immediate requirements of the trade. Prices exhibit a slight decline. The parcels brought forward by auction, which have been of unimportant amount, have gone off heavily, and very little has been realised, these include 810 bags damaged Clayed Manilla sold at 31s. to 31s. 6d., by private contract. 136 chests soft grey Bahia realised 35s. 6d., 1,000 bags common brown at 30s. 3d., one of 400 cases 825 bags white Bahia brought 23s. for the United Kingdom. The following are our quotations :—Bengal.—Crystalised, 24s. 6d. to 28s. 9d.

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Benares, 22s. to 28s. 6d.; dale, 20s. to 26s.; ordinary to fine brown, 14s. to 19s. 6d. Penang.—Grey and white, 25s. 6d. to 26s. 6d.; brown and yellow, 16s. to 25s. Madras Grocery.—Grainy yellow and white, 22s. to 27s. 6d.; Native brown and yellow, 15s. to 19s. 6d.; jaggery, 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. Siam and China.—White, 23s. to 28s. 6d.; brown and yellow, 15s. 6d. to 23s. Manilla.—Clayed brown and yellow, 18s. 6d. to 20s. 6d.; muscovade, 15s. to 16s. 6d. Java.—Grey and white, 24s. 6d. to 28s.; brown and yellow, 16s. to 24s. Havana.—White, 31s. to 34s.: brown and yellow, 17s. to 27s. 6d. Bahia.—Grey and white, 20s. 6d. to 26s.; brown, 16s. 6d. to 20s. 6d. Refined descriptions also remain without improvement, and sales have generally been difficult on previous terms. The stock of sugar in the principal European ports on the 1st instant, was 166,400 tons, against 196,700 tons at the same date last year, and 113,000 tons in 1861; the separate amount on hand in the United Kingdom being 130,800 tons, against 100,400 in 1862, and 79,700 tons in the previous year.

COFFEE.—The demand continues active, and our quotations are fully supported. Ceylon: Public sales of Plantation, comprising only 304 casks, 125 barrels and bags, have gone off readily at stiff rates; low middling, good middling, 86s. to 91s. The very scanty supply of Native has also sold well, viz..26 casks, 316 bags, good and fine ordinary, 73s. to 74s. 6d. Mocha: This is in fair request, but business of importance is prevented by the small quantity offering. Our quotations are:—Mocha, ungarbled, 60s. to 78s. per cwt.; garbled, common to good, 80s. to 94s.; do., fine, 96s. to 103s.; Ceylon, Native, good ordinary to fine, 72s. to 76s.; ordinary, 68s. to 71s.; Plantation, ordinary to fine ordinary, 73s. to 84s.; fine fine ordinary to middling, 84s. 6d. to 88s.; good middling to fine, 88s. 6d. to 96s.; Java, 67s. to 88s.; Singapore, ordinary and good ordinary, 58s. to 73s.; Sumatra and Padang, 57s. to 72s.; Madras and Tellicherry, 71s. to 100s.; Malabar and Mysore, good ordinary, 73s. to 75s.; fine ordinary to fine, 76s. to 101s. The stock of Coffee in the chief ports of Europe on the 1st inst. was 67,200 tons, against 61,660 tons last year, and 55,860 tons of the corresponding period of 1861; of which there were in the United Kingdom 2,850 tons, against 8,180 tons, and 7,150 tons.

RICE.—The cargo sorts of Bengal have been in some request, but old white continues to meet a languid demand at drooping rates; the total sales privately are about 20,000 bags, great part common cargo. Ballam and Moonghy, 7s. 10½d. to 8s. 10½d.; middling to good old white, 10s. 6d. to 12s.; good bold pearly, 14s. 3d.; and a floating cargo of 500 tons new Bassein at 10s. 6d., guaranteed. The parcels of Bengal in auction have amounted to 11,500 bags, nearly all white, for which scarcely any bids were made, and only a small part, middling to good middling bold pearly, sold at 12s. to 13s. 6d.; the rest, ordinary cargo, went at 7s. 9d. to 8s.; 2,040 bags common old Bassein were withdrawn at 8s. 6d.; Madras, 10s. to 12s.; Arracon, Rangoon, &c., 7s. 6d. to 11s.; Java, 10s. to 21s.

PEPPER.—At public sale, 454 bags Singapore Black were bought in at 3⅞d.; of 1,554 bags Penang, one third middling greyish West Coast, was taken at 3¼d. to 3⅝d., the remainder, good quality, was withdrawn. Privately, few sales have occurred. 192 bags common Penang White, in auction, were mostly disposed of at 5d. per lb.

SAGO.—Small rather dearer, in other sorts no change; and 1,671 boxes at auction, half sold; middling large at 18s. per cwt., add fair small 18s. 6d. to 19s. Sales advertised. We quote large at 17s. to 21s., small 17s. to 19s. 6d. The stock on hand on the 1st inst. was 1,508 tons, about half the stock on hand at the same period last year. Sago Flour.—Our quotations are 13s. 6d. to 14s. Quiet, and of 1,885 bags at auction, a small portion damaged sold upon previous terms.

SPICES.—Pimento: This has been offered in public sale to the extent of 1,828 bags, and nearly all the sound was sold at stiffer prices, low middling to good was middling 2⅝d. 3d. per lb.; a good portion damaged sold with spirit at 2⅜d. to 2⅝d. Cloves: There are no private transactions to report, and only 180 bags damaged Zanzibar have been brought to auction, which were realised at 3¼d. to 3⅝d. Nutmegs: 15 cases middling went at 1s. 1d.; and 34 cases limed, principally at 9d. per lb. Aloes: Soccotrine and Hepatic, bright liver colour, dry, in casks or kegs, without skins, £3. 10s. to £24 per cwt. Cardamons: Malabar, short, plump, bright, not wormy, 5s. to 7s. 3d. per lb. Ginger, Bengal, Native: Sound, plump, bold, cut soft, 45s. to 50s. per cwt. We continue without any supply of Bengal. Of 10,376 bales at auction only a small quantity disposed of: £28. 10s. per ton was realised on common to fine. Cassia Lignea: 1st, 2nd, and 3rd quality, 90s. to 97s. cwt. Buds: 260s. to 280s. cwt. Cinnamon: Ceylon, 7d. to 2s. 5d. per cwt. Mace: 1⅜d. to 2d. per oz.; nothing doing. Oil of Anniseed: 5s. 9d. per lb. Cajaputa: 2½d. to 3d. per oz. Cassia: 8s. to 8s. 3d. per lb. Cinnamon: 2s. to 4s. per oz. Soy: 2s. 5d. to 2s. 7d.; quiet. Star Anniseeds: 105s. to 110s. per cwt. Colombo Root: Remains firm and scarce; 21 bags at auction partly sold at 50s. per cwt. for fair. Camphor: Quotations for China and Japan are £6; sales to a limited extent effected at our quotation, at which there are still buyers but no sellers. 218 cases China brought to auction, but withdrawn.

HEMP.—Our quotations are for Jute £19 to £28 per ton; Manilla, £23 to £27 per ton; Siam, £15 to £30. The stock on hand on the 1st inst. exceeded 12,000 tons. Jute: The market is somewhat heavier. Fine new has fairly maintained its former value, the lower and medium qualities declining 10s.; old has fallen 10s. to 20s. Of 10,376 bales brought to auction, only about one-third sold at £20 to £28. 10s. per ton for common to fine; private operations limited. Manilla: Of 5,010 bales brought to auction, one-third sold at £26. 5s. to £27 per ton for fair to good current quality, and £27 to £27 5s. Sorsogon. Fine Lupez has brought £60; prices being irregular, but full on the average.

SALTPETRE.—The market still maintains a firm appearance, and about 4,000 bags Bengal have changed hands as follows:—13 to 5¾ per cent. refraction, 36s. 6d. to 37s. 6d., 4¼ to 3 per cent., 37s. 9d. to 38s. Our quotations are as follows:—Bengal, 36s. to 38s. per cwt.; Bombay and Madras, 33s. to 36s. 6d. per cwt.

COTTON.—Great depression has again been experienced in this market, and a further reduction of ¼d. to ½d. per lb. has been acceded to, but towards the close, a firmer tone has been perceptible. The total sales are are only 2,800 bales on the spot, good fair Kurrachee, (Surat) 12d. to 12½d., middling fair Dhollera to good Broach, 14¾d. to 17d.; fully fair to good fair Tinnivelli, Madras, 14½d. to 15½d.; fair Western, 14½d. to 14¾d.; Coconada, 13½d.; and middling fair to good fair Bengal, 10½d. to 11¾d.; also 1,150 bales Madras for arrival, 14½d. to 15d. Madras: Quotations are 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3¼d. per lb. Surat: The unfavourable course of this market has continued with very little interruption: demand irregular and occasional; and prices generally drooping; the total fall since our last being ¼d. to ½d. per lb. Latest quotations are, Broach, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 5d. per lb.; Oomrawuttee, 1s. 0¾d. to 1s. 4¼d.; Dhollera, 1s. 0¾d. to 1s. 4¼d.; Mangarole, 1s. 0¾d. to 1s. 3½d.; Compta, 1s. 0¾d. to 1s. 3½d.

TIN.—Banca: £122 to £124 per ton. Stock on hand on the 1st inst., 2,422 tons: Straits: £121 to £132. 10s. per ton. This market firmly maintains the former advance, but business is limited. Arrivals.

JAPAN WAX.—We quote this at 62s. to 65s. per cwt. Moderate private transactions have taken place in block, on previous terms.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cocoa: Limited transactions, prices drooping. Rum: Small quantities disposed of at previous quotations. East India, 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5½d. per gallon. Tapioca, 737 bags Penang found buyers at about previous rates, good white 2¼d., dingy 1½d. to 1¾d.; 195 barrels good white Rio were chiefly sold at 3½d. Nitrate of Soda, neglected. Rattans, 3s. to 10s. per 100, scarce and dearer. Rhubarb, Dutch, trimmed, 4s. to 6s.; common, flat, 2s. to 4s. 9d.; common, round, 1s. 9d. to 4s. 6d. per lb. Sapan wood, Bemah, £5 to £8; Siam, £8 to £11; firm, no business of consequence. Shells, Mother of Pearl, Sincapore, 125s. to 150s.; Manilla, 80s. to 100s. per cwt.; no business, very limited business privately at slightly reduced prices. Sticklac, Siam, 60s. to 85s. per cwt., dearer. Teeth, Elephants', 70 lbs. and upwards, £38 to £40; 40 to 60 lbs., £35 to £37; 20 to 40 lbs., £28 to £32; Scrivelloes, £15 to £32; Ball do., £30 to £43 per cwt. Terra Japonica, market quiet; Cutch, Pegue, 24s. to 26s. 6d. per cwt.; Gambier, 20s. to 21s. 6d. per cwt. Coculus Indicus: 9s. to 12s. per cwt. Quiet; 200 bags at auction, all retired. Horns, Buffalo, 23s. to 45s.; tips, 23s. to 28s.; deer, 27s. to 55s. per cwt. Nux Vomica, 9s. to 11s. per cwt. Safflower, good to fine, £6. 10s. to £8; inferior to middling, £4 to £5. 10s. Seed, linseed, 63s. to 67s.; rapeseed, 65s. to 70s. per qr. Shellac, Orange, 170s. to 190s.; garnet, 160s. to 170s.; liver, 150s. to 170s.; block, 100s. to 170s. per cwt. Black Lead, 7s. to 23s. per cwt. Galls, blue 100s. to 110s.; sorts 70s. to 85s. per cwt. Gum Ammoniacum, drop 80s. to 122s.; block 20s. to 60s. per cwt. Gum Animi, 1st size £8. 10s. to £11; 2nd and 3rd size £6 to £8; partially scraped £2 to £6; Gum Arabic, picked 32s. to 57s.; sorts 25s. to 35s. per cwt.; Gum Assafœtida, drop 100s. to 120s.; block 25s. to 90s. per cwt. Gum Kino, £8 to £13. Gum Myrrh, 1st quality £9 to £11. 10s.; 2nd quality £4 to £8 per cwt. Gum Olibanum, white 65s. to 75s.; reddish 45s. to 60s.; pickings 8s. to 32s. Madder Roots, 24s. to 27s. 6d. Nothing d ng. Cocoa, Bahia is neglected, and 1,598 bags brought forward by auctio met scarcely any offers, and were withdrawn. Rum, only small quantities have been taken at the previous value. Shells, mother-o'pearl, 25s. to 64s. per cwt.; firm. Teeth, elephants', 70 lbs. and upwards, £30 to £35; 40 to 60 lbs., £28 to £33; 20 to 40 lbs., £27 to £32; scrivelloes, £12 to £32; ball, cut, £43 to £56; do., uncut, £29 to £43; hollows, £13 to £29; points and tips, £14 to £34 per cwt. Sea horse, 4 lbs. and upwards, 6s. to 14s.; 3 lbs., 4s. to 8s.; 1 to 2 lbs., 9d. to 2s. per lb. Tortoiseshell, 9s. to 20s. per lb. Bees' wax, white, £11 to £12. 5s.; yellow, £7 to £8. Ebonywood, £6 to £13 per ton; quiet. Myrabolanes, 11s. to 13s. 6d. per cwt.; very firm. Red saunderswood, £7. 5s. to £7. 10s. per ton; dearer. Senna, Tinnevelli, 4d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.; steady. Turneric, 25s. to 30s. per cwt. Bees' wax, bleached, £9 to £9. 10s.; unbleached, £7 to £8 per cwt. Castor oil, 5d. to 6¼d. per lb. Cowries, fresh (with enamel), 30s. to 40s.; dead (no enamel), 22s. to 32s. per cwt.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £6. 10s. to £6. 15s.; nail rods, £7. 5s.; hoops, £8. 10s. to £8 15s.; sheets, single, £9. 10s. to £9. 15s.; Staffordshire bars, £7. 10s. to £8; rails, £5. 15s. to £6.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £16.

COPPER.—Sheet and sheathing, £96 per ton; yellow metal, 8¼d. per lb.

TIN.—119s. for block; 120s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, I.C. 28s. 6d. to 29s. per box.

LEAD, &c.—English pig, £21 to £21. 10s.; shot, patent, £23. 15s.; sheet, £21. 10s.; spelter, £18. 2s. 6d.; zinc, English sheet, £23. 10s.; quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

The following report is from the Circular of Messrs. French and Smith:—Iron is generally rather easier in price, the demand having diminished somewhat. Rails and Welsh Bars have not been much inquired for. Staffordshire Iron continues steady. Copper.—Since the reduction in English, 3rd ult., the smelters have been very full of work, as but few orders had been given out the three months previous. It is not, however, anticipated that this pressure will continue, as new orders are not very abundant. Foreign Copper continues firm. Tin.—A large business in Foreign Tin has been done during the month of February. The price of Straits is now firm at 121s. cash, 122s. 6d. three months, for fine quality. Banca is steady at 122s. 6d. cash. Although during the past month we have had no arrivals of Straits, several parcels of Banca have been stored here, which accounts for the stock in London being so large.

The stocks of Foreign Tin, here and in Holland, for three years are given below:—

	28th February, 1863.		1862.		1861.	
	Slabs.	Tons.	Slabs.	Tons.	Slabs.	Tons.
Foreign in London, estimated at		2,490		1,570		610
In Holland	51,740	1,585	40,401	1,237	50,954	1,560
		4,075		2,807		2,170
In Holland towards next sale	86,234	2,641	104,800	3,209	120,746	3,698
		6,716		6,016		5,868

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The quantity of Straits tin afloat for Europe is 413 tons, against 896 tons in 1861, and 760 in 1860. Tin Plates are very firm, and continue in good demand, especially for best brands. The quantity shipped to all parts was about 70,000 boxes, against 83,000 boxes in same month 1862. Lead continues firm, but without much activity. Spelter is dull. The stock here is 4,607 tons, against 5,123 tons 1st March last year.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from Southampton during the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers (not including the present mail).

	Gold.	Silver
Shanghai	—	£73,479
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	300
Hong Kong	—	68,863
Amoy	—	—
Singapore	£650	34,045
Penang	—	750
Ceylon	£28,101	—

FROM MARSEILLES.

(BY THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.)

	Gold.	Silver
Shanghai	—	£8,808
Hong Kong	—	—
Singapore	—	—
Penang	£4240	45,314
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	640

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold (per ounce)	£3 17 9	
Spanish Doubloons	3 16 0	to 3 17 0
United States Gold Coin	3 16 3½	
Silver in Bars	0 5 1	to 1¼
Mexican Dollars	0 5 5	to 5½
Carolus Dollars	0 5 6	

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Feb. 23	Texel	Batavia	Anna	
— 23	Brouwershaven	Pasaroeang	Metis	
— 25	London	Colombo and Tuticorum	Janet Cowan	
— 26	Deal	Foo-chow-Foo	Sunda	Paul.
— 25	Off Portland	Java	Mary Glover	Hughes.
— 27	London	Penang	Nyassa	Hutchinson.
— 28	Do.	Do.	Pilgrim	McDougall.
Mar. 2	Do.	Galle & Colombo	Maggie	Dolbel.
— 2	Do.	Manila	Kronprinsen	Batken.
— 2	Do.	Canton & Macao	Fairlight	Kemball.
— 3	Do.	Colombo	Teesdale	Scarron.
— 3	Do.	Shanghai	Summer Cloud	Sabiston.
Feb. 23	Deal	Batavia	Commercie Compagnie	
— 23	Brouwershaven	Java	Johanna Maria	Wilhelmie.
— 26	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Eveline	Bell.
— 25	Texel	Batavia	Stad Dokkum	Jaski.
— 25	Do.	Do.	Alcor	Van Oppen.
— 25	Brouwershaven	Samarang	Nederland & Oranje	Ruyven.
— 22	Off Belle Isle	Do.	Sphis	Coiquaud.
— 27	Falmouth	Maulmain	Veturia	Booth.
— 26	Texel	Batavia	Three Gezusters	Fischer.
— 26	Brouwershaven	Macassar	Macassar	Coulon.
— 26	Do.	Batavia	Johanna Christina	
Mar. 1	Liverpool	Singapore	Eleanor Dixon	Hamiltow.
— 2	Falmouth	Rangoon	Vaucluse	Nelson.
Feb. 26	Texel	Batavia	Augusta	Westerberg.
— 26	Bordeaux	Singapore	Harmonie	Jaubert.
Mar. 2	Cuxhaven	Bassein	Dorothea	Gautschon.
— 2	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Bilderdyk	Victor.
Feb. 16	New York	Manila	Oriental	Johnson.
— 16	Do.	Foo-chow-Foo	Edith Rose	Homans.
Mar. 6	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Spirit of the Deep	Ewing.
— 3	Deal	China & New York	Glenclune	
— 9	London	Colombo	Chanticleer	Fraser.
— 9	Do.	Hong Kong	Mirage	Roberts.
— 9	Do.	Canton	Dunmail	
— 9	Do.	Shanghai	Hurricane	Looke.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Feb. 21	Cardiff	Hong Kong	John Nicholson	
— 23	Do.	Singapore	North Wind	Jeweth.
— 24	Liverpool	Do.	Earl of Shaftesbury	
— 25	London	Cardiff & Philli. Islands	Henry Darling	
— 27	Do.	Colombo	Royal Bride	Watson.
Mar. 3	London	Shanghai	Solent	Pessmere.
Feb. 23	Deal	Singapore	Alma	Paterson.
— 25	Off Dover	China	Amoy (str.)	Soiley.
— 27	Newport	Singapore	Sun Lee	Dahl.
Mar. 1	London	Sunderland & H. Kong	Jas. Vinnicombe	Rowell.
— 2	Deal	Batavia	Helena and Anna	
Feb. 28	Cardiff	Shanghai	Adelaide	Koch.
— 27	Marseilles	Hong Kong	Economie	Visser.
Mar. 4	London	Do.	Northfleet	Symington.
— 3	Cardiff	Shanghai	Rance	Mainwright.
— 3	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Patna	Pole.
— 3	Cardiff	Singapore	Louisa Hatch	Grant.
— 4	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Gleaner	Thompson.
— 3	Holyhead	Singapore	Panic	Bell.
— 5	Newport	Galle	Venice	Leaman.
— 4	Cardiff	Shanghai	Sextant	Foris.
— 5	Liverpool	Batavia	Margaretha	Moller.
— 4	Sunderland	Shanghai	Balmacarra	Dunlop.
— 6	London	Cardiff and Shanghai	Star Queen	Eves.
— 7	Glasgow	Batavia and Singapore	Thos. Mitchell	M'Kechnie.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Kanagawa: Esperanza. For Manila: Manila. For Shanghai: Ballarat, Garrawalt, Robin Fairlight, Clarendon, Woodville, J. H. Ransom, Weymouth. For Hong Kong and Canton: Gauntlet, Ospray, Portland, Canadian, Prince Alfred. For Singapore and Penang: Daylight. For Cape of Good Hope and Singapore: Chieftain. For Singapore: Dewagungadhur. For Batavia: William Simpson. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Nord. For Colombo: Thames, Avon, Charlotte Ann, Maggie.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Manila: Tetuan. For Shanghai: Our Queen, Mimosa, Spes. Niphon. For Hong Kong, Dictator. For Batavia and Sourabaya: California. For Singapore: Tigris, Bogota, Chili, Electric.

At GLASGOW.—For Singapore and Penang: Nipisiquit.

SPOKEN.

MACEDON, of Bristol, London to Shanghai, Jan. 11, 2 N., 24 W.
FINZEL, London to Shanghai, standing W., Feb. 21, 49 N., 6. W.
ISABELLA, Cardiff to Singapore, 25 days out.
OLYMPIA, British barque, Liverpool to Singapore, 73 days out.
MARY ANNE FOLLIOT, (?) Shanghai to London, Feb. 5, 38 N., 32 W.
WILHELM GUSTAV (Ham. schr.), Ham. to Macao, Sept. 7, 20 S., lon. 34.
CELESTIAL (barque), Plymouth to Shanghai, Dec. 14, 2 S., 128 E.
COMET (Dan. brig), Ham. to Hong Kong, Dec. 19, on the line, 129 E.
COSSIPORE (barque), Cardiff to Manila, Dec. 19, on the line, 129 E.
STAR OF PEACE, (barq.), Cardiff to Shanghai, Dec. 19, on the line, 129 E.
JOHANNA (Dutch barq.), Cardiff to Shanghai, Dec. 19, on the line, 129 E.
WANSFELL (?), (Dutch barq.), Batavia to Rotter., Feb. 18, 49 N., 10 W.
SALLY ANNA (Dutch barq.), Batavia to Rotter., 47 days out.
HENRIETTA GERTRUIDA, Amsterdam to Batavia, Feb. 21, 50 N., 5 W.
VELORE, Plymouth to Singapore, Jan. 3, 30 S., 25 W.
JOHANNES LODEWYK, Rotterdam to Batavia, Feb. 23, 45 N., 17 W.
WILHELMINA, Rotterdam to Macassar, Dec. 19, near Anjer.
THREE BELLS, Sourabaya to Bremen, off the Cape.
EAGLE, Foo-chow Foo to London.
H.M.S. ODIN, China to Portsmouth, Dec. 22, 26 S., 61 E.
PICOT, Batavia to Nantes, Jan. 1, 30 days out.
ADELAIDE, Ceylon to London, Jan. 15, 21 S., 1 W.
SEA WAVE, Sarawak to London, Dec. 4, 7 S., 104 E.
STAMBOUL, Manila to London, Dec. 4, 7 S., 104 E.
LOOCHRISTIE, Hong Kong to Liverpool, Jan. 9, 35 S., 20 E.
ZEELUST, Sourabaya to Amsterdam, Jan. 9, 35 S., 20 E.
MARIE DIEDERIKA, Java to Holland, Jan. 18, 26 S., 5 E.
EDWARD AND MARIA, Batavia to Amsterdam, 24 S., 70 E.
COSTA RICA (Hamb. barque), for Sitka, Dec. 1, 5 N., 26 W.
JACOB BELL, Foo-chow-Foo to New York, Dec. 22, lat. 29, long. 40.
HEBE, Rotterdam to Batavia, Feb. 18, 50 N., 13 W.
HUYDEKOPER, Batavia to Rotterdam, Dec. 27, 34 S., 16 W.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Outward Freights by vessels on the berth for China are dull. Coal Freights, however, are firm, both for China and Point de Galle, and most of the other ports, except Singapore. Homeward vessels for Manila and China continue in demand, and business has been done at advanced rates.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth:—To Amoy: 50s. to 60s. measurement, 60s. weight; Kanagawa: 60s. measurement, 80s. weight. To Shanghai: 30s. measurement, 50s. weight. To Hankow: 60s. To Hong Kong: 25s. to 30s. measurement, 40s. weight. To Manila and Labuan: 50s. weight or measurement. To Singapore: 30s. weight or measurement. Penang: 35s. to 40s. Batavia: 40s. weight, 30s. to 40s. measurement. To Bankok: 60s. weight or measurement.

The quotations for coal and iron from the North are as follows:—For Hong Kong: £41. 10s. and £1. 17s. 6d. For Shanghai: £50 and £2. 7s. 6d. For Manila, £1. 12s. to £1. 12s. 6d. For the Philippine Islands, Penay, or Zebu, £2. For Singapore, £27 and £1. 8s. For Penang, £24. For Galle, £26 and £1. 10s. 6d. These rates are from the Wear or Tyne, and Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, respectively.

The Admiralty have engaged freights for Government stores in the Maggie from the River Thames to Ceylon.

INSURANCE.

The following are the current rates of premium at Lloyd's, according to the class of vessels, &c.:—To Hong Kong, 45s. to 55s.; Shanghai, 55s. to 65s.; Singapore, 40s. to 45s.; Batavia, 40s. to 45s.; Manila, 50s. to 60s.; Japan, 80s. At Hamburg: To Batavia and Singapore, 40s. to 45s.; China and Manila, 50s.

CASUALTIES.

The American ship Uncowah, from Shields for Hong Kong, was in contact Feb. 13, in lat. 46 N., long. 10 W., with the War Hawk (barque), of Shoreham, Williams, from Messina to Liverpool, and sustained some damage, but proceeded.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 21.—The Akbar (ship), Hutton, from Siam to Falmouth, with rice, cassia, wood, &c., ran ashore near Blue Bay in the night of Jan. 12, while beating up during a fresh S.E. gale. The greater part of the cargo has been saved, but the vessel has become a total wreck, and been sold with what remained on board.

The Sales, Mendezona, which sailed from Liverpool for Manila Feb. 20, put back again March 2.

ST. HELENA.—January 30, The Orient, Harris, arrived here, reports having spoken the Dutch barque, No. 741, from Batavia to Amsterdam, on the 12th Dec., in lat. 23 S., long. 75 E., with masts badly sprung.

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AMSTERDAM.—Feb. 27, The Stad Dokkum, Jaski, arrived here from Batavia; was in contact in the North Sea on the 23rd Feb., and lost ··bboom and part of sail.

ST. VINCENT, CV.—Feb. 22, The Ferdinand Nies (Prussian), Neumann, from Sunderland to Hong Kong, with coals, has been condemned at St. Jago, and sold with her cargo, the former for £556, and the latter for £150.

1,135 bags of coffee, and 53 cases sugar, ex Ottolina, Eeleman, from Sourabaya to Rotterdam, which put into Simon's Bay 30th Oct., with damage, have been sold in a damaged condition.

The Tryntje Fenna, Abbink, from Batavia to Holland, which put into Capetown leaky, has discharged her whole cargo and been discovered to be seriously damaged; part of the cargo has been sold in a damaged condition.

At ST. HELENA.—Jan. 7, Augusta, Westerberg, from Batavia, and sailed for Amsterdam; 10, Chanticleer, Fraser, from Ceylon, and sailed for London; 13, Affiance, Simson, from Manila; 18, Hurricane, Looke, from Shanghai, and sailed, 19, for London; 19, Constance, Sifkes, from Padang, and sailed, 20, for Rotterdam; 20, Almelo, Zjebbes, from Java, and sailed 21; 21, Banda, Glass, from Hong Kong, and sailed for Liverpool; Concepcion, Tuton, from Manila, and sailed, 22, for Cadiz; Ernestine, Darbonnens, from Galle, and sailed, 23, for Sierra Leone; 22, Robert Small, Darke, from Java, and sailed for Amsterdam; Atlantic, Tarras, from Java, and sailed, 23, for Rotterdam; Jonkheer Mr. van der Wall van Puttershoek, Lammerts, from Java, and sailed, 23, for Dordt; 22, Indus, Foulard, from Padang, and sailed for Nantes; Chryseis, Hedley, from Shanghai, and sailed, 23, for London; 23, Zodiac, Hopkins, and Art Union, Morrison, from Shanghai, and both sailed, 23, for London; 24, Lady Alice, Nicklebury, from Japan, and sailed, 26, for London; 26, Ascendant, Cockburn, from Singapore, and sailed, 27, for London; 27, Johanna Maria Christina, from Batavia, and sailed for Amsterdam; Zeemanshoop, Pfaff, from Banjoewangie, and sailed for Rotterdam; 29, Bretagne, Tahier, from Batavia, and sailed for Nantes.

At TABLE BAY.—Jan. 10, Defiance (str.), Maddison, from Liverpool, and left, 17, for China; 14, Heimelin, Ouchterberg, sailed for Manila.

At SIMON'S BAY.—Jan. 12, Barossa (str.), Dowell, sailed for China; 15, Alphonsine Irma, Cavaro, sailed for Ceylon.

At ALGOA BAY.—Dec. 30, Mutlah, Hampton, sailed for Colombo; Jan. 9, Wilhelm, Farrelman, sailed for Penang.

At ASCENSION.—Jan. 16, Regina Maris, Ouwehand, from Sourabaya, for Amsterdam; 26, Mirage, Roberts, from Hong Kong, for London.

At ST. VINCENT, C.V.—Feb. 11, The Sze-Chuen (str.), Kennedy, from New York, and left, 14, for China.

THE STEAMER "DEFIANCE."—By the Cape mail we hear that the paddle steamer *Defiance*, lately built by Messrs. Laird Brothers, of Birkenhead, and which left Liverpool for China on the 21st of November last, had arrived all well in Table Bay on the 10th of January last, taking the latest dates from England. The *Defiance* had steamed the entire distance, calling at St. Vincent and Bahia for coal; and although burning but half her consumption of fuel, was only forty-five days under steam, averaging about 180 miles per day. She left Table Bay on the 17th January for Mauritius and Singapore, taking a mail and a considerable amount of specie for the former port. Her voyage so far adds considerably to the repute already gained by her builders, Messrs. Laird Brothers and Co., of the Birkenhead Ironworks.

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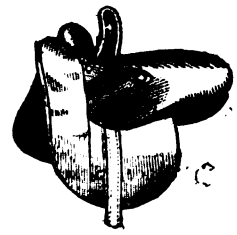

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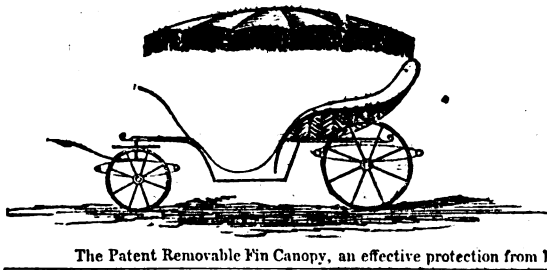

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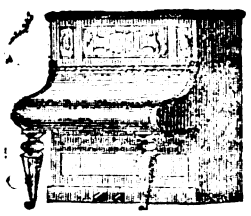

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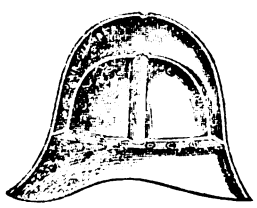

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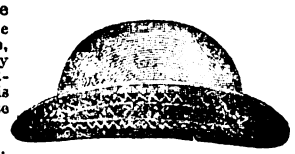

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18	2 3 3	2 8 9	33	3 2 0	3 9 11
21	2 5 11	2 11 11	36	3 7 9	3 16 6
24	2 9 3	2 15 6	39	3 14 5	4 3 11
27	2 12 11	2 19 9	42	4 1 11	4 12
30	2 17 2	3 4 6	45	4 10 3	5 1 10

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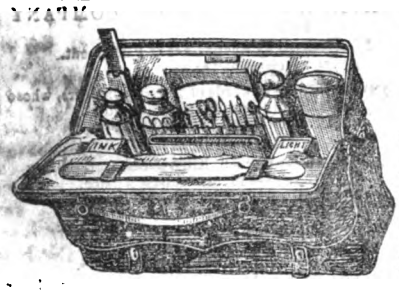

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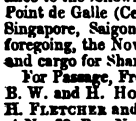

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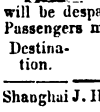

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NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself as Public Tea Inspector at this port. Temporary Address—Messrs. SMITH, KENNEDY, and Co.

HUGH INNES.

Shanghai, September 15th, 1862.

THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

THE FOURTH Volume of this JOURNAL was completed on the 14th Nov. 1862 The Subscription is 18s. per annum, or 5s. per quarter, not including Postage, and to the EXPORT Supplement 12s. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines; and 6d. for each additional line.

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The London and China Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS, via MARSEILLES, in connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS."

VOL. V.—No. 105.] LONDON, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1863. [Sub. 18s. per ann., and 12s. to Supplement. Single copy of either, 9d.

Latest Advices.

		From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—				
	Yedo			
	Kanagawa			Jan. 29
	Nagasaki			„ 31
CHINA—				
	Peking			
	Tien-tsin			
	Hankow			Jan. 30
	Shanghai	Dec. 10	Jan. 30	Feb. 8
	Foo-Chow-Foo			„ 2
	Amoy			„ 3
	Swatow			
	Hong Kong	Dec. 26	Feb. 10	„ 15
	Canton			
	Macao			
PHILIPPINES—				
	Manila	Dec. 10	Jan. 27	„ 8
COCHIN-CHINA—				
	Touron			
	Saigon			
SIAM—				
	Bankok			
BORNEO—				
	Labuan			„ 9
	Sarawak			„ 7
JAVA—				
	Batavia	Dec. 29	Feb. 5	„ 14
MALACCA STRAITS—				
	Singapore	Jan. 10	„ 12	Feb. 22
	Penang	„ „	„ 19	„ 24
CEYLON—				
	Colombo	„ 26		Mar.
	Galle			

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Marseilles, per Vectis, arrived March 25.—From Hong Kong: Surgeon-Major Carnegie, Capt. Findlay, Mr. Moul. From Singapore: Hon. Mr. Callaghan. From Galle: Mr. and Mrs. Soames.

To Southampton, per Ripon, expected to arrive March 31.—From Hong Kong: Mr. Hobbs, F. Woodcock. From Singapore: F. Creath, Capt. Gunthorpe, Mr. Rowe. From Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. Stephens, child and servant, Mr. Thomas, Capt. Rutherford, Rev. Mr. Allen and child. To Malta from Ceylon: Mr. Morris.

To Suez, per Candia, arrived March 17.—From Galle: Mr. D. Wilson, Miss Wilson. From Hong Kong for Alexandria: Mr. Dato.

By last Bombay mail per Massilia, arrived at Marseilles 20th March:—From Hong Kong: Mr. Deacon. From Singapore: Mr. Wilson. To Southampton, per Delta, expected to arrive this day.—From Hong Kong: R. MacMillan. J. Fergusson, R. Colquhoun, Capt. Stewart, Mr. F. Whitly. From Singapore: P. Robinson, wife, and three children, Mr. W. M. Cooper. To Gibraltar, from Hong Kong: Governor and Lady Guimaraes, Miss Loureiro and two servants. From Singapore: Mrs. D'Almerda, three children and two servants.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

By this mail, per Ellora, March 20, from Southampton.—To Shanghai: Messrs. T. W. Walker, Higginbotham, H. Hutchings, Sparks, Bowra and Boyle, Mr. Chamber's man servant. To Hong Kong: Messrs. Despard, Youel, and W. N. Payne, Captain Stent, Mrs. Willgoss. To Singapore: Messrs. T. R. Scholfield, Jno. Myrtle, G. Myrtle. To Ceylon: Messrs. H. Durand, L. Carey, S. Dobree, T. W. Gill, and Hedges, James Walker, Mrs. Sabonadiere and European female servant. To Calcutta: Staff Surgeon M. B. Gallwny, Mr. and Mrs. Mathewson and infant and European female servant, Mr. Nicoll, Messrs. Jackson, N. M. Burt, and Kirkman, Isaac Cartlidge, Messrs. Auchterlonie, and T. Wilson, Miss Graydon, Major Lambert, Mrs. Parker. Assist.-Surgeon Wall, Miss Faber, Richard Tickner, Ensigns H. M. Wood and G. T. Morris, E. Allen, Chas. Saxby. To Madras: R. Vigor and wife and three children, Mrs. W. Barefoot, Mrs. Rutherford, Mrs. Clark and infant, Miss Clark and European female servant, Lieut.-Col. Selby, Mr. Walker. To Alexandria and back: Mr. Enoch Price. From Suez to Hong Kong: Mr. Francis.

From Marseilles, per Vectis, to sail 28th March.—To Shanghai: Messrs. W. Lloyd, J. D. Campbell, W. Rawlinson, and W. H. Marwood. To Hong Kong: Messrs. W. Keswick, R. H. Chambers, and R. C. Antrobus. To Singapore: Capt. and Mrs. J. Burn. To Ceylon: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. McArthur and infant, Mr. and Mrs. G. John, Mr. and Mrs. G. Francis, Mr. C. H. Newton. To Calcutta: Capt. Tremlow, Sir J. Metcalfe, Messrs. H. B. Riddell, Black, and T. O. Watson. To Madras: Lieut. and Mrs. R. R. Stuart, Major E. T. Boddam.

Per P. and O. str. Ripon, 4th April, from Southampton.—To Hong Kong: Rev. R. K. Edwards, R.N., Rev. W. Meeres, R.N. To Shanghai: Mr. Bean, Mr. H. P. Bockett, Mr. G. C. J. Topp, Mr. Jno. Jas. Kelly, Lieut. J. A. Man. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Stavers, Mrs. Van Vloten and infant, Mrs. Lowe, Dr. Hutchinson. To Penang: Capt. and Mrs. Robson. To Ceylon: Mr. C. Featherstonhaugh. From Marseilles, 12th April.—To Hong Kong: Mr. T. Vincent. To Shanghai: Mr. Chas. Bourlet, Mr. Louis Cliquet, Mr. Warren.

Per P. and O. str. Poonah, 20th April, from Southampton.—To Hong Kong: Mr. S. Douglas. To Ceylon: Mr. R. Cayley.

Per French mail str. Labourdonnais, 19th March.—From Marseilles to Galle: Messrs. Jones, and Morgan. To Calcutta: Messrs. G. W. Grove and Harrison. From Messina to Galle: Mr. Viscardi.

Per P. and O. steamer, 4th April, from Southampton to Shanghai, Mr. J. H. Watson.

Per P. and O. steamer 20th April, from Southampton to Shanghai, Com. S. Moriarty.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

The fears naturally entertained by the British residents in Japan, from the warning Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires recently received from the Japanese Government, have happily not been realised. The news which reaches us by this mail chiefly relates to the internal condition of the country. The *Japan Herald* of the 24th January states that proscriptions of the most extensive kind have been made among the nobility by the Emperor's direction; that no less than a hundred and ten persons of rank have been degraded and deprived of half of their property; and that, while this number includes nearly all those who have "had to do" with foreigners since the treaties were first made, the names of certain nobles known to be hostile to foreigners are not to be found among the proscribed. A list is given by our contemporary of many of the nobility so degraded and punished; their names and titles are given in full, together with the charge brought against each, and the punishment awarded. For the sake of brevity, the list is confined to about a dozen names, but the fullest details have evidently been supplied to the *Japan Herald* from some source. "Unfortunately," says the *China Mail*, "no mention is made of the source whence all this information is furnished, and as we know well that nothing reaches the ears of foreigners in Japan except what is specially allowed to transpire, it is competent for us to doubt whether the facts stated have not been prepared for foreign circulation, and to serve a political object. True or not, the matter could not have transpired without permission, and as a most important political object is to be served by it, the meaning of the proceeding is very clear to us if it be true, and the object of the fiction plain if it be only a concocted report. That the facts have been deliberately supplied to the *Herald* by the order or permission of the Japanese authorities will not be doubted when the complete system of secrecy at work in that country is considered. The object sought to be attained is clear enough. If the treaties are to be repudiated, it will be, if not necessary, at least convenient, to affirm that they were made altogether without the Emperor's knowledge; and of this no better proof could be afforded than the punishment of those who were cognisant of what was going on while the treaties were being negotiated. The present, therefore, is an important step towards denying all share or complicity, on the Emperor's part, in the opening of foreign relations. It is of equal significance to us whether these arrests and degradations are real or pretended; they point in the direction of treaties about to be repudiated, and constitute another step in the anti-foreign movement, which was so openly begun in the evacuation of Yedo."

It is stated that great numbers of princes, merchants, and others are removing to Miako, where building has begun on a large scale, likely to render the city in a little time nearly as large as Yedo.

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CHINA.

PEKING.

From the capital no news of importance has reached us.

SHANGHAI.

Owing to the Emperor of Cochin-China having repudiated the new treaty with France, and the province of Saigon having revolted from French rule, all the naval and military forces of the French now stationed in China are being withdrawn. This leaves the safety of Shanghai city and district entirely in charge of the British. The French Admiral will proceed to Manila in order to raise a force there, as on a former occasion. He takes with him (says a Shanghai contemporary) the *Renommé*, flag-ship, together with the *Semiramis*, and all the available ships of war on the station; also 300 rank and file of the 3rd Algerine Infantry, leaving Captain Fancon, lately in ommand of the *Renommé*, as representative of the French naval and military force at Shanghai, which consists of 200 infantry and a Franco-Chinese Corps.

The country within the thirty-mile radius is showing signs of prosperity. Our troops have been busy with a survey of the whole district round about Shanghai; and this is completed so efficiently that our future movements, should any require to be made over the country surveyed, will be easy and rapid compared with what they were while we remained at the mercy of native guides, often ignorant, and possibly treacherous. It is needless to say that the residents in Shanghai are in a very different state of mind to that of last year, when smoking villages and frightened refugees told plainly that the immediate neighbourhood was occupied by the Taipings. "Whatever," says the *China Mail*, "may be the opinion as to the neutrality, so-called, in distant quarters, only one opinion prevails at this moment in Shanghai, and that is, that British interference, so far as it went, has been of the utmost value to commerce and to humanity. This it is not easy to gainsay."

A fire had broken out in the French Concession, which did considerable damage. Among the articles lost by this conflagration were the books of the Sungkiang Garrison Commissariat.

Patrick Dall, consulting engineer, advertises in the *Friend of China*, that a plan can be adopted effectually to prevent the total loss or detention of vessels sunk or stranded in the Yangtse and its approaches. He asks for information with regard to the number of vessels sunk or on shore during the past eighteen months, the time during which each vessel had remained in such position, together with the expenses incurred in trying to get her off, or raised, and the actual loss sustained in each case by the owner or charter party. When furnished with this information he states that he shall be prepared to lay before the public a project "which will effectually prevent the the detention or total loss of vessels placed in such a position."

The *Friend of China* has the following:—"It is said that when Mr. Consul Medhurst, General Burgevine, Capt. Borlaise, and other officers met in solemn conclave on board H.M.S. *Pearl*, to consider the best steps to adopt after the Takee fracas, the Consul declared that the only complaint made to him by the Chinese authorities regarding the 'Ward' force was the extraordinary expenses to which they were subjected; there was not a word about 'robbery' of public moneys by the officer in command. Consequent on this declaration, the question has arisen — How, then, did the obnoxious expression find its way into the advertisement published authoritatively in the *North China Herald?* Who translated the notice sent by the Chinese authorities? Did the translator, whoever he may be, interpolate the libellous words? and, finally, whoever the authority—whoever the translator—whoever the interpolator—what means are to be taken for obtaining redress for the outrage? As this action would have to be brought, in the first instance, against the publisher of the *North China Herald*, we would say to General Burgevine, should we ever happen to meet that gentleman, 'Think twice before you take further trouble in the matter. Bear in mind that the Editor of the *Herald* most magnanimously advised the authorities to withdraw the advertisement the moment the untruth was apparent to him; and that if you go to the Hong Kong Court for damages, you must be prepared to show what you have lost; a difficult thing, for no one, for a moment, gave heed to the foul insinuation—an insinuation which has rebounded on the head of its author with a force threefold in effect to that intended for you.'"

The city of Fooshan, a short distance beyond Plover Point, and held by the Taiping rebels for some time, having tendered its allegiance to the Government, an Imperialist garrison was at once sent to occupy it. This was followed by the surrender of the large city of Chang-shoo, a few miles further inland, in which an Imperialist garrison was also placed. News having afterwards reached Shanghai that a large rebel force was threatening that city, General Holland decided upon sending to its relief 500 of the Soonkiang troops, with two 12-pounder field guns, under the command of Major Brennan, an officer who has repeatedly distinguished himself in the field. The troops left for Chang-shoo, accordingly, in the *Willamette*, but were compelled to return, being unable to land. They were to start again with supplies and boats.

Chang-shoo is situated about thirty miles inland; but Fooshan, the walls of which were clearly discernible from the river bank, was found to be surrounded by the rebels, though not, as far as could be ascertained, in any great force. This delay, however, in throwing so important a succour into the city was most unfortunate, as the fact of their having appeared before it, would be quickly known at Soochow, and would have the effect of inducing Chung-wang to send down large reinforcements. In fact, the rebels were already busily constructing stockades when the *Willamette* left; and the rapidity with which they construct these formidable earthworks is well-known. Chang-shoo is situated on the frontier of the rebel country, not far from one of their most important strongholds; it was natural, then, to infer that an attempt would be quickly made to retake it, and that, if an army were already before the walls when the detachment arrived, they would have possession of the surrounding country, and it would be impossible to procure the necessary boats for landing.

Soonkiang and its garrison of disciplined Chinese are rapidly assuming a state of tranquillity which neither the city nor the troops have presented before. Not only is the corps and its auxiliary forces established upon a better basis than hitherto but a system of retrenchment has been adopted whereby it can be maintained at half its former cost, without materially diminishing its strength, and in no way interfering with its efficiency. These beneficial results have accrued from the labours of a commission, appointed by the highest Chinese officials, which had been engaged at Soonkiang, making inquiry into, and investigating the states of affairs there; and in consulting with General Holland, now in command, as to the future establishment of the force. Their labours were brought to a conclusion on the 26th January, when they returned to Shanghai.

The work of retrenchment was commenced by reducing the commissariat, quarter-master's, and military store departments, which had been largely increased to meet the requirements of the Nanking expedition; also with a view to the future enlargement of the force. This reduction included a great number of Chinese compradores, shroffs, and other hangers-on, who held doubtful appointments, but took care to draw largely upon the financial resources of the corps, without doing profitable work, consequently they were incontinently dismissed. A large uncontrolled expenditure was likewise incurred in hiring outside labourers for porter work, of which no accurate account was kept; instead of this a coolie corps of 300 men have been enrolled, doing the duty more efficiently at a great saving in the revenue.

Next came a very necessary curtailment of the steam flotilla, which has all along been a costly arm of the service. Of the number of hired steamers hitherto employed, partly for the use of the force and partly for that of its supporters two only have been retained—the *Zingari* and *Hyson*—and these are to be thoroughly equipped and efficiently armed as small vessels of war, for the purpose of guarding the approaches by water to Soonkiang in case of an advance of rebels; and to keep up regular steam and postal communication with Shanghai. The regiment drilled by Lieutenant Kingsley, of the 67th, has been withdrawn and marched down to Shanghai; and a portion of the troops recently arrived from Ningpo, to strengthen the Nanking expedition, will be sent back. Thus the force is to be reduced to its newly-fixed establishment, and will consist of 3,000 rank and file, 300 coolie corps, 100 boatmen, and the crews of the war steamers, exclusive of foreign officers, hospital staff, linguists, and others. The armament of the artillery consists of two 32-pounder siege guns, sixteen British naval 12-pounder howitzers, twelve American 12-pounder howitzers, four English mountain howitzers, two eight-inch mortars, and four Cohorn mortars. These are exclusive of the garrison guns mounted on the walls, comprising four 32-pounders and two 18-pounders. The whole of these guns are provided each with 300

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rounds of ammunition. The equipment and arms of the force are excellent. First in order is the body guard of 100 men, who are armed with the short French rifle and sword-bayonet. These men are the *elite* of the corps, selected for distinguished gallantry in the field and general good conduct. They have never misbehaved, either in action or in garrison, and have been repeatedly used to good effect in suppressing riots and disturbances among the other soldiers. The rifle battalion, 650 strong, is armed with the German Government rifle and bayonet; and the remainder of the infantry with the new British Tower musket, recently imported from London. The pay of the private soldier is eight dollars per month, out of which he supplies himself with rations and fuel, except when on the line of march, or in the field, when these are furnished by Government.

Last year the force was in seventy-two engagements, and since its formation has been in upwards of a hundred. During these it has never once been beaten by rebels, and consequently has received, officially from Peking, the designation of "Chang-sheng-chune," which, being translated, means "The Ever Victorious Army,"—a name by which it is known throughout the empire. While the garrison at Soonkiang has thus been improving lately in the discipline and accoutrement of its corps, the city and suburbs have been undergoing improvements also. It now possesses a well-stocked arsenal and armoury, in which the whole of the arms are fitted and repaired, and the ammunition made up out of imported materials. There is also a well found military hospital, which has been completed since the advent of General Holland, wherein every medical comfort will be found, and efficient attendance on the sick. The ruined suburbs are gradually being levelled, to give a clear range for the guns around the walls; while a fine military road sixteen feet wide, with bridges across the creeks capable of bearing heavy artillery, has just been completed from the city walls to the north bank of the Wongpoo river, a distance of about three miles. Nearly the whole of these works were planned, and carried out by General Burgevine, the late commandant. While these military works have been progressing, the Chinese authorities have not forgotten that Soonkiang is an ancient seat of learning, and possessed some fine literary institutions before it was desolated by the Taipings. The temple dedicated to the great Confucius is being restored and rebuilt, so is the Examination Hall, where literary degrees were formerly conferred; and it is expected that next year the competitive examinations of the province will be held at Soonkiang.

This improved aspect of affairs in the city is spreading to the surrounding country, which has been completely cleared for many miles from the presence of rebel marauders. The farms are again coming into a state of cultivation, while hundreds of people are daily flocking into the city for permanent residence, so that Soonkiang will doubtless again become a large centre of population. It is a place of considerable extent; the walls are four miles and a-half in circumference, while the main street, measuring from the end of the eastern to that of the western suburb through the city, is seven miles and a-half in length. It is also intersected by seven large navigable canals, which radiate from it as a centre, through watergates—a new one being now in the course of construction—for the conveyance of merchandise to all parts of the adjacent country.

HANKOW.

Matters go on quietly at this port since the Custom House was opened on the 1st January. There is not much trade at present, as the season does not begin until May. All is quiet in the province.

NINGPO.

An attack was recently made upon Shaou-hing, a town about ninety miles from Ningpo, and held by the rebels. The besiegers were the Franco-Chinese force under the command of Lieutenant Lebrethon. The attack was so far successful that the men were scaling the walls, when an untoward accident occurred which caused the besiegers to desist and retire. Something had gone wrong with a gun, and Lebrethon, with three other Europeans (the only other foreigners connected with the force) grouped round it to see what was the matter; the gun burst and killed all the four, which disheartened the besiegers so much that they desisted in the attack and retired.

Dr. Parker, of the London Mission, died on the 2nd February from the effects of falling from his horse into a canal, while crossing a dilapidated stone bridge. He was much respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances; his loss will be deeply felt by those who came within the sphere of his labours.

Mr. G. E. Moule writes to a friend at Shanghai:—

"All who were acquainted with Dr. Parker will be able to imagine what a loss has been inflicted on our community and on the natives by this mysterious dispensation of Divine Providence.

"Dr. Parker was, I believe, only about thirty-two years of age, during nine of which he had devoted his talents to the cause of humanity and religion, as a Missionary to China. His high aims were not laid aside when compelled, after six or seven years of labour in China, on the death of his first wife, to revisit Scotland, for the sake of his motherless children. After two years spent in making necessary arrangements for their education, he married a second time, and returned to his chosen work, reaching Ningpo in last March.

"The recollection of his high professional skill, his assiduous attention to patients whether foreigners or natives, his intelligent practical interest in all that concerned the well-being of society around him, and his friendly sympathy with those more closely associated with him, all make it deeply painful to speak of one who is no longer among us."

HONG KONG.

The following address to the Queen has been forwarded to the Secretary of State for presentation to Her Majesty:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it please your Majesty.

We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Acting-Governor and members of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hong Kong, venture to offer to your Majesty our humble congratulations on the approaching marriage between his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the illustrious Princess whom he has chosen from the Royal House of Denmark—a marriage which has already received your Most Gracious Majesty's approval and ratification.

From this remote portion of your Majesty's vast empire, we desire to avail ourselves of the opportunity to renew our assurances of attachment to your Majesty's Royal Highness, here and hereafter; and we sincerely trust that the union of the august pair may be the source of increased domestic comfort and happiness to your Most Gracious Majesty.

The postage stamps for the use of residents in Hong Kong, with regard to which we lately published an official circular, have been recently issued. In addition to the ordinary impression of a postage stamp, these bear, on the dexter and sinister of the Queen's likeness, Chinese characters for "Hong Kong" and the number of cents which the stamp is good for. Then, again, for each different rate there is a different colour. A two cent stamp is of a purply drab, eight cent coppery gold, twelve cent light blue, eighteen cent neutral tinty purple, twenty-four cent green, forty-eight cent pink, and ninety-six cent copper plate black line shade.

On the position of Russia in the Far East, the *China Mail* writes:—"Russia is foremost of the three great European Powers in so far as priority of diplomatic relations is concerned, and her interest in the East can easily be shown to be equal to that of any other Western nation. At this moment there is perhaps no tract of country towards which the eyes of travellers are directed with greater curiosity than the vast Russian territories which lie adjacent to the Empire of China; and the recent acquisition by Russia, of an immense strip of territory bordering on the Gulf of Tartary and the Sea of Japan, gives that nation a prominence in this quarter of the world from which she will not readily be displaced. Her seizure of a harbour in Japan shows that a future is being chalked out for Russian influence both moral and material, which is likely to be of some importance in the North Pacific Ocean. The general question of Russia's right to pursue a policy of this kind is not to be disputed about. Civilisation and industry flourish under her rule after a fashion, and her colonies are situated in regions which no other nation could turn to much account. So far her functions as a civilised and progressive power are distinct and separate from those of England and France. She peoples territory which they do not covet, and opens communications which they are at full liberty to use, and which both East and West reap the benefit of. It is therefore quite impossible for the most jealous of the other powers to dispute the advances of Russia in this quarter of Asia, or to complain that only diplomatic and strategic reasons exist for her presence in China and Japan. Russia seems to understand much better than her more polite neighbours how to deal with nations that are what is sometimes termed semi-civilised. She had a representative in Peking long ago, and it is not on record that any warlike expedition was wanted to clear the way for her ambassador's arrival. As for Japan, she saved time and trouble, and preserved the authorities from the practice of deceit, simply by taking a harbour wherever she found a suitable place, and hoisting the Russian flag on the nearest convenient eminence ashore; this, it may be noticed, although a decided act of appropriation, is not so liable to offend the daily vanity or pride of a Japanese, as the presence of foreigners in their towns, or their highroads, or about their late capital; and the likelih[ood] is that they will not make the matter an object of serio[us]

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pute. To Russia, however, the acquisition is invaluable; even say, on one pretext or another, she has collected a fleet in these seas; and we may rely upon it that this harbour which she has just helped herself to, will one day be developed into a formidable naval arsenal; not one which, like Sebastopol, Cronstadt, or Bomersund, has no outlet to the ocean against a blockading fleet; but an ample harbour whence could be sent a squadron to molest Britain herself. Of the three Powers, Russia is the luckiest in her Chinese connection."

On the vegetation of Hong Kong and the difficulty of preserving trees from the rapacity of the Chinese, the same journal writes:—"We, some time ago, suggested that the study of botany and floriculture, if pursued here, and rendered amusing and popular by annual competitions in the form of a Flower Show, would gradually gather a herbage round about the dwellings of people who live 'up the hill,' and in the verandahs of their less fortunate brethren who are confined to the more barren regions of Queen's-road. There was a time when the slope of the hill above West Point, higher up than the Pok-foo-lum-road, was covered over with young firs—planted, if we mistake not, by Sir Henry Pottinger, or in his time. There was nothing more in Sir Henry's Act—supposing it to have been his—than a mere exercise of ordinary foresight, laudable and meritorious, however, in the sense of his sowing what others were to reap. That the planter of this and other bits of forest in the island did not put too much faith in the fertility of the soil, is evident from the fact that trees do flourish here under proper care and attention. We have only to point to the rising villas at Pok-foo-lum in proof of what we advance; the incipient verdure there exceeds what most people expected in so short a time, but it encourages the idea that the island is not wholly sterile to a certain class of seeds and plants. But unfortunately, what Sir H. Pottinger sowed has been reaped by the wrong hands, the locality named having been stripped bald by the Chinese living near it. This is sincerely to be regretted. It cannot be denied for a moment that it is difficult, if not impossible, to detect a Chinaman in an offence of this sort, for he knows that a penalty is attached to it, and has always a scout or two keeping watch while the deed is being done. But wherever there is a village close by, however small and miserable it may be, it is quite competent to render the inhabitants answerable for the safety of the trees. Let their undisturbed residence on the spot be made conditional upon their exercising a watch over the plantation, and we have no doubt at all that they will be found safe custodiers of their arboraceous trust. The fact is that they are believed to cut down the trees themselves; but the best form of interference would be, to give them charge of these embryo forests, and make them responsible for any damage that may occur. That the presence of trees near human habitations is healthy, may be judged from the fact that most Chinese hamlets are embowered among wood and nestle, so to speak, among foliage. Even the Chinese depredators on this island spare the trees close to their dwellings."

The *Daily Press* states that the Saiwan barracks have been made over to the public of Hong Kong under the control and management of the volunteers, and adds "We hail the acquisition with delight, and make no doubt that a delightful place of recreation will be the result. The carriage road which now runs nearly to Sow-ke-won will doubtless be carried to Saiwan, which place can also be easily reached in fine weather by race-boats or yachts. So that the enjoyment of riding, driving, yachting, and pulling are all opened in reaching the place. The volunteers will doubtless establish all sorts of amusements there, and we make no doubt that the advantages which both the corps and the colony will derive from the acquisition, will be both durable and beneficial."

The following items of news are taken from the *Evening Mail*:—A "horse" case, in which the plaintiff was Mr. Young (of Gibb, Livingstone & Co.), and the defendant Mr. Johnson, was adjudicated upon by Mr. Justice Ball. A friend of the plaintiff's was riding a horse a little eastward of the Kuhlan monument. Defendant's son was driving a carriage behind him; this he did so carelessly that he fouled the plaintiff's horse and seriously injured it. The damages were laid at the sum of $250. His Honour found for the plaintiff; damages $86, without costs.

On the 3rd Feb., the steamer *Douai* belonging to the Messageries Imperiales arrived here, bringing on the Australian mails, which would otherwise have been detained five days waiting for the English packet; by this opportunity we were put in possession of the latest American news (up to December the 15th), recording a defeat of the Federals before Fredericksburg.

The result of a collection for the Lancashire Fund, made at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday, the 1st Feb., was stated to be over $1,000.

An amendment to Ordinance 8 of 1862 has attracted attention; by this amendment the Post-office officials are empowered to search vessels for contraband parcels of letters. The matter came before the Legislative Council on the 6th Feb., when a remonstrance from the Chamber of Commerce was presented to the Council, and the right of search refused.

A complaint was made of over-drill in the Volunteer Corps, in a letter signed "Two Effectives." This evoked replies from "An Artilleryman" and a "Full Gunner" deprecating the idea of the drill being overdone.

CANTON.

On account of one or two daring piratical attacks, mentioned in a former number of our journal, the foreign residents recently desired that a gunboat should be permanently stationed at Whampoa. But those vessels are not plentiful, Amoy and Swatow, like Hankow and Kiu-kiang, having only one gunboat between them. Besides, the maintenance of order at any port by means of vessels of war is not agreeable to the present British policy. In accordance with the latter, Mr. Consul Robertson wrote from Canton to state that he should request the native authorities to furnish better protection for the residents at Whampoa. The consequence of this request has been, as we just learn, that a civil magistrate and a military force have been stationed at the Whampoa anchorage by the Chinese authorities.

An arrest has taken place in the city of an individual who was formerly a partner in a piracy with the lately executed scoundrel, Chung-shun, and who had forged a pretended order, purporting to emanate from the Viceroy, commissioning him to confiscate Chung-shun's property. He had already extorted considerable sums by holding this warrant *in terrorem* over the heads of some of the shopkeepers at Canton and Fatshan. The greater part of the known property of Chung-shun has already been legitimately confiscated; and the forger with his associates will probably be executed as well.

Workmen are actively employed in commencing the repairs of the Shameen river wall.

THE PHILIPPINES.

MANILA.

The authorities at Manila, pursuant to orders from Madrid, have resumed the monthly auction sales of manufactured tobacco for exportation to foreign countries. A notification of the fact appears in the *Hongkong Government Gazette*.

JAVA.

Colonel Verspijck, the Civil Resident and Military Commandant in Banjermassing, has resigned his appointments, in consequence of the Government, contrary to his advice, having pardoned and sent back to Banjermassing several of the native chiefs who had taken part in the insurrection.

Many failures, especially among the Arab and Chinese traders, had taken place in Batavia and Surabaya, and had exercised a very unfavourable effect upon the sale of imports, there being very few traders to whom credit to any extent can be safely given.

By a Government notification, dated 27th January, 1863, the Chinese residing in Siak and its dependencies, are declared to be directly subject to the N. I. Government, and placed under the immediate control of the Resident of Riow and his representative in Siak. The regulations of the Opium Farm of the residency of Riow are also declared to be applicable in the Siak division. This notification is to take effect from the 1st July next.

The exports of rice from Java in 1862 amounted to 650,000 piculs, principally from the residencies of Batavia and Cheribon. The import of rice during the same year amounted to 175,000 piculs. In 1856 the quantity of rice exported from Java exceeded 5,500,000 piculs. This large diminution in export is ascribed, in the first place, to the failure of crops during the last two or three years, arising from the frightful inundations to which some of the principal rice districts were repeatedly subjected, and also in some degree to the forced labour prevailing which prevents the peasantry from being able to attend to the cultivation of their rice grounds.

CEYLON.

The chaplain of the Portuguese Church at Colombo has set on foot a very excellent proposition for the formation of a ragged school for the children of the poorer classes, a want

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that has long been felt. A committee appointed by Government to report upon the condition of the mechanics of Colombo, have suggested the formation of an industrial school, in which the young may be instructed on European models in various mechanical pursuits. To aid this idea, one member of the committee has offered the free use of a roomy house for five years, provided Government consents to appropriate a sum of £500 a-year for the experiment during that period.

Colombo has been enlivened with the presence of H.M.'s steamer *Odin*, commanded by Lord John Hay, who, during his sojourn at Trincomalee, rendered himself conspicuous by the reforms he introduced into the working of the dockyard. On the 20th Feb. his lordship left for Bombay.

On the news of the death of Mr. Evan Ormistone, the manager of the Ceylon branch of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, which it will be remembered occurred in London on the 1st of Feb., the *Ceylon Times* writes :—

"We know not any similar event that could have been so deeply felt as this, for however much expected as the result of a long illness, it has nevertheless filled our community with sincere and deep felt sorrow. During a residence of eight years in Ceylon, the subject of this notice won the regard and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. Hospitable, generous and kindly, we can safely assert that he has left a large circle of friends behind him who can never remember him without pleasure, or think of him now without regret. As a banker he possessed the rare qualities so essential to success, honest straightforwardness and conciliating manners, and we shall be writing but the bare truth when we state that the Mercantile Bank has as much cause for regret in his death as his friends in Ceylon."

The pearl fishery at Aripo was to commence on the 2nd March. It is considered that the present fishery will prove one of the most lucrative on record for many years. The bank to be fished extends over a space of seven miles in length by two miles and a half in breadth, on which it is supposed there must be two or three hundred millions of oysters. It is expected there will be twenty-five days fishing with a hundred boats, but this will of course greatly depend on the weather, and the health of the locality during the fishery, which is liable to be brought to a sudden termination at any time by an epidemic or bad weather. It is estimated that £60,000 will be realised as the result of this year's operations.

Mr. Edwin M. Kinsey, Private Secretary to the Chief Justice, has, we regret to hear, lost his life, owing to a fall from his horse. He is universally regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, both privately, and in his public capacity, where he will be much missed by Sir Edward Creasy.

The weather was proving more favourable to the coffee-curers; but notwithstanding the grateful change, the comparatively small quantity of coffee forwarded is somewhat surprising. During the fortnight ending Feb. 26, five vessels had left Ceylon with 21,431 cwts. only of plantation, against 32,205 in the same period last year; and 8,247 native kinds in 1863, while 9,371 cwts. were shipped in the corresponding fortnight of 1862—this gives a total of about twelve thousand cwts. coffee less shipped between February 12th and 26th, 1863, than in the same period of 1862.

A correspondent of the *Colombo Observer* writes :—

"Blest with a healthy climate, a sound and vigorous trade, Ceylon yet continues to be very poor, although judging from the customs returns any one would imagine that she must be one of the richest colonies in the world, as we have imported no less than *ten* millions sterling in specie within the last thirteen years. But, alas! how deceptive are appearances. It is true this vast wealth was actually imported, but, unfortunately, it does not remain in the island. In this respect, Ceylon is like a sieve that retains none of the golden streams that run through her. On considering the subject, one cannot help exclaiming—'Who are the richer for the millions so liberally accorded to us year by year from the silver mines of India and the gold fields of Australia?' We may well pause for a reply, because no particular class stands prominently forward out of the mass of poverty that pervades the island, as wealthier than the rest. There is no distinctive class here, like the Parsees of Bombay, who have amassed capital from their earnings; a few individuals are pointed out, but their number can be counted on the digits, and even their savings will be dissipated to the winds at their demise, owing to our law of inheritance. It may be urged that wealth and poverty are merely comparative terms, and that the million of native inhabitants who are well fed, clothed, and lodged upon their simple fare of rice, a few yards of calico wrapped round their loins, and their cadjan-thatched huts, are supplied with all their wants, and may be as comfortable and happy as the European who cannot live without every luxury that wealth can procure. This is true, but it is not of such stuff that the wealth of a country is created. What we want is a permanent European population, not the mere birds of passage that now occupy the island; and here we come to the root of the evil, that the absence of fixed residents, instead of those whose interest and connection do not last beyond a few short years, is the great radical disability under which we labour. The capital and intelligence existing in the island are undoubtedly concentrated in the hands of its Europeans residents, and England is our great and liberal creditor. The profits of our banks, our merchants, and our planters are remitted thither, and must go to her as the tribute due for the use of her money; and nothing is spent beyond what is required for the bare necessaries of life. Until therefore we have colonists who settle down permanently and identify themselves with the soil in every respect, Ceylon must continue to be poor; but this is as yet hopeless, for the object of every European at present is to earn a competence as soon as possible and hurry homewards with his wealth, leaving his successor to follow in his footsteps. Such a state of things is inevitable, the climate being the first and great obstacle, although dwellers in the Central Province present excellent specimens of hardy and robust humanity. Next comes the want of education for European children, which renders their being sent to England indispensable. Nor can we expect any improvement even after the million of acres of forest land remaining available shall have been cleared and planted; for the organisation of society cannot be changed in a small colony like Ceylon which does not possess any of the resources common to Canada or Australia.

"The next great evil is the absence of indigenous labour. The natives of Ceylon will not work on our coffee estates, because they prefer to sleep away their existence under the shade of their ancestral Jack and cocoa-nut trees, which, thanks to the bounty of nature, yield them sufficient sustenance; and we are, therefore, dependent on the aid of foreign coolies, who carry away their earnings to enrich their own country. Another drain is caused by our being compelled to import rice—the staff of life—to feed the population of our island, for which we must pay in hard cash. Thus we labour under three great disadvantages, which combine to keep us poor. The first is unalterable; but the others are, perhaps, in the power of legislation to remedy."

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

BARRAS—On the 14th Jan., at Shanghai, the wife of John R. Barras, of a son.
KEASBERRY—On the 9th inst., at Mount Zion, Singapore, Mrs. B. P. Keasberry, of a daughter
MARSHALL—On the 31st Jan., at Hong Kong, at the residence of T. S. Borradaile, the wife of W. Marshall, of Yokuhama, of a son.
MAYNE—On the 9th inst., at Singapore, the wife of Captain J. O. Mayne, Royal Engineers, of a son.
WADMAN—On the 18th inst., at Gravelye, Lindfield, the wife of E. Wadman, Esq., of Ningpo, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BLACKETT—SCOTT.—On the 1st Jan., at Wester Rora, by the Rev. Alexander Low, St. John's Episcopal Church, Longside, James Blackett, Esq., of Pen-y-lan, Ceylon, to Catherine, second daughter of the late William Scott, Esq., Wester Rora, Scotland.
LAIRD—GORDON.—On the 10th inst., at Holy Trinity Church, Paddington, by the Rev. G. F. W. Mortimer, D.D., assisted by the Rev. Christian Mortimer, John, third son of John Laird, Esq., M.P., Birkenhead, to Josephine, only daughter of the late John Gordon, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, and granddaughter of the late Joseph Gordon, Esq., Edinburgh.

DEATHS.

BIRDSEYE—On the 19th Jan., at sea, on board the *Viola*, on the passage from Shanghai to Hong Kong, the wife of T. J. Birdseye, Esq., of Shanghai, China.
EDE—On the 20th inst., at Baltham, Surrey, Herbert, the third son of Francis B. Ede, Esq., in his 10th year.
EMERY—On the 27th Nov., at Bangkok, John, infant son of Helen M., and Captain John C. Emery, of Hampden, Maine, aged 5 months.
KING—On the 17th Jan., at Swatow, China, Richard, son of the late John King, Esq., Sunbury, Middlesex.
OUTRAM—On the 11th inst., at Pau, Lieut.-General Sir James Outram, Bart., G.C.B. K.S.I., &c., of H.M.'s India Army, aged 60.
PARKER—On the 2nd Feb., at Ningpo, —. Parker, M.D., of the London Mission.
ROSAIRO—On the 8th ult., at Colombo, Mrs. J. P. Rosairo, aged 27 years 7 months.
TALBOT—On the 10th Feb., at Hong Kong, Henry E. Talbot, aged 27.
WALKER—On the 22nd ult., at Galle, Anna, the beloved wife of C. P. Walker, Esq., District Judge, and second daughter of the late R. Brooke, Esq., R.N., Master Attendant of Trincomalie, aged 37 years.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CHINA EXPORTS.

TEA.—Canton: It would appear that exporters have been holding back in the hope of the pressure for money, usual at the approach of Chinese new years, forcing the teamen into easy terms. These expectations have been but very partially realised; prices have been irregular, but whatever reductions were effected upon fine Congous they certainly have recovered themselves. A good business has naturally been the result of this state of things. Scented teas have declined a little for hard cash. In Canton Greens, moderate sales have been made, at a very slight reduction. The transactions in country greens have been exclusively for New York. The settlements of the fortnight are reported as under. Congou, 13 chops Oonaams at 19½ to 23½ taels; 12 chops Oopacks at 24 to 30¾ tales: 1 chop Monings at 24½ taels. Canton packed—1,400 half chests 17½ to 24½ taels. Scented teas. Caper 15,000 boxes at 13½ to 17 taels for common to fair; 19 to 13 taels for mid. to good; and 25 to 28½ taels for fine to finest. Orange Pekoe—9,000 boxes at 17½ to 20 taels: 22 to 26 taels for mid. to good; and 27 to 31 taels for fine to finest. Canton greens, 2,000 boxes Gunpowder at 16 taels for common; 1,000 boxes Imperial, com. to mid. at 16 to 19 taels; 500 boxes Young Hyson, middling, at 19 taels. Country Greens, 7 chops or 4,226 half-chests, at 40 to 55 taels for Gunpowder; 37 to 42 taels for Imperial; 28 to 45 taels for Young Hyson; 32 to 55 taels for Hyson; 28 taels for Twankay, and 22 taels for Skin. The total settlements of Congous for the season, amount to 218 chops, inclusive of 6 under contract. The stock remaining on the market is thus estimated—Congous 63 chops country teas; 2,000 half-chests Canton packed, and 1,200 half-chests Tyshaans; Oolongs, 2,000 half-chests; plain Orange Pekoe, 1,000 ditto; Flowery Pekoe, 150 ditto; Country, 16,500 half-chests new, and 1,891 ditto old; Scented teas and Canton greens uncertain.

SHANGHAI—Black:—During the past fortnight the market has been very much depressed and buyers have generally held off, looking for a further decline before they would operate, but as stocks remain very

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small and have not been increased by arrivals from Hankow, holders have remained firm, and would not submit to any reduction on previous rates. The settlements of the fortnight are reported at 2 chops, or 6,100 chests, making a total to date of 272 123 chests against 187,751 chests same time last year. Stock 2,500 chests Congou; 1,500 chests Flowery Pekoe. Green: The market still remains dull and holders have submitted to a decline of tls. 2 on all medium and common country Teas, fine Moyunes, however, command previous rates, and are very scarce. Shanghai packed and Japans continue neglected. Shipments and settlements for the fortnight 15,300 half-chests China, making a total to date of 126,115 half-chests and 16,861 half-chests Japan, against 154,957 half-chests and 23.977 half-chests respectively same time last year. Stock 15,000 half-chests.

FOO-CHOW-FOO.—A large business has again been done in Congous during the fortnight; rates appeared at one time to tend downwards, but were ultimately well maintained. The low rates which Oolongs had attained at length tempted buyers for the New York market. A large business was the result, rates latterly tending up, and, in fact, advancing nearly one tael all round. The settlements of the fortnight are reported as under:—Congou, 19,400 chests, and 11,300 half do., at 5 to 14 taels for ord. and broken leaf; 14 to 17½ taels for good common to second better; and 17 to 21 taels for good flowery to Souchong kinds; Souchong, 130 chests, at 17 taels for common; Flowery Pekoe, 138 do., at 16 to 23 tls. for common to good; Oolong, 19,100 half chests and 1,400 boxes at 12½ to 20 tls. for common cargo to superior; Scented Teas, 7,900 boxes at 17 to 20 tls. fair. The stock in the market is thus reported:—Congous, 32.700 chests (say 18,000 ord., 10,000 good common to 2nd better, and 4,700 good flavory to Souchong kinds); Souchong, 300 chests; Pekoe, 1,100 ditto; Oolong, 24,400 half-chests; Scented Teas, 8,000 boxes; Green Teas, 600 half-chests.

AMOY.—The American ship *Susprise* was despatched on the 20th January for New York. For a few days after her leaving, the market remained quite inactive until the 27th ultimo, when a demand arose for Capers, and settlements were made to some extent. Again on the 31st ult. Oolongs came into notice, and since that date considerable settlements are reported. Congou: This description has attracted but little notice. Three parcels are reported settled—say, 670 half-chests, at $15 to 15.75 of clean quality. The stock remaining consists of 920 half-chests, of very low description. Oolong: At the time the Surprise was under despatch, the market for these kinds could be quoted fully half a dollar to one dollar lower; but during the last day or two, Teamen are again becoming firm in their demands, owing to buyers having entered the market, and prices are now nearly up to former quotations. Settlements amount to 8,300 half-chests, at $15.50 to 19.60, and 80 boxes at $20. The stock is now reduced to 8,500 half-chests. Ankoi.—These have continued in the same dull state as last advised. Only one parcel (112 half-chests) is reported settled at $11.50. Stock 5,200 half-chests. Orange Pekoe.—No settlements reported. Stock 1,900 half-chests. Capers.—These have been settled to some extent—say, 8,400 boxes at $7 to $7.50, reducing the stock to 2,400 boxes.

HANKOW.—The settlements for the month of January are reported at twelve chops congou, marking a total for present season of upwards of four hundred and fifty chops. The stock on the market was reduced to 10 chops, and is hardly likely to be augmented this season. Late settlements have shown a reduction of one tael; the current quotations are: Oonams 14 to 17 taels. Hohows 12 to 14 taels, but these refer only to common teas.

KEWKIANG.—Green tea buyers have shown great reluctance to enter the market at the present standard of rates—but the Teaman have displayed such extreme firmness that there is little if any perceptible change in quotations, although the estimated stock amounts to between sixty and seventy thousand packages. The settlements of the fortnight are reported at 4,500 packages only, mostly of inferior quality, the market offering but a small selection of fine. Medium to fine Mingchows are quoted 28 to 33 taels, Ditto Moyune 31 to 37 taels.—Two large chops fine Twanki are held at 35 to 37½ teals, about 10,000 to 15,000 packages more are expected from up country, which it is said, will complete the season's supply. Marauders are still reported in the producing districts. Rates may yield a little as new year approaches, but certainly present appearances do not warrant such an expectation. In black tea nothing has been done—about 3,000 chests common Hohow remain upon the market.

YOKUHAMA.—There is a very small business for the past week, only 200 piculs having been settled at about previous rates. Stocks: ordinary, 1,000 piculs; good, 1,000 piculs; common, 1,500 piculs; good ditto, 1,000 piculs; medium, 1,500 piculs; fine, 1,000 piculs. Quotations are as follows:—Ordinary, $1 to 3; good ditto, 4 to 6; common, 8 to 12; good ditto, 14 to 20; fair to good, 21 to 29; fine, 30 to 33. The total export of the season is 3,047,636 lb., against 6,847,183 corresponding period last season.

RAW SILK.—Shanghai: Moderate transactions have taken place since last report. Considering the scarcity of money amongst the Chinese (which is even greater than usual at this season) the dealers have continued very firm, acting under the conviction of the short supply, but an advance in the rate of exchange made operators more cautious, and resulted in a slight reduction on medium and inferior classes The receipts from the interior show no increase, and the arrivals from Japan have only been 186 bales, but the reports from Yokuhama state that supplies were being brought to the market freely. The settlements of the fortnight are reported at 1,800 bales, against 1,500 bales at corresponding fortnight of last season, and 3,000 bales the season previous. The total settlements of the present season reach 58,300 bales, against 55,000 bales corresponding period last year, and 70,000 bales the season before. The state of the stock is thus stated—3,000 to 4,000 bales now, against 9,000 bales and 8,000 bales respectively then. Tsaltees, No. 1, 480 to 490 tls. per picul; 2 455 to 470; 3, 425 to 450; market, 3, 420 to 430; 4, 405 to 415; 5 and com., 380 to 400; Taysaams, No. 1, 405 to 415; 2, 375 to 395; 3, 345 to 365; 4, 5, and com., 310 to 340; Youenta, No. 1, 430 to 440; 2, 400 to 420; 3, 375 to 395; 4 and com., 360 to 379; Hainings, 360 to 435; mid. to inferior, 300 to 320.

CANTON.—There have been no transactions during the fortnight. The stock is small, supplies appearing to be limited to native wants. The following quotations are purely nominal. Cumchook, rereeled $470 to 475. Loonkong No. 1 $440 to 445. No. 2 $420 to 425. Gowkong No. 3 $415.

YOKOHAMA.—An active business has been done in this article during the past week, no change in prices can be noted, notwithstanding a large stock being in the market, in fact for some descriptions a slight advance may be quoted. Settlements are estimated at about 450 bales. Stock on 24th January, 1863, four hundred to five hundred bales. The total export of season to date is fifteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight bales against 6,470 bales at corresponding period last season. Quotations:—Ida, best parcels, $530 to 550; medium, $490 to 510; inferior, none; Mybash, best parcels, $540 to 560; medium, $510 to 525; inferior, $485 to 500; Sodai, 1, 2, $465 to 500; Oshu, best parcels, $520 to 530; medium, $470 to 490; inferior, $415 to 440; Coshu, best parcels, $460 to 475; medium, $420 to 440; inferior, $370 to 400; Aatchogee, $375.

NAGASAKI.—Purchases have been small, and for the stock remaining on the market excessive rates are asked.

DRUGS, &c.—Cassia lignea: Sales 1,2 0 piculs at $15.25 to 15.50 stock 1,000 piculs. Cassia buds: No sales, a few piculs offering at $47. Cassia oil: Sale 56 piculs at $122 to 196, stock 30 piculs. Aniseed oil: Sales 10 piculs at $150, stock 130 piculs. Star aniseed: Sales 200 piculs at $19.25 to 19.50, stock 200 piculs. Gallangal root: Sales 80 piculs at $3.40, stock 370 piculs. Ginger preserves: $2.70 for best. Vesmilion: $37. Camphor: Sales of the fortnight are reported at 400 piculs at $28. to 29. Nagasaki.—The quotation is $28 to 30.

RAW COTTON.—Hong Kong: Owing to the tenor of the advices from England, an improved demand has taken place, and rates have advanced $1 to $1.50 per picul on last quotations. The sales of the fortnight comprise about 3,000 bales Shanghai, taken by foreigners for exportation at $19 to $20 per picul. The stock on the market is reported at only 250 bales Bombay and 5,000 bales Shanghai. Shanghai: Stocks are light, owing probably to the causes named in last report. The capacity of the country for the supply of the article cannot yet be said to be tested. The demand for export to the South, to India, and to England, continues good. During the fortnight six ships have been despatched for England laden with the article two large vessels have also completed their lading with the staple for Bombay. A little is likewise being shipped to New York. Rates have advanced about 5 mace all round, and may now be quoted at 12 taels for inferior up to 12¼ taels for fine, A good deal remains unshipped, and business has been done at Ningpo to some extent. Amoy: Slow of sale, and but small transactions, in Shanghai, reported at quotations $18 to $19 per picul. Stocks are estimated in Native hands about 6,000 bales, and in Foreign about 4,700 bales. Indian: Stocks reported about 900 bales; quotations $16 to $17.

CHINA IMPORTS.

The approach of the New Year has tended to suspend operations to a considerable extent. Upon the whole markets seem in a tolerably satisfactory state. Stocks in dealers' hands are very small, and importers are extremely firm.

KEWKIANG.—The market is quiet; Grey Shirtings are wanted, but the prices asked are too high.

HANKOW.—Cotton goods are quoted higher, but very little has been done. Woollens are saleable.

YOKUHAMA.—There still continued a good demand for Cotton goods, stocks being light. Tin was still inquired for, and saleable at quotations.

NAGASAKI.—Grey and White Shirtings, Chintzes, Velvets, Dyed Brocades, Longells, Camletts, Speltre, Lead, and Tin, were all saleable at quotations.

SHANGHAI.—During the fortnight business has been all but suspended. The deliveries of manufactures have been insignificant. Last quotations are repeated, but to effect sales at the present moment large concessions would have to be made, which holders are not disposed to listen to. No change has taken place in Metals. Coals have declined, but the fall is deemed temporary only.

FOO-CHOW-FOO.—The following sales are reported during the fortnight, principally in barter:—2,000 pieces Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., at $3.75 per per piece; 47 pieces scarlet Spanish Stripes at 98 cents per yard; 300 pieces Longells at $9.90 to $10.50 per piece; and 900 piculs Lead at $8.50 per picul.

AMOY.—Cotton Yarn: No sales; quotations $56 to $57 per picul. Stock about 1,100 bales. Grey Shirtings: Sales reported about 5,000 pieces, 6 to 6.2 catty, at $3.43 to $3.56 per piece. Quotations are:—5¼ catty, $2.95; 9¼ catty, $3 60; 7 catty, $3.80; re-exported about 8,000 pieces. Present stocks about 14,000 pieces. T-Cloths: No sales. Quotations:—4½ catty, $2.30; 5¼ catty, $2.50; 6 catty, $2.95. stock, about 9,500 pieces. White Shirtings: No sales. Quotations, 54 reed, $2.95; 64 reed, $3.70; 74 reed, $0.60; 80 reed, $5 per piece; stock, 1,500 pieces. Turkey Red Cloths: Sales reported of 300 pieces at $3.40 per piece; stock, 3,800 pieces. American Drills: Quoted $5.50 per piece; stock, 400 pieces. Spanish Stripes: No sales. Quotations 80 cents to $1 per yard. Metals: Lead, $8 to $8 25 per picul, nominal, no demand. Tin: Malacca, $20; Banca, $35.90. Quicksilver, $64.50 per picul.

CANTON.—Sales small owing to the holidays. Yarn saleable at quotations. Grey shirtings, tend up, as also do White. T cloths are in improved demand and are firmly held. Dyed Damasks are wanted. Other fancy goods neglected. Camlets are saleable. Other woollens dull. Lead is still saleable, and iron in a little better demand. Quicksilver has been resold by Chinese.

HONG KONG.—Yarn is quiet. Grey and white shirtings are firmly held, an advance being anticipated. T. cloths and fancy goods neglected for the moment. Camlets in fair demands, other woollens quiet. Lead and iron in request. Coals $8 to 9. Flour, California, $7 per barrel; Eastern $11 to 12. Beef or pork almost unsaleable; the former is nominal at $6 to 10, and the latter equally so at $10 to 14. The last sale of Stockholm tar was at $13 per barrel. Canvas: Hemp $9 to 15, good quality scarce and wanted. Rope: Russian hemp in full supply, the best offered at $10 to 10.50 pe. picul; Manila $10 per picul.

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EXCHANGES IN LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

		Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael.)	6 months sight.	6s. 2d. to 6s. 2¼d.	6s. 3d. to 6s. 4d.
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	6 ditto	...	...
At Canton, At Hong Kong, At Macao	6 ditto	4s. 8¼d. to 4s. 9d.	4s. 9d. to 4s. 10d.
At Singapore	6 ditto	4s. 9¼d. to 4s. 10d.	4s.10d. to 4s.10½d
At Manila	6 ditto	4s. 7d.	4s. 7d. to 4s. 8d.
At Batavia (guilders.)	6 ditto	..	..
At Colombo		...	..

The Exchange on India at Shanghai was 301 rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 228 per $100. Bar silver at Shanghai 111.75 per 100 tls., and Hong Kong 3¼ per cent. prem. The current quotations at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 77 tls. per $100, and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 24 to 25 per cent. discount.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN
SEASON 1862-63.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From other ports.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From June 1, to Jan. 31, 1863	38,275,215	35,385,450	...	102,861,312	67,402
Comparative period last season	21,987,152	31,200,659	...	82,826,968	50,437
TO UNITED STATES.					
From June 1, to Jan. 31, 1863	...	...	...	16,541,360	....
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	17,674,042	...
TO THE CONTINENT.					Bales.
From June 1, to Dec. 31	...	...	...	11,247,764	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	1,460,000	...
TO SAN FRANCISCO.				Packages.	
From June 1, to Dec. 31	...	...	...	21,954	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	23,382	...
TO AUSTRALIA.				Total lbs.	
From June 1, to Dec. 31	...	...	...	6,299,112	
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	6,268,500	...
TO GREAT BRITAIN.					
From 1843 to 1844	...	...	...	51,022,600	..
„ 1845 to 1846	...	...	...	57,331,200	18,604
„ 1850 to 1851	...	...	...	63,972,300	22,143
„ 1853 to 1854	...	...	...	77,327,800	61,980
„ 1855 to 1856	...	...	...	92,240,300	50,480
„ 1857 to 1858	...	...	...	76,990,255	68,311
„ 1858 to 1859	...	...	...	65,789,792	83,136
„ 1859 to 1860	...	...	...	85,560,452	64,163
„ 1860 to 1861	...	...	...	90,066,160	79,644
„ 1861 to 1862	...	...	...	109,854,040	70,199

The picul is 133⅓ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents, and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At SHANGHAI.—Jan. 21, Dunnikur, from Glasgow; 29, E. Shun, from Glasgow; 21, Gazelle, from Newcastle; Feb. 1, Halton Castle, from Liverpool; 5, Herm and Theodore, from Newcastle; 1, Louise Kohm, from Newcastle; 1, Martaban, from London; Sept. 9, Monsoon, from Liverpool; Jan. 12, Theodore Dill, from Newcastle; Feb. 5, Trave, from Newcastle; 5, Trimountain, from Liverpool; Jan. 27, Vander Palm, from Newcastle; Feb. 3, Vanguard, from London; Jan. 10, Amaranth, from Newcastle; 14, Broadwater, from London; 17, Celestial, from London.

At HONG KONG.—Jan. 21, Lauderdale, from London; 31, Lusitania, from Glasgow; 11, M. Mildred, from Liverpool; Feb. 14, Agra, from London; 14, N. B. Palmer, from New York; 4, Westminster, from London.

At MANILA.—Jan. 26, Indiaman, from Cardiff; 29, Patriot King, from Liverpool; Feb. 6, Maria Louisa, from Hamburg.

At SINGAPORE.—Feb. 8, Harmonic, from Newcastle; 10, Olympia, from Liverpool; 16, Bebington, from Liverpool.

SAILED.

From SHANGHAI.—For London: Jan. 27, Robert Henderson; 29, Queen of the North. For Liverpool: Jan 28, Gorilla; 29, Zealandia; 31, Oriental, Gresham. For New York: Jan. 28, Rapido, 29, Ceasar and Helena.

From FOO-CHOW-FOO.—For London: Jan. 26, Antipodis: 26, Kate Carnie; 27, City of Durham.

From HONG KONG.—For London: None. For Liverpool: Jan. 30, Storm King. For San Francisco: Jan. 29, Adville; Feb. 3, Lotus; 6, Lotus.

From MANILA.—For London: None. For Cork: Jan. 25, Viola; 27, Statellie. For Melbourne: Feb. 5, Australian.

From SINGAPORE.—For London: Feb. 8, Chaturanga. For Liverpool: Feb. 12, Crescent City. For England: Feb. 12, H.M.S. Sanspareil; 13, H.M.S. Snake; 20, H.M.S. Reynard. For Manila: Feb. 9, Circe. For Batavia: Feb. 20, Amazon; 13, Batavia, Benledi, Johan and Hendrick.

From NAGASAKI.—Jan. —, Malvern and Excelsior, for London.

LOADING

At YOKUHAMA.—For London: Copernicus.

At SHANGHAI.—For England: Neville, Egean, Vision, Leichardt, Blackburn, Southern Cross, Caldera, Carlotta, Cyclone.

At FOO-CHOW.—Ceylon and Patrician. For New York: Almena and Behring.

At HONG KONG.—John Banfield, Unrivalled, Rachel, Minerva, Kosmos, Edith Moore.

At SINGAPORE.—For England: Ceylon, Isabella, Olympic, and Little Edith. For Bordeaux: Singapore.

FREIGHTS AHD CHARTERS.

SHANGHAI.

The approach of the Chinese New Year holidays, which necessarily suspend business entirely among the natives, naturally affect shipping both directly and very materially, particularly at the present time when there is so great a paucity of produce upon the market. Under such circumstances, the settlements of the fortnight, as detailed below, present as favourable a return as could be expected. From the export tables it will be seen what vessels have sailed for Great Britain since the despatch of the last mail, and what are loading. To New York a little more is doing than was reported last mail. The following may be called the current rates of freight, but it should be observed that at the present moment very little is doing. There is however no reason to suppose that prospects have become less bright than were last represented. On the contrary, there is every reason to expect, upon the resumption of business after the holidays, that the shipping interest will prove highly favoured. To Great Britain £3. 12s. 6d. to £4 for tea, and cotton 50 feet. To New York $15 per 40 feet for tea. Hankow 7½ taels per 40 feet for meast, goods, and 5 mace per picul for dead weight. To Nagasuki $4 for meas., and 25 cents. per picul. To Kanagawa $5 for meas., and 25 cents. per picul. To Hongkong and Amog $4 for meas.; 1.25 per bale of cotton.

HONG KONG.

The Freight Market during the past fortnight has not been very animated. The arrival of the Donnai, with instructions to buy Cotton for the Liverpool Market, created a little more excitement, and one or two Charters were negotiated at medium figures. The regular traders between this and the United Kingdom are not anxious to proceed there at present, preferring to make a trip to the Rice Ports, returning to these waters in time for the new Teas at Foochow, when it is anticipated Freights will be plentiful and high. Very high figures are demanded for Australia and California, beyond Charterer's limits; and though tonnage is wanted for both places, but little has been done. The near approach of the Chinese holidays has also had its effect upon freights, very few Hongs operating at present. For this reason there is little doing for the Coast Ports. At Amoy and Foochow, a moderate demand prevails. At Shanghai little will be done until after New Year. At Manila, tonnage is abundant and freights low. For the rice ports, little or nothing doing. We quote the following settlements:—Great Britain. Foam, Brit. ship, 628 tons, to Liverpool with cotton, £3. 10s. per ton. Minerva, Ham, barque, 245 tons, to London, at £3. 12s. 6d. per ton. Kosmos, Ham. barque, 320 tons, to London, at £3. 15s. per ton. John Banfield, Brit. barque, 528 tons, on the berth from Whampoa to London, at £4 per ton. Rachel, Brit. barque, 563 tons, on the berth from Whampoa to London, at £4 per ton. United States. Lota, Brit. barque, 475 tons, on the berth, hence to San Francisco, at $8 per ton.

SINGAPORE.

The demand continues active and the following Charters have been effected:—Hafis (Hambro' 400 tons) to carry 10,000 piculs, and Harmone (Danish 137 tons) to carry 3,200 piculs to Shanghai with Rice at 75 cents per picul; Alice Maud (253 tons) to Labuan and back for $2,000 in full. Scalavonia (297 tons) with Rice to Shanghai at 77½ cents per picul. H. V. Van Paulo to a port in Java at 42½ cents per picul for rice. Rates of freight Tin £3; Sago in boxes £3. 10s.; Sago Flour £3. 10s.; Gambier in bales £3. 10s.; Sugar £3. 10s.—per 20 cwt. Black Pepper £4 per 16 cwt.; Coffee £4 per 18 do.; Hides and Horns £4 per 16 do.; Gutta Percha £4 per 16 cwt.; Gutta Percha £4 per 20 cwt.; Measurement Goods £4 per 50 cubic feet.

MANILA.

The only settlement to note is that of the American ship Danube, for Boston, at $9 for sugar and hemp (40 cubic feet). The Aurora and Galatea (both American) are also loading for the same port on owners' account. There is little cargo, particularly sugar, offering for the United Kingdom, and the disengaged vessels in port are unable to find employment at present.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From China to England and Continent, Jan. 12, Crest of the Wave; 14, Express; 15, Orissa; 18, Queen's Own; 21, Marquis of Argyle; 25, William Fairbairn; 25; Singapore; 25, Napoleon III.; Feb. 2, Malvern; 3, Bombay; 3, Dorothy; 4, Speedwell; 6, Appelina; 7, Havering. To New York, Jan. 8, Mermaid; 10, Sarah S. Snow; Eureka; 21, Golden West; 24, Samuel Russell; 31, Surprise; 31, Bittern; 31, Tafforette. To Australia, Jan. 16, Spee; Feb. 3, Independance. From England and Continent to Singapore, Jan. 27, America; Feb. 7, ames Paton. From Singapore to England, Jan. 13, Spanker; 29, Alchymist; Feb. 4, Frederica. From Sarawak, Jan. 14, Delhi. From Manilla Jan. 11, Shand; Feb. 1, Victor Emmanuel Malta, Canam. From Nagasaki, Feb. 2, Malvern. From England to China, Jan. 15, Carausius. From Cardiff to Shanghai, Jan. 27, America. From Glasgow to Singapore, Wilhelmina; Newcastle to Ourust, Feb. 1, Cecilia; Bordeaux to Singapore.

CASUALTIES.

HONG KONG.

The British barque Ardville, Captain Williamson, has been lost on the Pratas Shoals, bound for San Francisco, with Chinese passengers, who, with the crew, arrived at Hong Kong in a China junk.

Another vessel lost on the Pratas is the Elizabeth, a French barque

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bound from Saigon to Hong Kong with rice. She struck on the 6th current, and shortly after became a total wreck. The crew have all arrived in safety. The vessel was under charter to proceed from here to France.

The Danish ship Rapid, of Hong Kong, was lost in the Straits of Allas on the 9th of January. The mate arrived here on the 12th of February, via Manila; the captain and crew are on the Island of Lombock. After an extraordinary continuance of bad weather the ship sprung a leak, which increased to such an extent that the ship had to be beached.

The Soberana, from Shanghai, was lost on Formosa on the 30th of December. Captain and crew, after much suffering, reached the consulate at Tamsin.

SINGAPORE.

The officers and crew of the barque Colonsay, of 235 tons register, belonging to Greenock, arrived here in the barque Bebington on the 15th, reporting the loss of their vessel in Gaspar Straits. The Colonsay, Captain Watson, left Shanghai on the 8th January last, bound to Melbourne with a cargo of tea, and having four passengers on board. On the 26th, at 6 P.M., the vessel passed Gaspar Island, bearing west, one mile, steering S. S. W. at the rate of 6 knots per hour, with a moderate westerly breeze, the lead being kept going. At a little after 10 P.M. had soundings in 20 fathoms, and immediately afterwards the vessel grounded and shoaled into 1¼ and 1 fathom water, when she became a wreck.

Messrs. Thomas Hunt and Co. are progressing very fast in Whampoa with their new steamer Kum Sing. It is expected that she will have her trial trip shortly.

The S. S. Aden left Foo-chow on the 1st February, Amoy on the 2nd, and Swatow on the 5th, bringing a few passengers and a cargo of tea and treasure.

The Hamburg barque Laertes, from Newcastle, bound to Shanghai, one hundred and seventy days out, put into the River Min with scurvy on board. The Captain died from the disease on arrival off Sharp Peak.

The British barque Malacca, lately seized by the Imperial Customs and the British Consul, has been let off, as nothing could be proved against her.

H. I. Chinese Majesty's steamer Pluto has come down from Shanghai to receive new decks and boilers.

Royal Saxon, formerly belonging to Mr. Robert Towns of Sydney having been condemned, has been purchased by the Government as a convict hulk to lay off Stone Cutter's Island during the erection of the new jail.

The British ship Westminster, for Hong Kong, left the Downs on the 1st October. Crossed the Equator on Nov. 3; passed the Cape, 30th; St. Paul's, Dec. 17; Ombay Passage, Jan. 5, when there exchanged signals with the Vanguard; since arrived at Shanghai. Off the Island of Bouro on Jan. 8; saw the Aberdeen clipper, Culskyle from London bound to Shanghai. She left England twenty-four hours after the Westminster. In the Gilollo Passage saw the British ship Rajah of Sarawak from Falmouth bound to Hong Kong, one hundred and twenty days out.

A FRENCHMAN'S VIEW OF THE TAIPINGS.—A private letter from a French naval officer, dated Shanghai, January 17, describes an expedition against the rebels, in which he had just taken part. We give a free translation of part of his letter:—"We have just returned to Shanghai from an expedition which lasted nine days, during which time we have been almost constantly on foot, up to our knees in mud and water, eating and sleeping anyhow. We were sent on a reconnaissance. The country is mostly planted with rice and intersected in all directions with small canals. At about ten leagues from Shanghai, as we gradually approached the rebels, we found the ground obstructed with Chinese corpses. The towns were entirely depopulated and often burnt. Sometimes four walls which represented a house, would be found to contain the bodies of men, women, and children, and the roads were literally paved with bodies. Radine, but recently a fortified town of 500,000 inhabitants, had nothing standing but its fortifications. Scarcely 1,000 Chinese remained among the ruins. Wherever the rebels pass they leave their bloody traces. At first they took up arms from political motives, but then they became mere bands of robbers, who rob and murder indiscriminately, without any political pretext. They had but just left one town, which we entered, and we found bodies of women and children still warm and wet with blood. We were to stop here for the night, and I set abont hunting among the brick ruins for some house that still remained standing where I could find a bed, for the weather is very cold. At last I found one, but on turning back the coverings of the bed a sight met my eyes that I assure you was not agreeable. A man and a woman lay there, assassinated in the most frightful manner. A cord had been bound so tightly round their waists that their intestines protruded through the open wounds. It was horrible. This is what war is in China. The rebels do not wear tails like the other Chinese, so that when on their predatory expeditions, they adopt the simple plan of murdering everyone who has not his head shaved."

THE LOSS OF THE MAIL STEAMER "COLOMBO."—Mr. Selfe, police magistrate, and Captain Harris and Captain Baker, nautical assessors, attended at the Greenwich Police-court, on the 18th inst., to express the opinion arrived at with regard to the loss of the mail steamer *Colombo*, Captain Farquhar, on the island of Minicoy, in the Arabian Sea, on the morning of the 19th Nov. last, whilst on a voyage from Calcutta to Suez. The court was unanimous in its opinion, the principal point for its consideration having been the cause of the vessel being wrecked on the island named, the same being thirty-two miles to the northward of the supposed position of the ship at the time she struck, which was at 6 20 on the morning of the 19th Nov., and within seven or eight minutes after land was first sighted. Agreeing with the course shaped and allowance made for lateral currents by Captain Farquhar on leaving Point de Galle on the afternoon of the 17th November, the court was of opinion that such an extraordinary deviation as thirty-two miles to the northward of the supposed position of the vessel could only be ascribed to the influence of an unusually strong current, it having since been ascertained in this country, from a pamphlet published by Professor Ferguson, of the Indian navy, that a cyclone or rotary storm was prevailing to the N.W. of Minicoy. To this must be attributed such an extraordinary current, which no amount of precaution could have guarded against. In returning to Captain Farquhar his certificate, the court expressed an opinion that the conduct of the engineer in charge at the time of the wreck had been neglectful, in not throwing off the expansion gear on receiving the order just previous to the vessel striking, to "turn astern, full speed," by which two or three minutes of precious time was lost, although it did not appear in evidence that the wreck would have been avoided had the order been instantly obeyed. The court also expressed its approbation of the conduct of Captain Farquhar and his officers and crew in saving the lives of the whole of the passengers and recovering the mails and cargo on board the wrecked vessel, Mr. Selfe remarking that an official report embodying the opinions of himself and the nautical assessors would be forwarded to the Board of Trade.

DR. MACGOWAN ON CHINA.—At a recent meeting of the American Geographical Society, Dr. D. J. Macgowan read a statement respecting contemplated explorations of the mountain lands of China, and more especially of the interior of Cambodia and Formosa. He made allusion to the American expedition of 1842, and the contributions it had made to horticulture and agriculture in the camphor tree, tallow tree, &c. He considered that the bamboo tree might be advantageously introduced into China, as its fibre would serve for paper manufacture. The breed of swine might be improved by Chinese importations; and there were several articles of food in the East which might be made to constitute an important addition to American agriculture. The Yang-tse-kiang had been penetrated for 600 miles, but of the great river of Cambodia and the resources of the adjacent territory we knew nothing; and its exploration would be a fit object for American scientific enterprise.

FUNERAL TABLETS IN EGYPT AND CHINA.—At a late meeting of the Syro-Egyptian Society, Mr. Bonomi exhibited drawings and impressions from some objects in the Egyptian Museum of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, in Alnwick Castle, among which were some funereal tablets of great interest and antiquity, in which was distinctly set forth a kind of ancestral worship like that practised in China at the present time.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH BETWEEN KURRACHEE AND GWADUR.—At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society held on the 23rd inst., a paper was read on the "Exploration from Kurrachee to Gwadur along the Mekram Coast," by Major F. Goldsmid, F.R.G.S., &c. The objects of the mission were to enter into preliminary arrangements with the chiefs on the sea coast between Kurrachee and Gwadur for the protection of the contemplated line of electric telegraph.

HONG KONG GAS COMPANY.—The remaining portion of the plant of the Kong Kong Gas Company will leave in the *Banda* from Liverpool on the 1st April, which will complete the works competent to produce 120,000 feet of gas per diem. Workmen to erect this machinery are also on board the *Banda*. A meeting of the proprietors will be held shortly to consider the desirability of increasing the capital of the Company; and should such increase be determined upon, it is intended to offer a portion to the Hong Kong community before allotting to the public at home.

THE statement having appeared under the Indian news in *The Times* that the P. and O. Company's ship *Cadiz* has been lost in Hong Kong harbour, the secretary writes to contradict the report.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MUTINY OF THE CHINESE TROOPS.

(March 23rd.) Colonel SYKES asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the statement of General Burgevine, respecting the causes of the late mutiny of the Chinese drilled troops, published in the *Friend of China* of the 17th of January, 1863, had been received at the Foreign Office; together with the protest of all his officers, forty-five in number, against the attempt of the Chinese authorities to obtain his head by the offer of 50,000 taels, or for his secret apprehension, and threatening to resign if he was murdered. Last Friday week he asked a similar question, when he was told that he appeared to derive information from sources that was not always truthful. On Saturday, however, the China mail arrived, when he found General Burgevine's statement published in the *Friend of China*, verifying the previous information on which he had asked the question, but which had been impugned by the Foreign Office.—Mr. LAYARD was afraid he was not able to give a more satisfactory answer than the one which he offered to his hon. and gallant friend a few evenings ago. It was only that morning that the Foreign Office had received despatches containing the article from the *Friend of China* to which his hon. and learned friend had referred, and he was unable to say whether the facts therein stated were true. It would seem that General Burgevine had some difference with his banker, upon which he had broken open the banker's till, and consequent thereon the Government had offered a reward of 50,000 taels for his head. As soon as he (Mr. Layard) was in possession of authentic information on the subject he would communicate it to his hon. and gallant friend. When his hon. and gallant friend, some time ago, on the authority of an anonymous letter, stated that certain English officers had given up Taiping prisoners, and had seen them tortured, the Foreign Office addressed a circular to every officer in China, enclosing the statement of his hon. and gallant friend, and the reply was that there was not one word of truth in the statement.—Colonel SYKES said the letter had been first published in China.

THE ENGLISH NAVAL CONTINGENT IN CHINA.

(19th.) Mr. ADDINGTON asked the Secretary to the Admiralty whether the officers of the Royal navy now in the service of the Emperor of China had received permission from the Admiralty to wear the uniform of Her Majesty's navy during the period of such service; and whether there would be any objection on the part of the Government to produce a copy of the instructions given to Commodore Sherard Osborn on his proceeding to China.—Lord C. PAGET stated in reply that the officers who were about to serve the Chinese Government were not entitled to wear Her Majesty's uniform. With respect to the second part of the question, he had to state that the Admiralty had issued no instructions whatever.

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Commodore Osborn would be absent on foreign leave from the Admiralty, and would retain his half-pay, and by an order in Council he and other officers would be allowed to serve in China.—Mr. ADDINGTON inquired whether the Royal naval uniform was worn by those officers.—Lord C. PAGET believed that the Emperor of China had established a naval uniform for his officers.—Mr. ADDINGTON asked whether these officers were now wearing the English uniform by direction of Commodore Osborn.—Lord C. PAGET replied that they were not entitled to do so.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE FOR CEYLON.

(20th.) Mr. LYALL called attention to the military expenditure for Ceylon, and asked what steps had been taken to reduce the annual charge of £100,000 on the Imperial Exchequer for the troops in that island. In bringing this question under the consideration of the House and the Government, he would call to their recollection what occurred last year. He then connected the military expenditure of Ceylon with the recommendation to annex that island, so Indian in its character, to India, and the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, in his reply, opposed that suggestion, but, at the same time, admitted that he thought the expenditure was capable of reduction. Now, as he saw no alteration in the Army Estimates, he was induced to ask the question that he had put on the paper. The House had never, he believed, laid down any regular principle on which it would defray the expenses of our military forces in the colonies. though he should judge from past, and, indeed, from very recent debates, that when a dependency was rich, flourishing, and with an overflowing exchequer, without hostile tribes within its frontiers, and no fear of foreign aggression, there would be a general expectation that it should discharge all its own civil and military police expenditure. India had never cost this country one shilling from the day of its conquest, but, on the contrary, had been a source of wealthy contributions to England. Java sent an annual tribute of £3,000,000 of produce to Holland after paying all its expenses; but Ceylon, richer than India, and nearly as prosperous as Java, cost this country £110,000 per annum, and if we deduct £10,000 for Imperial naval charges at Trincomalee, a clear £100,000 was paid by this country for its Colonial Government. Now, this charge, so unjust to the British taxpayer, might not have been so when this arrangement was originally made. It was fixed many years ago, when the circumstances of the island were totally different. Ceylon had then a debt, a deficient revenue, and the pacification of the hill tribes of the Kandyan district was not complete. Now, however, the revenue of the island, which as late as 1854 was only £408,000, had since increased at the rate of £50,000 per annum, and by the last accounts exceeded £767,000. Ceylon had no debt, and good roads had been made through the mountains of Kandy, and that district was as peaceful as any portion of the island. The circumstances, therefore, were entirely changed, and only a much smaller military force could now be required, and whatever was necessary for a military police establishment ought, in such a prosperous colony, to be defrayed out of its own exchequer. Any one who considered the geographical position of Ceylon could have no fear of foreign invasion, as Ceylon possessed an iron-bound coast, and was within two or three days of Madras, where it could procure any amount of troops. There was also an Imperial naval station at Trincomalee, so that in no part of the world was the military and naval supremacy of England more complete.—Mr. C. FORTESCUE said that in answer to the hon. gentleman he had little to add to what he stated the other night in a discussion on the Army Estimates. The proposal made last year to annex Ceylon to India had caused no little apprehension in the colony, and an address had lately been received from the Legislative Council entreating Her Majesty not to consent to any such annexation, on the ground that the island was well governed and possessed institutions which were satisfactory to the people. In the opinion of Her Majesty's Government the inhabitants of Ceylon were right in wishing to remain as they are. The Government, however, thought that the colony might be fairly expected to make further pecuniary sacrifices for the sake of its connection with the mother country, especially as there could be no doubt that the troops in Ceylon were mainly maintained there for purposes of internal order. Through the liberality of Parliament Ceylon had been enabled to develop its prosperity, and the time had now come when it might make an additional contribution towards its military expenditure. There would be no delay on the part of the Home Government in communicating these views to the colonial authorities.

FORTIFICATIONS OF THE COLONIES.

(23rd.) During the discussion on the Army Estimates, Mr. BAXTER called attention to the expense of fortifications in the colonies, and contended that the colonial possessions having local self-government should provide for their own internal defence. The House had more than once affirmed that principle, yet he found that there was an increase in the item for fortifications in nearly all the colonies. Believing these fortifications were useless, that they would be a source of weakness to England in time of war, and that if they were necessary the colonies could well pay for them, he moved that the item for colonial fortifications be reduced by £10,000. —Mr. HALIBURTON said for the last four sessions the hon. gentleman who had just sat down had gone over the same ground as he had now traversed. He protested against these continued motions with regard to making the colonies do this, that, and the other for themselves; it created angry feelings on the part of the colonists, who did not know the weight in this country of the opinion of those who made them.—Mr. A. MILLS said that those who were desirous that we should hold our colonies would do well to consider whether expenditure or fortifications attained the object they had in view. We could only defend and hold our colonies by maintaining our supremacy at sea.—Colonel NORTH said his only objection to the vote was that it was not half enough.—Sir G. C. LEWIS assured the committee that the items had been carefully revised, and that the remark of the last speaker had considerable force if they compared the number of competitors for votes with the number proposed. He had not proposed to fortify any place which had not been fortified already, and the additions and improvements were of the most moderate description.—Mr. BUTT maintained that the principle involved was the surrender of our colonial possessions by abandoning their defence, which we could not impose upon them, and which they could not undertake for themselves.—The committee divided, and the vote was agreed to by a large majority.

Continental Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The news received from Cochin China is by no means satisfactory, and reinforcements are earnestly asked for by the officer in command of the French force. General Forey is making the same demand from Mexico, where, it is said, 6,000 men are required in addition to the present large force in that country.

A meeting of all the leading Orleanists in Paris has been held at the house of the Duc de Broglie. M. Thiers, M. Guizot, General Changarnier, M. Rivet, M. Barthelemy-Hilaire, M. Dufaure, and many other Orleanists of distinction were present. The point to be debated was, whether the party should continue to abstain from public life, or should enter the arena, take the oath, and appear as candidates at the forthcoming elections. The words of the oath are, "I swear obedience t the Constitution and fidelity to the Emperor." All presen seemed inclined to abandon their passive resistance, and all but two agreed that this oath might be taken. The two were M. Dufaure and another not named, and M. Guizot hesitated. The decision has alarmed the Government, which, in the *Constitutionnel*, hints at the necessity for imposing new oaths and demanding categorical explanations. It is thought that several Orleanists may be returned.

On the debate being resumed, M. Billault said that this speech was imprudent, and affirmed that moral support was all that France could give to Poland. "The sympathies," he said, "of France for Poland are not new, and are founded upon glorious recollections, and the sentiments inspired by the sufferings of an heroic people which have lasted nearly a century."

The affairs of Poland have taken away for a while the thoughts of the public from the distress in the manufacturing districts; yet there is reason to believe that it has not only not diminished, but rather extended. From places where the workmen continued to be employed up to the last, appeals now come for relief. A circular from the relief committee of Mulhouse shows that the evil is spreading throughout Alsace, and 15,000 working men swell the list of those who have no wages to depend upon. A lottery for their benefit has been started in Paris by a number of ladies.

An important debate, continued for three nights, has taken place in the French Senate on the affairs of Poland. In the course of it the Marquis de la Roche-Jacquelein having supported the passing of the order of the day, Prince Napoleon opposed that course.

Six hundred and eighty-nine Protestant French ministers have signed an address, dated March 13, to ministers of the Gospel in this country, calling upon them by the memory of British philanthropy and British religion to arouse themselves that the influence of this country may be exerted for the liberation of the slave. They say:—"No more revolting spectacle has ever been set before the civilised world than a Confederacy, consisting mainly of Protestants, forming itself, and demanding independence in the nineteenth century of the Christian era, with a professed design of maintaining and propagating slavery —a Confederacy which lays down, as the corner-stone of its constitution, the system of slavery as it exists at present in the Southern States, a system which may be defined briefly as the right to treat man like cattle, and to commit adultery and murder with impunity. Setting aside all political considerations, can any Christian heart fail to be stirred to indignation at hearing the chief of that Confederacy answering a decree of emancipation by an implied threat of extermination? The triumph of such a cause would put back the progress of Christian civilisation and of humanity a whole century. If there is a peaceable means of hastening the end of the war and of rendering its issue such as is desired by all the friends of humanity, is it not that the sincere Christians of Europe should give to the cause of emancipation a powerful testimony, which would leave to those who fight for the right of oppressing the slaves, no hope of ever seeing those Christians give them the hand of fellowship? Ministers and pastors of all the evangelical denominations of England, Scotland, and Ireland, it is here we need your assistance. Take the lead, and let us call forth a great and peaceful manifestation of sympathy for the coloured race so long opposed and debased by Christian nations."

An extraordinary incident has come to light in Paris. On the 4th of February three gentlemen, Messieurs Garcia, Calzado, and Miranda, found themselves among a select party in the

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salons of Madame Barucci, *alias* Benini, *alias* Justi. Miranda, who is a nobleman in the Queen of Spain's household, had already lost 35,000f. or 40,000f. to the two others the same evening at the Spanish-American Cercle. Before they sat down to *trente-et-quarante*, MM. Garcia and Calzado kept walking about together, and the other guests seemed to notice them with a certain reserve. Garcia was opposed to Miranda, while Calzado kept betting on Garcia's hand, and in the end, the stakes having been raised again and again, and Garcia having won fifteen times running, Miranda lost some 130,000f. or 140,000f. At this point the Duke de Caderousse-Gramont interposed, and charged Garcia with foul play, seizing his cards and pointing out to the company that some were lighter in tint than others. Garcia confessed that he had brought in some cards, but with no dishonest intention, and "only to change his bad luck." This was too much. His pockets were searched, and a quantity of extra cards were found. He was then called upon to refund, and, after much resistance, was induced by a threat of sending for the police to throw down bank notes worth 50,000f. More were demanded, and a general search was agreed upon. The result was that Garcia and Calzado had to be chased from room to room, dropping bank notes at every step, and almost all the missing notes were recovered. These facts being clearly proved against both, Garcia, who did not appear, was sentenced to five years's imprisonment, and Calzado to fifteen months', beside heavy penalties in fines and damages.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, March 22, 1863.

It is but seldom that I have to retract any statement I make in the columns of the *London and China Express*, but to-day such a case occurs; for it turns out that the intelligence of the betrothal of the Prince of Orange with his cousin the Princess Marie, of the Netherlands, as communicated in my last letter, is incorrect, or at least premature. In my own justification, however, I may be permitted to observe not only that I received it from a source which I had every reason to believe trustworthy, but that it was publicly mentioned everywhere in this city as an undoubted fact, announced in all the leading newspapers, and promulgated from the pulpit on the ensuing Sunday in all the churches, where prayers were offered up for the welfare and happiness of the heir apparent to the crown of Holland and his affianced bride. Notwithstanding all this, however, it appears after all to be not true, or rather that the Princess thought better of it, and that the engagement has been since annulled. Under the pretence of assisting at the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the monument to be erected at Berlin to the memory of King Frederick William III. of Prussia, the Princess has left this country with her parents. As the official part of the press had not announced the betrothal, they were of course not called upon to contradict it; but the most wonderful part of the story is that it has been officially denied in a quarter where one least expected to find it, viz., in the official organ of the Swedish Government, the *Post-och Inrikes-Tidning* of Stockholm.

In the Second Chamber of the States General, a Ministerial Bill has been brought in for an alteration in the excise duty on spirits distilled in this country. This was the necessary consequence of the late revision of the tariff and the change effected in the import duty on foreign spirits, its object being to place these two descriptions on the same footing and subject them to one legislative system. By virtue of the law of 1859 the duty on foreign spirits was fixed at 35 florins per hectolitre, whilst the produce of the home distilleries only pays 22 fl., thus enjoying a protection of 13 fl. By the new Bill the duty will be equalised, or nearly so, by reducing the charge on foreign made spirits to only 3½ fl. per Hectolitre of 50 degrees strength. But this measure could not be carried into execution without the consent of France to a corresponding modification of the Treaty of Commerce existing between the two countries; but the concurrence of the French Government to the proposed alteration has already been obtained, so that it now only remains to induce the States General to assent to the Bill. It is needless to observe that the French Treaty was concluded in the year 1840, consequently long before the revision of the tariff in this country, and before the present free trade principles came into operation.

Mr. Fransen van de Putte, the new Colonial Minister, has laid before the Second Chamber his new Colonial Budget for the current year, which has been, as is customary, referred to a committee to examine and report on previous to becoming the subject of general debate. I have not yet been able to see it, but judging from the explanatory memorandum of the Minister accompanying the Budget, it differs but little in amount from the previous one thrown out by the Chambers. There is an increase of 6,935 florins in the estimates for the expenditure, the principal item of which is in the new $3, containing an additional vote of 5,000 fl. for salaries to civil servants employed in a temporary capacity in the colonial office, the Minister's object being to obtain the latest information and practical advice on sundry important colonial questions from civil and military servants lately returned from Netherlands India, and more especially from such as arrive in this country on leave of absence, who for a small additional emolument would be glad to communicate to the Government their own views of the state of things in India, derived from their own personal observations and the result of their experience on the spot. The second item is 1,800 fl. for additional instruction in the languages, geography, and ethnology of the Dutch possessions in India at the Royal Academy of Delft. This item was included in the Budget of 1862, but subsequently thrown out by the Second Chamber in their evening sitting of the 20th of December, 1861, in consequence of an amendment proposed and passed. The third item is only for 135 fl. for additional support of another military pensioner at the asylum for invalids at Leyden.

There is also a new Ministerial measure before the Second Chamber for the importation, free of duty, in Netherlands India, of all raw articles of manufactures in metal, including iron, copper, lead, steel, and zink.

The Netherlands Trading Company have chartered the following twenty-five first-class vessels to load cargoes of colonial produce in Java for the undermentioned ports:—

Ship.	Captain.	Port of Discharge.
Princess Amalia	D. Van Bertfeld	Amsterdam.
Gerard Peter Servatius ...	J. Wamsteker	Do.
Johannes Christiaan... ...	C. Van Heemstede Obelt	Do.
Alexander...	A. Dekker	Do.
Decima	H. Grivel...	Do.
Stad Enschede	S. W. Kretschmer... ...	Do.
Frans and Elise...	T. J. Niedfeld	Do.
Alida Maria	J. De Vries	Do.
Elize Henriette...	P. J. Deterding	Do.
Eensgezindheid...	J. M. De Waal	Do.
Hercules	J. F. Deterding	Do.
Vesta	A. Van der Eyk	Rotterdam.
Abel Tasman	J. R. Ryken	Do.
Voorwaarts	E. L. Kerkstra	Do.
Jacobus	J. J. Van Loon	Do.
Ida Elisabeth	W. Dooren	Do.
Delft	L. Van Geelkerken ...	Do.
Cortgene	W. H. Rusman	Do.
Noach	P. Wierikx	Do.
Souburg	M. W. Zwart	Do.
Vyf Vrienden	C. Johan...	Do.
Nederland and Oranje ...	J. Bouwmeester	Dordrecht.
Patriarch Samhiri	J. J. Lion	Schiedam.
Vier Gezusters	J. Bok	Do.
Stad Middelburg	D. Ouwehand...	Middelburg.

The same company having advertised for tenders for the conveyance of 2,000 tons of coals from Newcastle to Sourabaya, and 2,000 tons from same port to Onrust or Kuyper, at a freight not exceeding 35 fl. per last of two tons. The following vessels have been offered and accepted:—*L. A. Bang*, Captain Fallenius, and *Gerharda Hendrika*, Capt. Glim.

Accounts have been received at the Naval Department from the Cape of Good Hope, announcing the safe arrival in Table Bay of H.N.M. screw corvette *Bali*, of ten guns, Lieut. A. L. Palm commanding, from Java, on the 10th of January, and proceeded on her voyage to this country on the 18th of the same month. The screw corvette *Soembing*, of ten guns, Lieut.-Commander J. N. Slegt, also from Java, arrived in Table Bay on the 14th of January, and proceeded on the 27th of the same month to this country. All well on board both ships.

A letter from Vliessingen states that orders have been received at that dockyard to prepare for sea the first-class steam frigate *Adolph Duke of Nassau*, fifty-one, to convey H.R.H. the Prince Alexander of the Netherlands to St. Petersburg.

The Minister of Finances has given notice that the letter to be burned into thetimbers of vessels officially measured for their register during the service year 1863-4 is a Gothic capital E.

Private letters from Batavia announce the suspension of payments of the house of Messrs. Schimmelpenninck and Co. of that city, as well as under the same firm at Sourabaya, Passarocang, and Probolingo, with liabilities to the amount of

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1,640,605 florins, and assets for 1,094,670, showing a deficit of 545,935 fl. The *Rotterdam Courant* states on authority, that all goods consigned to the firm were delivered over to the owners or their agents, and that there was every reason to suppose that the creditors would come to an amicable arrangement and accept a composition, all who attended the first meeting having agreed to do so.

At the last meeting of the Royal Society of Arts, a communication from Dr. R. Th. Friedrich, of Batavia, was read relating to the drawings of the Dierenriem, and two inscriptions found on a statue of Mandjoerceri, lately discovered by him in Java.

Younker J. L. C. Pompe van Meerderoort has received from the Dutch residents at Decima, through the instrumentality of his Excellency the Chevalier Huyssen van Kattendyke, the Naval Minister, a splendid piece of silver gilt plate, as a token of their gratitude for his medical services during his residence of five years in Japan. The plate was manufactured by Mr. J. H. van Kempen, of Voorschoten.

According to the final report on the proposed alteration in the Naturalisation Laws the question has again been mooted in the Second Chamber whether the exclusion of Englishmen from becoming naturalised be in accordance with the contents of the Law of July, 1850. Several members denied it. On the other hand, it was observed that the law of 1850 was not free from hardships affecting other foreigners settled in Netherlands India. According to the Civil Code, these persons were considered as Dutch subjects, as far as regards their being amenable to the laws of this country.

The *Arnhem Courant* states that letters by the Overland Mail have been received in this country, announcing that the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the Dutch troops at Banjermassing, in Borneo, has tendered his resignation. As a reason for this step it is asserted that he felt aggrieved at the Government having returned a Pangarang that he had banished from the island as a dangerous character and disaffected towards the Dutch.

The first armour-plated iron gunboat for the Dutch Navy has been successfully launched from the private yard at Fyenoord, where it was built by contract. Mr. C. J. van Steel, Civil Engineer of the First Class, has been commissioned by the Government to superintend the construction of her engines and general fitting out.

By Royal Decree of the 10th of March, No. 1, The concession granted provisionally to Mr. Poolman by Decree of the Governor-General of Netherlands India, dated the 28th of August, 1862, for the construction of a railway from Samarang to Djokdjokarta through Soerakarta, is confirmed, subject to the eventual approbation of the States-General.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Staatsraad van der Houven*, Capt. Heymericks, at Rotterdam, from Patjitan: Mr. J. C. van den Berg.

PASSENGERS OUTWARDS.

Per *Princess Amalia*, Capt. van Bentveld, from Rotterdam to Batavia: Colonel and Mrs. E. Rappard and five children; Miss Krom and Miss C. H. Rausch, Messrs. T. C. Andreas, J. Andreas, L. Schneider, H. Wilkens, H. F. de Wilde, and A. C. Ravensway; 125 supplementary troops.

Per *India Packet*, Capt. Diepering, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Mrs. Heukensfelt-Staghek, two children, and servant; Mrs. Schol and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. l'Epagnoil, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hulshof-Pol, Capt. O. A. Kooken, E.I. Infantry, Lieutenant J. O. Arnoldy, E.I. Army, and lady; T. W. Neuhaus, Military Apothecary E.I. Army, Messrs. G. Gehrung and J. Eeg.

Per *Stiedrecht*, Capt. Feenstra, from Nieuwe Deep to Samarang: Mr. H. de Boer, Medical Officer, E.I. Army; Messrs. J. Brandes, L. F. Muter, A. G. Fries, P. Clignet, and J. F. van Hengel.

Per *Louise*, Capt. Buys, from the Texel to Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Muller, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Wigman, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hees and two children, Mrs. M. C. ter Marsch, Miss L. Planekes, Mr. G. Wigman, and Mr. Sweers.

Per *Hendrika*, Capt. de Groot-Stiffry, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Messrs. J. G. Huyser, P. G. Hajenius, J. A. Altman, F. C. Bosstraeten, and the Javanese Dodo.

Per *Telanak*, Capt. Popken, from the Texel to Batavia: Mr. N. Bonthuis, Medical Officer in the E.I. Army, and family.

COMMERCIAL.

COFFEE.—Notwithstanding the close proximity of the Company's sale there has been ever since the departure of the last mail a lively demand for East India descriptions, both here and at Rotterdam, and in all cases full values were realised. Among the sales were 5,000 bags of private trade Macassar, ex *Macassar*, at 42½ to 44 cents, 600 bags of Padang, second quality, at 37, and 1,500 bags private trade Java at 46½. Any stray parcels of company's good ordinary Java, out of former sales, that appeared in the market, were immediately snapped up at full prices, 45½ cents being readily given, and in some instances 46 were paid. From the tabular statement of the result of the Company's Spring sale at foot, your readers will perceive that the whole quantity found purchasers. With regard to the prices obtained, it may be remarked that, with the exception of the yellow and high yellow sorts, most of the other qualities went off at ½ cent above the valuations, and the finer coloured descriptions, as well as the Menado, even considerably higher. The deliveries commence to-morrow.

SUGAR.—At the Company's sale of 62,217 kranjangs of Java, the whole quantity was sold, about one-third being taken for export, chiefly for Russia and Germany, and the rest for home refiners and on speculation. For brown and middling descriptions the prices of the last November sale were obtained, fine steam made qualities (Nos. 16 to 20) realised higher rates, whilst inferior sorts fetched 1 fl. less than at the November sale. The following are the prices obtained:—

No. 6	..	23fl.	..	11	..	29½fl.	..	16	..	35½ fl.
7	..	24½	..	12	..	31½	..	17	..	37½
8	..	26	..	13	..	32½	..	18	..	38½
9	..	27½	..	14	..	33	..	19	..	39½
10	..	28½	..	15	..	34½	..	20	..	40½

In addition to the above, the private sales of the fortnight were not inconsiderable, among which may be noticed 2,108 kranj. of Samarang, ex *Lady Ægidia*, No. 19, fine steam made, at 28½fl.; 600 kr. of Sourabaya, No. 16, very fine, ex *Robert Small*, at 35½fl.; 837 kr. of ditto, No. 18, ex *Metis*, at 37½fl., and 1,304 kr. ditto, No. 18, fine steam made, ex *Freya*, at 38fl., to be received on board. Refined sugars firm, and several sales amounting to 3,000 tons reported. The tone of the market is more satisfactory, and the demand for exportation increases as the spring is advancing.

RICE.—Market quiet. No sales by importers, and a moderate business for consumption by the dealers.

SPICES.—Java cinnamon in great favour at rising prices for No. 3. Sales commenced at 73 and ran up to 84 cents, which has been paid, and under which figure there is none to be had. Nutmegs, No. 1 of 1862, have been done at 62 cents. Cloves are more in request, and the late rise is fully established. In Pepper there have been some considerable transactions, among which were 2,041 bags of Sumatra, ex *Catharina Maria*, at 21½ cents, and 1,536 bags ditto, ex *Benvoirlich*, at the same price. The demand still continues.

TIN.—Banca experiences a good demand, and several sales have been made at rising prices, commencing at 72½fl. and creeping up to 75fl., at which figure about 5,000 blocks have been taken. The market closes firm.

COPPER.—The Company's sale of 300,000 kilog. of old Java coins melted into tough cake went off with spirit, all being sold at 50fl. to 51fl.

RATTANS in great favour, and full prices paid. Amongst the sales by importers were 4,252 bundles ex *Alblasserwaard*. The Company have advertised 200,400 bundles (9,445 piculs) for public sale at Rotterdam on the 27th inst. The valuations are as follows:—Banjermassing, 15fl. to 18fl.; Padang, 13fl. to 15fl.; and Koetie, 8fl. to 9fl.

TOBACCO.—No transactions in Java for want of stock. The whole quantity on hand is only 83 bales.

SILK.—The Company has advertised a public sale of 250 bales of Japan for the 26th inst. The valuations are as follows:—

25	bales	Mino Scando	.. ..	16 fl.	to	20½fl.
86	„	Aechazan	.. .. ..	19½	„	25½
12	„	Oshue	.. ..	20	„	26
37	„	Idah	.. ..	21½	„	28½
90	„	Maybash	.. .. ..	28	„	36

Result of the Company's Spring Sales of 412,662 bags of East India Coffee, held at Amsterdam, March 18, 1863.

Quality.	Bags.	Description.	Sale Prices.
No. 1...	3,900	Java, brown	61 cents.
2...	4,056	„ light brown	59½ „
3...	5,444	„ high yellow Preanger	54½ „
4...	4,795	„ yellow ditto	52½ „
5...	11,986	„ ditto ditto	48½ „
6...	2,853	Menado, bright yellowish	54½ „
7...	4,151	„ greenish	54 „
8...	41,116	Java, bright yellowish	46 „
9...	39,607	„ do. with black berries	45½ „
10...	1,193	„ blue Porto Rico sort	55½ „
11...	8,028	„ fine green W. I. sort	49 „
12...	6,709	„ fine green spotted	49 „
13...	4,352	„ bright, rather spotted	47 „
14...	3,659	„ bright grey W. I. sort	48½ „
15...	3,534	„ greyish Demerara sort	48½ „
16...	9,711	„ good grey ditto ditto	47½ „
17...	6,791	„ good green, with white berries.	46½ „
18...	20,596	„ green Kadoe sort	46 „
19...	2,740	Padang, yellowish	47 „
20...	12,979	„ pale greenish	45 „
21...	39,990	Java, greenish, rather pale	45½ „
22...	37,948	„ pale green	45½ „
23...	39,513	„ pale variegated	45 „
24...	27,275	„ pale Havanna sort	45 „
25...	7,359	„ pale Preanger sort	45 „
26...	13,279	„ greenish, rather foxy	45½ „
27...	11,400	„ pale variegated	44½ „
28...	7,151	„ pale grey do.	44½ „
29...	2,967	„ bright ditto	44 „
Sundries	13,359		
Damaged	14,221		
	412,662	bags, all flowingly sold.	

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian sailing transport *Elbe*, that accompanied the diplomatic expedition to China and Japan, has been sold out of the service. She was built at Apenrade, in Denmark, and was purchased at Hamburg by the Prussian Government for 100,000 rix dollars. She has now been disposed of by private contract to a Hamburg house for 19,500 dollars.

SWITZERLAND.

The Japanese Embassy in Switzerland has applied for the necessary powers for negotiating in the name of the Mikado of Japan, as the Tycoon will probably withdraw from Yedo to Miako.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1863.

MOSS v. ALCOCK.

SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, in his recent work "The Capital of the Tycoon," has recorded his version of Mr. Moss's case, without, however, giving the name of that gentleman. That this version should be one-sided is only what might have been expected, neither does it surprise us to find that Her MAJESTY'S MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY in Japan should have altogether omitted to notice two or three of the most prominent features in the story in which his conduct was pre-eminently blameworthy. Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK is a very clever man, but all his efforts will not suffice to override certain plain facts which are well known to English residents in Japan, and with which all our readers have been made familiar. It is curious to read Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK'S account of "A British subject in collision with Japanese police at Kanagawa," and then to peruse the narrative recently drawn up by Mr. Moss, in which he relates his seizure by the Japanese, and his treatment by the CONSUL-GENERAL. Any one who reads the story for the first time, as told in Sir RUTHERFORD'S volumes, would take it for granted that the use of fire-arms on the part of Englishmen in Japan was a direct violation of a law by which foreign residents were bound. He would believe that the Japanese police were acting in accordance with the Treaty in endeavouring to arrest a British subject for shooting a wild goose within ten Re of the TYCOON'S residence. He would believe that Mr. Moss had deliberately fired at and wounded the Japanese officer, and that the police had only done their duty in securing and carrying him off as their prisoner; and, finally, he would believe that the punishment awarded by the CONSUL, if not technically correct, neither "touched the prisoner in pocket nor convenience," and was under all the circumstances extremely mild, since the CONSUL-GENERAL might have legally awarded twelve months' imprisonment. This would undoubtedly be the impression conveyed by Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK'S statement, and there can be no doubt also that it would be utterly false.

To begin at the beginning, Mr. Moss would have been more prudent if he had abstained from shooting, just as poor RICHARDSON and his companions would have been more prudent if they had abstained from riding on the Tocaido. None of the Japanese, with the exception of the Daimios, are permitted to ride on horseback, or to shoot within a specified distance of the residence of the TYCOON. It is only natural that the Japanese should be desirous of imposing the same restrictions upon foreigners, and that the Princes should wish to receive from them the same marks of reverence which they exact from their own countrymen. Prudence of this character has ever been a Dutch virtue in the Far East, but it is one which our countrymen do not seem much to relish. Grant, then, if you will, that Mr. Moss thought more of amusement than of what was exactly expedient when he started, in the month of November, 1860, for "an early and long day's shooting." The only point for us to consider with regard to his day's sport is whether, in the pursuit of it, he was committing an illegal act. It appears that a year before, Consul VYSE had requested the foreign community to desist from this amusement for a time, and they acceded to the CONSUL'S request. But when the shooting season came round again, no consular notification on the subject having been issued and publicly exhibited, as by law it was bound to be, in the office of the CONSUL, Mr. Moss considered that he was justified in following his sport. In this belief he was not singular, since most if not all the foreign residents in Yokuhama held the same opinion, and on the very day on which Mr. Moss was seized "the "SECRETARY of His EXCELLENCY'S legation at Yedo came "down to Kanagawa with His EXCELLENCY'S consent for "the purpose of shooting." But if we take the opposite view and come to the conclusion that Mr. Moss's conduct was blameworthy, were the Japanese police justified in endeavouring to seize him? Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK says "they had simply been performing their duty." Now it is perfectly true that any Englishman in Japan committing an unlawful act may be arrested summarily, provided he be at once brought before his Consul, and dealt with according to the laws of his country. If shooting on the part of foreigners was unlawful, it might be a legal act on the part of the Yarkuneen to take Mr. Moss prisoner for having so offended. But it was not necessary that a number of two-sworded men should have rushed upon him for this purpose; and it was most natural that Mr. Moss, with the knowledge that he possessed of Japanese treachery, should have immediately stood upon the defensive. Mark what followed. While parleying with the leader of the band, Mr. Moss was suddenly seized on from behind and knocked to the ground. In the struggle the gun, which he affirms had been wrested from him, went off and severely wounded one of the Japanese. Hereupon the police, who, according to the CONSUL-GENERAL, were "simply performing their duty," instead of at once securing their prisoner and carrying him before the English CONSUL, bound his legs with cords, twisted his arms behind his back so as to cause intense pain, gave him several blows on the head until the blood trickled from the wounds, and carried him off to a place of concealment, where he was eventually discovered and claimed by Mr. Consul VYSE. Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK does not hesitate to affirm that the conduct of Mr. Moss in shooting a goose was illegal, and that he was morally and legally responsible for all the injury and mischief resulting, but he says not a word in reprobation of the infamous conduct of the Japanese officials, nor does he mention that the English Consul was obliged to threaten the exercise of force, before he could gain admission into the prison in which his countryman was confined. We hold, then, in opposition to the opinion of the CONSUL-GENERAL, that the conduct of the Japanese police at this time was most atrocious, and we are assured that they knew it to be illegal, since the Japanese GOVERNOR persisted in denying that Mr. Moss was confined within the prison at all, and only yielded him up on being compelled to do so.

Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK writes as if he had no doubt whatever that the gun was fired, and OYARKUNETARO wounded by Mr. Moss, since this was affirmed at the trial by the Japanese witnesses, but he does not even hint that, despite the evil treatment Mr. Moss had already received from the Japanese, he had actually resolved to return him into their custody until the trial should take place. That such an act would have been almost certain death to the prisoner few can doubt who are acquainted with the character of the Japanese. No wonder, therefore, that the Minister's order aroused in Mr. Moss "every feeling of astonishment and indignation." No wonder, too, that a deputation of Englishmen waited immediately on the CONSUL-GENERAL to protest against the order being carried into execution. Happily for Mr. Moss, as well as for the good name of Her MAJESTY'S Minister, they gained their point, and the prisoner was tried by his own countrymen. The trial is given *in extenso* by Mr. Moss in the appendix to his pamphlet, but most of our readers are already acquainted with its details. The assessors, it will be remembered, differed from Consul VYSE in their opinion of the case, and the matter was referred to the CONSUL-GENERAL at Yedo. He decided that Mr. Moss was guilty; first, for breaking the law of Japan in having shot game; second, for assaulting and resisting Japanese officials in discharge of their duty; third, for shooting at OYARKUNETARO with intent to do him grievous bodily harm. With regard to each of these charges Mr. Moss establishes his innocence, and with regard to the third he proves as clearly as anything can be proved that he did not fire the gun, but that it had been taken from him in the struggle before it went off. To Mr. Moss's statement on this subject it is satisfactory to know that Earl RUSSELL "gives full credit," and we suspect that Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK is the only Englishman who, after due investigation, has arrived at a contrary conclusion. Mr. Moss was, therefore, sentenced to pay a heavy fine, to deportation from Japan, and to a three months imprisonment in the gaol of Hong Kong. This, according to

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the CONSUL-GENERAL, was in effect a kind act towards Mr. Moss, "a shield and protection to him and to the whole community, "whatever else it might be considered." We are charitable enough to hope that Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK may never have such a shield thrown over him! It might indeed have been advisable under the circumstances that Mr. Moss should leave Japan for a time, but there is a wide difference between a voluntary exile and a forced banishment. In the former case he would have been able quietly to wind up his affairs, and when the time came to sail for Hong Kong, he would not have embarked on board a vessel which was infected with small pox, nor, on arriving at his destination, would he have been treated as a common malefactor. Happily, the warrant by which Mr. Moss was imprisoned proved to be faulty, and after seven days of durance vile he was discharged, and commenced a suit against Her MAJESTY'S CONSUL-GENERAL in Japan. That he was justified in so doing is proved by the fact that Her MAJESTY'S Government, on learning the particulars of the case, reversed the decision of the CONSUL-GENERAL, and remitted the fine which he had imposed. The jury at Hong Kong, it will be remembered, were only able to award damages on one count, that, namely, of false imprisonment, leaving, as Mr. Moss truly says, "the injustice and hardship of his case unexposed and untried. He, therefore, resolved to return to England, and to ask for compensation from Her MAJESTY'S Government, but in this effort he has proved unsuccessful. Mr. LAYARD writes that, "Her MAJESTY'S "Government, having consulted the law officers of the Crown, "are not prepared to entertain that claim," and that if Mr. Moss has any cause of action against Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK not covered by the damages awarded at Hong Kong, the courts of this country are open to him. Of this suggestion Mr. Moss cannot avail himself, owing to the losses he has suffered.

Nothing remains, therefore, but an appeal to Parliament; and we sincerely hope that such an appeal will not be made in vain. The Government has, perhaps, gone as far as it can in censuring a valuable public servant by reversing the whole of his verdict; but the people of England, through their representatives, are free to protest against an act of flagrant injustice, and by recognising the claims of Mr. Moss, to re-instate him in his former position.

IMPROVED CURRENCY FOR HONG KONG.

THE thin end of the wedge has been at last introduced of what is destined to prove the most important reform that has ever been effected in our relations with China. It is impossible that the benefits which the colony of Hong Kong will derive from the settlement of its currency upon a fixed basis, can fail to make themselves felt all along the mainland, so that we may expect ere long to see one uniform currency pervading our entire relations with the Chinese, and thus gradually making its way far into the interior. Such a result, indeed, was to have been anticipated, though it would seem that our Colonial office had some misgivings as to the capacity of the Chinese to appreciate the magnitude of the boon about being conferred on them. The best exposure of this singular delusion is to be found in a remarkable fact stated by Sir HERCULES ROBINSON, in his despatch of 26th May, 1862, which has recently been published by the Stationery Office among the correspondence, which, during two years and a half, has been going on between the Home Government and the authorities of Hong Kong on this subject. He there mentions that "the notes of the Chartered Banks established here (*i.e.*, at Hong Kong) are taken unhesitatingly throughout the colony, and, I am told, *are even cashed in the interior of the Kwantung province, seventy or eighty miles above Canton, by native bankers for a charge of about one tenth per cent!*" If such things be done in the green tree, what may we expect in the dry? If even paper commands its representative value, what is there to fear from the introduction of an ascertained metallic coinage? That is the question which the Colonial Secretary has been approaching with fear and trembling, whereas he must be ignorant indeed of ethnological peculiarities, if he is unaware that John Chinaman is of all created beings the best able to take care of his own interests.

The nature of the evils to be remedied is so well known by bitter experience to our readers, that we need not now discuss the difficulties consequent upon a fluctuating standard of that which hitherto has formed the basis of Chinese currency, viz., the Imperial cash. We propose rather briefly to point out the precise nature and operation of the remedies proposed, so that the alterations which in terms of the proclamation of the 9th January last are to take effect so soon as the necessary amount of coinage of different values has been struck at the Mint in this country, may be at once intelligible by all. We are glad to think that the principles on which they are founded are so fair and equitable alike to the European resident, the Government, the naval and military *employés*, and the Chinese themselves, that a very few years at most will in all probability see the currency of Hong Kong at least established on as sound a basis as that of any country of Europe.

Starting from the position which is clearly made out, that unlike other countries, whose fixed standard is either silver or gold, that of China is based upon copper, it is proposed to strike a coin of a certain weight fifty-seven grains, of copper duly alloyed, bearing the inscription "Hong Kong, One Mil," with the date of the year around the inscription V.R., surmounted by a crown, and for the reverse, the inscription "Hong Kong, One "Cash," in Chinese characters. One thousand such cash or mils are to represent one silver dollar, of value equivalent to that of Mexico (but not of Spain or South America, the value of the Spanish dollar having been recently depreciated below that of the Mexican, owing to the Spanish currency being now based on a gold coinage of the same fineness as that of the United States), The dollar is to pass current as a legal tender at 4s. 2d., and the cash or mil is to be limited as a legal tender only to the amount of one dollar. Thus no one need receive more than ten string of cash unless he please, while the cash, though of far superior workmanship and greater purity of metal than that of the Imperial coin, is, besides the definite admixture of alloy, to circulate at 1,000 for 970, or about three per cent. above its intrinsic value, with the view of preventing it being found profitable to export it or melt it down.

These two coins, the copper cash, and the silver dollar worth one thousand cash, represent the two extremes of the new coinage. But for convenience of small payments, certain intermediate values are also to be legalised, one being a copper-piece representing one hundredth part of a dollar, on the obverse of which is impressed HER MAJESTY'S effigy, with the inscription "Victoria, Queen," and on the reverse, in both languages, One Cent, Hong Kong, with the date of the year. Coins of silver depreciated twenty per cent, so as to circulate rather as tokens than regular money, will also be issued, having the same obverse impression (we presume on a varying scale) as the cent; and, on the reverse, besides the inscription in both languages "Hong Kong," and the date of the year, a further inscription, likewise in both languages, indicating the value of the piece in cents (or hundredths) of a dollar. Provision is made that the cent, like the cash, shall only be a legal tender to the amount of one dollar, while the silver intermediate pieces are limited as a tender to two dollars. We are inclined to believe that the first issue of silver intermediary coins will be confined to ten cent pieces, but there seems little doubt that so soon as the working of the new coinage begins to be understood, there will be a general demand for silver pieces of five cents and twenty-five cents, and possibly of three cent pieces, similar to those once current in the United States.

On the whole, we feel most hopeful as to the prospects of this scheme, which, though so simple when thus stated, has been a considerable time incubating, owing to our unfortunate Anglo-Saxon habit, not confined to our governing authorities, of supposing that no other nation is thoroughly acquainted with the principles of finance but ourselves, and possibly the Jews and the Dutch. There can be no greater mistake, nor would it much surprise us to find this first practical recognition by us of the decimal principle in commerce, reacting upon our own British coinage, and paving the way towards the abolition of the cumbrous relations of pounds, shillings, and pence, in favour of the far simpler and more elegant dollar and cent.

Two collateral points deserve to be noticed ere we conclude this sketch. We cannot find that any notice has been taken of the suggestion of Sir HERCULES ROBINSON to have a hole drilled in the cash as coined at home, and issued in the colony, so as to enable the usual process of "stringing" to be adopted, and we think this, to a certain extent, a defect, as also the limiting the legal tender to one dollar, in the absence of such a ready means of reckoning. When such an authority as Mr. J. J. MACKENZIE speaks of its being a "labour of love to a China-"man to handle and carry cash," the home authorities might with all safety adopt his suggestion that $5 cash would not be too high a limit for a legal tender. Of course, with HER MAJESTY'S effigy in the centre, such a thing as a drilled hole is impossible; so we presume this cannot now be remedied, while as to the limit of legal tender, as the whole question is entirely in the tentative stage, it has possibly been the object not to attempt too much at once.

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The other topic to which we would invite attention is also one of detail. We find no provision, express or implied, for the calling in at a given rate of the defaced Imperial cash. This, perhaps, would involve considerable trouble and expense, but unless some step be taken to obviate this, there will be great difficulty, owing to the necessity of examining every cash upon a "string," to see lest any worn coins have been included. In this view the absence of a hole with which to string, and the limitation to one dollar of the legal tender, may be productive of benefit. But, on the other hand, the counterfeiting will be resumed with still greater success than ever, the more pure the metal. It does not signify how much depreciated the legal cash is, so long as it passes current for what it represents. In fact, till the currency becomes universally adopted throughout the East, the more the cash circulates as a token, rather than a coin, the more will the object aimed at be achieved, viz., of retaining it as a convenient mode of settling small sums on the spot. Hence the necessity of some steps being taken to purchase in the Imperial cash at a definite rate, so that there may be only the regular cash, and the spurious counterfeits circulating at once. There has been no analogy in the West of a new currency having had to compete with an *inferior* currency at its first issue. When our penny was changed some years ago, the amount of copper in the old penny was much greater than in the new, and therefore no difficulty was encountered in calling in the old coinage. Precisely similar was the experience of France in 1853. In the present case, however, no provision seems to have been made for the reverse of this system, and it is here, we fear, that the hitch, if any, will make itself felt.

We will not, however, anticipate any such drawback. The superior finish of an English coin can never, in the absence of proper machinery, be equalled by even Chinese ingenuity; and since the Chinese, as already mentioned, are eminently capable of taking care of themselves, they may be safely left to guard against this source of difficulty. Too much publicity, however, cannot be given to the various details of the measure, so as to preclude any accusation of the native community having been taken by surprise, or the much more probable event of our soldiers and sailors being adroitly "pigeoned," while chaffering at the bazaars. The foreign community should see to this, as they will not be the least gainers by the substitution of definite coins in every relation of life, from the much simplified settlement of the "*comprador's*" accounts, to the greatly facilitated transmission of specie at a certain unvarying value, instead of by the old system of weighing a certain amount of silver.

THE DISMISSAL OF GENERAL BURGEVINE.

IN the recent conduct of General BURGEVINE, which has led to his dismissal from the command of the "ever victorious army," we have a sample of the difficulties which are likely to arise between the Imperial Government and the foreign officers employed in its service. The perplexing position in which the General found himself, and which led to an apparently unjustifiable act on his part, was caused by the perversity of Chinese officials; and it is clear that in the time to come this perversity may prove as detrimental to Captain SHERARD OSBORN as it has now proved to the successor of WARD. No commander can manage a force when he is unable to deal out rations or pay, and nothing was more natural than that, in his eagerness to supply the wants of his men, General BURGEVINE'S irritability should have got the better of his judgment. No doubt he had considerable provocation, but every foreigner who undertakes to fight the battles of the Emperor of CHINA must expect to meet with annoyances such as those of which General BURGEVINE complains. A protest against the Chinese authorities may be very natural under the circumstances, but is scarcely likely to prove of essential service. We have yet to learn whether the General's enemies are in earnest in offering a reward of 50,000 taels for his head, but the issue of such a proclamation in the present case is, at all events, suggestive of other offensive measures in the future; and it is easy to foresee how some aggressive act against English officers serving in China may lead to another war with that country, even although it may be disavowed by the Government of Peking.

THE MILITARY TAXATION OF CEYLON.

IN the recent discussions on the army estimates, the attention of the House was directed by several of the members to the military and financial position of Ceylon. Sir G. C. Lewis, in proposing a reduction of 100 rank and file in all battalions serving at home and in the colonies, excepted Ceylon, as well as China and New Zealand. General Peel complained of the small pay awarded to a Major-General and his aide-de-camp in Ceylon, compared with that received in China. Mr. Childers considered that if a reduction of men was necessary, Ceylon was one of the colonies in which it should be effected. The expenditure of Ceylon, he said, was £67,000 less than its revenue. "He was aware that Ceylon contributed to the allowances of troops, and also to their commissariat charges, but he thought the colony should pay more than £24,000." On the 20th inst. the attention of the House was again drawn to Ceylon by Mr. Lyall, who asked what steps had been taken to reduce the annual charge of £100,000 on the Imperial Exchequer for the troops in that island. Mr. LYALL alluded to the proposal he had made last year for the annexation of Ceylon to India, and observed that while Java sent an annual tribute of £3,000,000 of produce to Holland, and while India had been a source of wealthy contributions to England, "Ceylon, richer than India, and nearly as prosperous as Java, costs this country £110,000 per annum."

We were glad last year to find that Mr. LYALL'S proposition to annex Ceylon to India was not entertained by the Government. Such an act would have been in the highest degree detrimental to the interests of the colony, since, as Mr. FORTESCUE truly observes, the island is well governed, and possesses institutions which are satisfactory to the people. This good administration, however, having produced its usual fruits, Ceylon is in such a prosperous condition that the Home Government is entitled to expect that the colonists should contribute more largely to their military expenses. An additional contribution—we are not told the amount—is therefore to be at once demanded, and the request is, we feel assured, too reasonable to meet with opposition in the island. The troops maintained in Ceylon are not stationed there for the promotion of Imperial interests, but in order to preserve the internal security of the country. It is obvious, therefore, that since the colonists are able to bear it, a fair share of the burden should be laid upon their shoulders.

BLUE BOOK ON THE REBELLION IN CHINA.

"Further Papers," one hundred and eleven in number, have just appeared on the subject of the Taipings. They are varied in character, but contain few points of special interest with which our readers are not already acquainted. Among them we find a number of despatches from Brigadier-General Staveley, in which he notifies the capture of Najaor, the measures adopted for the defence of Shanghai, the operations of the allies, the evacuation of Tien-tsin, the recapture of Kahding, &c. A portion of the correspondence relates to custom-house regulations, and considerable space is devoted to the topic of chief interest at the present time, viz., the employment of English officers in China. The last letter of the series, dated Jan. 8th, is from Consul Medhurst. It relates the "dismissal of General Burgevine from command of Ward's Chinese Brigade." To some of the papers contained in this somewhat bulky "Blue Book" we may have occasion to refer on a future occasion.

THE GOVERNMENT ESTIMATES FOR THE FAR EAST.

In the civil service estimates for the year ending March 31, 1864, the sum of £81,054 is set down for services in China, Japan, and Siam; the estimate under this head for 1862-63 was £86,748, showing a decrease in the estimate for the succeeding year of £5,694.

Literature.

MR. BENTLEY announces the publication of Lieut.-Col. Fisher's "Personal Narrative of Three Years' Service in China." We shall notice the book in our next issue. The first volume of the Cambridge Edition of Shakespeare, edited by Messrs Clark and Glover, of Trinity College, has been just published by Macmillan and Co. The same publishers advertise as nearly ready, "The Water Babies; a Fairy Tale for a Land Baby," by the Rev. Charles Kingsley, reprinted from their magazine. Mr. Sutherland Edwardes has written a most interesting work, entitled "The Polish Captivity; an Account of the Present Position of the Poles in the Kingdom of Poland, and in the Polish Provinces of Austria, Prussia, and Russia" (Allen and Co.). Mr. Edwardes' personal knowledge of Poland and of Russia, and his familiarity with the political position of each of these countries, as well as with its language and literature, give a reality and vividness to his narrative. We observe that Mrs. Gaskell's new novel, "Sylvia's Lovers" (Smith, Elder and Co.), has already reached a second edition. Miss

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Braddon, the "sensation" novelist, whose "Aurora Floyd," and "Lady Audley's Secret," have proved so extraordinarily popular, has commenced in *Once a Week* a new tale called "Eleanor's Victory." Mr. Fullom writes at great length to the *Standard* pointing out the similarity which exists between his tale, "The Man of the World," written five years ago, and Miss Braddon's two novels. "A Selection from the Poems of Robert Browning," just published by Chapman and Hall, will be attractive to many readers for whom Mr. Browning's entire works, so full of genius and of wilful eccentricity, have but little charm. Mr. Browning might perhaps have been the first of living poets. He has chosen to write in a manner which, however pleasing to a small school of which he is the master, does not often find its way to the common heart of humanity. Literature was not altogether unrepresented at the marriage of the Prince of Wales. Among the literary men of eminence present were Mr. Thackeray, of the *Cornhill Magazine;* Mr. Russell, of the *Times;* Mr. Sala, of the *Telegraph;* and Mr. Thomas (or "Tom") Taylor, of the *Manchester Guardian.*

Spirit of the Press.

THE CHINESE PUZZLE EXPLAINED.

The mystery is out at last. It was always a puzzle to all men who comprehended the East why the Chinese Government, with its traditions of isolation, its timidity, and its pride, should have so suddenly sought to give itself masters in the shape of a sepoy army commanded by Europeans. Asiatics are not often so unsuspicious, nor are Chinese the most confiding of Asiatics. The blue-book on China just published, however—a mass of official *detritus* worth exactly nothing, but serving well to conceal a political nugget or two—explains very satisfactorily, or unsatisfactorily, this departure from Chinese precedent. Prince Kung never demanded British drill-masters, did not suggest them, and, so far as we can gather from a very cautious statement of his opinions, did not desire them at all. They were forced on him by Mr. Bruce, who seems, in his unyielding, unsympathetic Scotch way, to have gained much the same position at Peking as Mr. Kinglake describes the "great Elchee" to have assumed in Constantinople. The development of the scheme was in this wise. Mr. Bruce, in the general interests of civilization and the special interests of the China trade, undertook to protect the treaty ports, and, apparently, to clear the neighbourhood of Shanghai of insurgent Taipings, provided the Chinese garrison would assist. That was promised, of course, the Chinese unfeignedly approving the conduct of foreign barbarians in fighting their battles without reward. If the English won, the Taipings would be defeated, the revenue guaranteed, and an unpleasant duty very cheaply performed. If, on the other hand, the Taipings won, the Emperor would lose nothing except the aid of some foreigners, whom the Flowery Land could spare with little sadness or dissatisfaction. The promise was honestly given, and the promised "braves" appeared, but, unluckily, the moment the English departed they followed the English example. Kading, for example, was taken by Englishmen, handed over to the Imperialists, and filled with a garrison of braves, who immediately ran away, leaving the Taipings to return and decapitate all the loyal. The Taiping tide receded before the pumps, but always over-mastered the permanent dyke. Mr. Bruce grew tired of his endless labour, and in an interview with Prince Kung, held on May 7th, 1862, he told him pretty bluntly—the unlucky Prince, in a subsequent letter, calls him "plain-spoken but friendly"—that his braves were a horde of ruffians who only insulted the allies. The Prince "fully admitted their indiscipline," but hoped to organise a new force; whereupon Mr. Bruce suggested his preconceived plan. He told Prince Kung that Chinese *could* fight if disciplined after the English fashion, that he must have a new artillery, and that he had better appoint Captain Cane to be its director at once. Her Majesty's Government would lend that officer, and find drill-instructors besides. "I urged," says the Ambassador, "with all possible earnestness, the necessity of acting without loss of time," and finally told him that if the British Government was to defend the treaty ports "this was a *sine quâ non.*" "The Prince approved," of course;—what does any Asiatic ever do when a strong-headed European has him once in his mental grasp?—Captain Cane was appointed, and the levy of a sepoy army commenced. The design was none of Prince Kung's, though approved, we are bound to add, by the Governor-General of Central China, and the "earnestness" mentioned seems to indicate a resistance which Mr. Bruce had to overcome by a strong mental squeeze. The Prince is, in fact, at once jealous of his authority, and very averse to quarrel with Europeans who, as these despatches show, when building sites are refused at half price, land marines, pull down the Chinese houses, and so clear the ground by a process which, say in Southampton or St. Malo, might possibly be thought slightly summary. We have in France exactly the same right of acquiring land which we have secured in China; but then in France one asks usually the owner's consent to the sale. However, oppression is the lot of mankind, and one cannot live in the air, and there are other truisms familiar to the Anglo-Saxon adventurer, and very effective when there are Armstrongs in port; so we may let that pass. At all events, Prince Kung fears the British, and a few months later displayed this fear in a very comical fashion. "General" Burgevine, sepoy officer, found his men's pay a little delayed, and considering regularity the very soul of discipline, he took it by force from the Treasury. Prince Kung could not endure an act which, as he clearly perceived, struck at the foundation of civil authority. He applied to Mr. Bruce, and on that gentleman declining to interfere, hit on an expedient really amusing in its ingenious cowardice. He gazetted the general as dismissed, but did not inform him of his dismissal, and continued his pay and allowances, thus maintaining his authority in the eyes of his people without offending his own subordinate. Imagine his authority when thirty housand men are commanded by thirty General Burgevines, quite capable of coalescing, and not incapable, when provoked, of marching upon Peking, and declaring a Regency, specially empowered to pay the foreigners with due punctuality. We have not, as at present informed, many arguments to produce against Mr. Bruce's advice. It may, for aught we know, be necessary to put down the Taipings, and impossible to effect that object without Chinese trained under English officers. It may be much the best for Prince Kung to create a force which he cannot rule, and for us to commence a scheme which, whether our intentions are simple or subtle, will place China at the disposal of the protecting Power. But we do object, after this, to be told that the British Government is not responsible for the new policy, that it is a local affair altogether, and that Parliament has no claim to be consulted on Chinese local affairs. They are not local affairs. The acts described in these despatches form the commencement of a new and most intricate foreign policy, suggested by a British ambassador, approved by a British Secretary of State, and to be carried out by British officers. It is a policy which will totally change our position in Eastern Asia, which may end in the acquisition of a second India, and which, if it stops short of that extreme result, will impose on us for years the obligations of the ultimate, and, therefore, paramount power among a third of the human race.—*Spectator.*

BRITISH TRADE WITH JAPAN.

An element of some importance in forming a conclusion as the policy to be pursued towards Japan, is the value of our existing trade with that strange country. The port of Kanagawa, which includes Yokuhama, is the principal place for trade, little being done at Nagasaki, and still less at Hakodadi. The entire value of the British trade conducted there, including both exports and imports, is little more than half a million sterling yearly; and the entire exports and imports of the place are under a million sterling yearly. The profits on this trade will not do much more, we should think, than keep up the extensive mercantile establishments at Yokuhama, and there does not seem to be any immediate prospect of its increase, but rather the contrary. According to the official returns of the Kanagawa Consulate, the imports in British vessels for the half-year ending June 30, 1861, were to the value of £80,951, and in the corresponding period of 1862 they were only £68,981. A comparison of the same periods in regard to exports shows an increase in 1862 to the trifling extent of £2,000, so that such trade as there is appears to be falling off rather than increasing; and it must be remembered that in Japan there is no smuggling, as there is in China, to afford indirect returns. The balance of trade, it will be observed, is largely in favour of the Japanese. Most nations would rather like this, but they with their usual ingenuity, consider it a grievance. As they do not want our products or manufactures, and have themselves abundance of the precious metals, they grudge that what they produce and want to use in the country should be exported from it. Grey shirtings, camlets, and lead, are the only things they take from us in appreciable quantities, and against these they give us raw silk, tea, and copper. There has been for several seasons a falling off in the size of Chinese silk, and consequently Japanese silk has been in great demand in the London market. The British merchants at Yokuhama made great efforts to procure a large supply, and offered prices considerably higher than those at which the Japanese were selling silk among themselves, but it was of no use. Whether we attribute it to the instinct of the people or to the action of the Government, even our urgent demand and high prices failed to attract any considerable proportion of the silk crop into the export market. The ordinary laws of trade do not seem to work among these copper-coloured Easterns. As there is so little existing British trade with Japan, the question naturally arises as to what the prospects are of its being further developed. While some hold that the best, and indeed the only way to do so, is quietly and patiently to cultivate new wants among the Japanese, taking care not to offend or startle their rulers, others openly declare that the only way to create commerce is to break down the feudal system of the country, and to let the foreign merchant come in fair contact with the people, who, it is alleged, are quite willing to trade. Having more than once pointed out the enormous difficulties there would be in the way of this latter course, we need not further advert to it at present. The former may be trying to our patience, but it will be honourable to our forbearance, and is required by justice; for if it is not always right to have recourse to arms in order to protect our existing trade, it would be decidedly wrong to do so in order to develop a very dubious prospective one. The only practical question we have to settle at present in regard to Japan is, how to prevent the ever-recurring assassinations which render the position of our countrymen there so unpleasant; and under this head it is pertinent to ask whether, for a few years, it would not be best for us to be content with a very limited trade and a very confined position in Japan. As it is, we seem drifting into complications which a statesmanship capable of taking the initiative might avoid.—*Daily News.*

THE CHINESE IN AUSTRALIA.

The Melbourne correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—

"The habitable world has suddenly grown larger. Naturally, our yearnings for increased population are towards the millions of Great Britain, but fate has suddenly thrown us some 2,000 miles nearer to the 360,000,000 of China. For many years past that redundant population have been overflowing into every island of the Indian Archipelago, and Borneo alone partly possesses, and is partly possessed by, some hundreds of thousands of Chinese. These islands are stepping-stones from China to Australia. Our Chinese population already numbers some five and twenty thousand (almost all males), being about 5 per cent. of our whole population.

"A large portion of the eastern end of Melbourne (a sort of celestial Ghetto) swarms with them, and from their costume and appendages of blue bag trousers and blouses, and thick shoes, and pig-tails (which they coil away into the crowns of their hats, like private and confidential black snakes), and from the arrangement and contents of their stores, and the Chinese signboards hanging out over every door, the quarter might pass for a bit of Canton let into Australian soil. Now, as the £10 capitation tax imposed on them on their entrance into the colony is about (so say our more influential parliament men) to be abolished, this liberal step, co-

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operating with our now practically closer neighbourhood to the inese empire, will, of course, stimulate Chinese immigration to these colonies. With what social and political results in the long run it is not easy to foresee.

"Thus much, however, may be considered certain. That of these people, we may (so some of the more intelligent of them tell me) have millions, if we only encourage them. But the moral effect of large numbers of them, without women, could not be good; and even with women they would probably soon grow embarrassing to us, if not even dangerous. For they are a people with whom we can never thoroughly amalgamate; and yet, by reason of their great intelligence, they can never (especially when they greatly outnumber us) be treated politically and socially in all respects as an inferior race. At present they have no votes; exercise no civil rights; and yet they think of these things. I was talking the other day to one of the few among them who speak English, and was startled to hear him put points on the *comitas inter gentes* as clearly as if he had read Gaius or Puffendorff. He objected that the £10 capitation tax on his countrymen was contrary to the treaty between Great Britain and China, and said that if the Chinese were strong enough in the colony they would resist it. Agreeing as I did with the man's objection, I could only say that morals sometimes became complicated with legislation so as to embarrass young legislatures; that an excessive immigration from his country to Victoria might in effect almost amount to an invasion; that Great Britain could never send so many emigrants to China as to imperil the existence of that most populous empire; whilst China might pour herself over our comparative handful of population, until all distinctive character, and even specific existence of our people, might become lost. He stuck, however, to the tenor and effect of the treaty, and refused to admit any qualifying considerations whatsoever; 'for when it comes to that,' said he (with a knowing laugh), 'it means only a treaty to bind one side.' Even he could see that the greatly facilitated access of New Holland to the Chinese, supplied by the later explorations, must hereafter raise to great importance a subject easily manageable at present. 'The Chinaman,' said my Celestial friend, 'will go where there is gold. If you shut him out of the front door, he can go round to the back; close Melbourne against him, and he gets untaxed ashore at Guichen Bay, whilst North Australia is becoming more convenient than either.' You must see that the future may confront us with social and political difficulties which may somewhat strain and try the generally recognised principles of international law."

THE PASHA OF EGYPT AND THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

The following Report has been forwarded for publication, and will be read with interest:—

"Cairo, Feb. 20.

"Gentlemen,—I have the honour to report to you that your deputation, consisting of myself and Messrs. Allan and Olding, reached Alexandria in the *Euxine* on the 11th inst. Immediately upon our arrival we instructed Mr. Bethune (the Company's Superintendent) to communicate to the Government of His Highness the Viceroy the object of our visit, and to ascertain the pleasure of His Highness with regard to our reception. The answer received from Cairo was to the effect that, after our arrival at that place a day would be fixed for the interview, and we were at the same time required to state whether we sought an official or a private one. To this we replied by explaining the nature of our visit, leaving it to His Highness to decide whether he would receive us at his palace or at the citadel. Before leaving Alexandria we paid our respects to Mr. Colquhoun, Her Majesty's Consul-General, and requested him to present us, but were informed by him that, though nothing would have afforded him greater pleasure than to do so, an engagement at Alexandria, which he could not defer, would prevent him from accompanying our party. He undertook, however, to mention our arrival, and the object of our visit, to His Highness, and recommended that as he had already presented Mr. Bethune to him he would be a fitting person to undertake that duty for us. We accordingly proceeded with him to Cairo on the 12th inst., His Highness having done us the honour to send one of his State carriages for our conveyance. Upon reaching Cairo we were informed that His Highness had decided (no doubt as a mark of honour to your body) to give us a public reception at the citadel, and that the day which he had fixed upon was Saturday, the 14th inst. At one o'clock on that day we accordingly waited upon His Highness at the place appointed, and were received by him in a most gracious, I might almost say cordial manner. After we had paid him the usual salutations, I read to him your address in English, and then handed it to Nubar Bey, his interpreter, who repeated it in Turkish. He listened to it with much apparent interest, at its close replying in a very lively manner as follows:—

"'That he was fully sensible of the courteous motives which had influenced the board of directors in sending out a deputation to convey to him the address of congratulation just read. He more highly appreciated the course which they had thus thought fit to adopt, because he was perfectly aware that they had taken the initiative in making Egypt the highway for the passenger and cargo traffic to the East, and that to them the country was in a great measure indebted for its general commercial relations with Europe and Asia. These relations, created and extended by the Peninsular and Oriental Company, had largely contributed to the development of the resources of the country which he had been called upon to govern, and to the prosperity of which he was resolved to devote all his efforts and energy. That in extending to the company assistance and protection he felt he should be best studying the interests of Egypt, and they might rely upon his assurance that the Government over which he presided would make it a duty to grant them every facility, which they might also depend upon receiving from himself personally. That the railway was not yet in the state of perfection which he could wish, but that the gentlemen of the deputation would, no doubt, concur with him in attributing this to the newness of the undertaking, and understand that at the commencement of such operations complete satisfaction in all the working details could hardly be expected. He was determined, however, to give his attention to that important enterprise, and to do all in his power to promote the comfort and rapidity of the transit. In conclusion, he begged to repeat that the company might always rely upon his support, and requested the gentlemen of the deputation to convey his best thanks to the Court of Directors for this mark of their attention.'

"The above were, as nearly as we could recollect, the exact terms in which His Highness expressed himself; and I can only add, with reference to his mode of doing so, that it expressed even more eloquently than his words the good feeling which he entertains towards the company.

"I am, &c.,

"P. D. HADOW, Deputy-Chairman.

"To the Board of Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, London."

Naval and Military.

NAVAL PEKING CLASPS.

Notice is given that the grant by Her Majesty of the "Peking Clasp," with the medal issued for the late China wars of 1856, 1860, has been extended to such of the officers and men of the Royal Navy and Royal Marine Battalion as served under fire in the battles of the 18th and 21st of September, 1860, prior to the fall of Peking, and that the clasps are now ready for issue.

The officers of the Chatham division of Royal Marine Light Infantry entertained Rear-Admiral Sir J. Hope, K.C.B., at a banquet, in the mess-room at the Royal Marine barracks, where covers were laid for ninety guests. Colonel T. Lemon, C.B., commandant of the Chatham division of Royal Marines, presided. There were also present Vice-Admiral Sir W. J. H. Johnstone, K.C.B., commander-in-chief at the Nore, Major-Gen. A. B. Eyre, commanding the Chatham district, Major-Gen. A. B. Stransham, inspector-general of the Royal Marines, Captain E. Fanshawe, superintendent of Chatham dockyard, Captain C. Wise, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Colonel J. Mitchell, commandant of the Woolwich division of Royal Marines, Colonel J. H. Gascoigne, C.B., Colonel J. O. Travers, C.B., Assist. Adjutant-Gen., and other distinguished officers.

The detachment of non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Engineers selected to proceed to the Australian colonies, on important service, has received notice to hold itself in readiness to leave head-quarters, Chatham, on the 27th inst. The detachment goes out under the command of Capt. E. T. Brooke, who has been ordered to join at Brompton barracks for that purpose.

The 2nd battalion 18th Regiment (Royal Irish), under the command of Lieut.-Col. Chapman, was officially inspected on Saturday, at Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, by Major-Gen. Lord W. Paulet, C.B., the general officer commanding the district, preparatory to the departure of the regiment from England on foreign service. The ships Elizabeth Ann Bright and Norwood will embark the regiment for New Zealand about the end of the present week.

A Royal warrant has been promulgated at Chatham garrison amending the previous warrant relative to the retirement of officers of the army, who will in future be allowed to retire upon temporary half-pay, although under twenty-five years' service, under certain conditions.

Notice is given in the *Gazette* that the payment of the proceeds of the Chinese junks, and their cargoes, detained for the breach of blockade of the Canton river, in the year 1857—which was suspended by notice in the *London Gazette* of the 27th ult.—is now resumed, and distribution of the same is being made in accordance with the advertisement which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 13th ult.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

CITY, 3 P.M.

The following is from the Silk Circular of Messrs. Waithman:—We have had no improvement in the demand for silk during the past fortnight; prices on the whole have been well maintained. Japans have shared in the general quiet, but one or two sales have been made at some decline. Accounts from the Continent are gloomy, still we look for a better demand shortly. Deliveries, 1st to 24th inclusive, China, 3,686 bales; Japan, 1,178 bales: Total—4,864 bales.

The dividend to be declared at the meeting of the Oriental Bank Corporation, on the 16th of April, is 8 per cent. for the half-year ending the 31st of December, which, in addition to 7 per cent. previously distributed, makes 15 per cent. for 1862.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN THE TABLE.—March 23, off Dungeness, from Batavia, Atlantic; 24, at Clyde, from Shanghai, Sappho; at Queenstown, from Manila, Mary and Catherine; 23, at Brouwershaven, from Banjoewangie, Jacoba Helena; 24, at Texel, from Tjilatjap, Alme'o; from Banjoewangie, Admiral Tromp; 23, at Marseilles, from Samarang, Nizam; 26, at Queenstown, from Manila, Martin Luther; at Falmouth, from Maulmain, Canora.

DEPARTURES.—March 22, from off Dungeness, for Singapore, Typhoon of Whitby; 21, from Newport, for Galle, Venus; 23, from Liverpool, for Shanghai, Loodianah; 24, from Cardiff for Singapore, Boreas; 26, from Liverpool for Singapore, Tigris.

SPOKEN.—Edinburgh, Shields to Shanghai, Feb. 7, 1 N., 24 W.; Matthew, Bell, Liverpool to Manila, Feb. 13, 4 S., 25 W.

LAID ON.—At Liverpool for Hong, Kong, Falcon.

The Weymouth, Norris, which sailed from London 24th inst. for Shanghai, had to put back to Gravesend the same day with loss of fore and main yards, having been in collision, but proceeded next day.

Monetary and Commercial.

CITY, THURSDAY, MARCH 26.

The annual meeting of proprietors of the Oriental Bank is convened for the 16th of April, and a general meeting of proprietors of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, is called for the 8th of April.

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A proposal has been announced for establishing the English and Belgian Bank, with a capital of £1,000,000, in 20,000 shares of £50 each, with power to increase. In addition to the conclusion of the recent treaty of commerce and navigation with King Leopold, which will develop the trade of the country, large public works exist in the shape of railway and other undertakings, the requirements of which demand increased facilities.

According to a circular, dated Glasgow, 19th inst., the business of Lorrain, Sandilands, and Co., Penang, will in future be conducted under the title of Lorrain, Gillespie, and Co.

The P. and O. steamer *Pera*, with the last homeward mails from India, China, and Australia, put into Lisbon short of coal, and did not arrive until the 22nd March at Southampton.

The American ship *Jacob Bell*, of about 1,600 tons, which left Foo-chow on the 5th Nov., for New York, with a cargo of tea estimated at 789,700 lbs., was captured and burnt by the Confederate cruiser *Florida*, in 28 W. and 65 W. on the 12th Feb. The passengers and crew were landed at St. Thomas's, West Indies.

A general meeting of the shareholders of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company was held, *pro forma*, for the purpose of adjournment only, as the details of the contract between the company and Her Majesty's Government for the renewal of the postal service are not yet completed. The meeting was postponed till the 1st of June next.

The letters of allotment of the Bank of Gibraltar and Malta have been issued. For the present Messrs. Masterman, Peters, Mildred, and Co. will transact the London business of the bank. The prospects, both at Gibraltar and Malta, are asserted by the directors to be encouraging, and business will commence at both places at an early date.

The biddings for 40,00,000 rupees, in bills on India, took place at the Bank of England. The proportions allotted were —To Calcutta, 26,94,000 rupees; to Bombay, 12,63,000 rupees; and to Madras, 42,000 rupees. The declared minimum price was as before, viz., 1s. 11¾d. per rupee on Calcutta, and 2s. on Bombay and Madras. The applications within the limits were for about 110 lacs. Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 11¾d. will receive about 70 per cent.; on Bombay, at 2s. ⅛d. will receive in full, nothing being allotted below that price; and on Madras, at 2s., in full.

The subjoined circular has been issued by the Empire Marine Insurance Company of Liverpool:—

"I am directed to inform you that arrangements have been completed whereby the underwriting business of Messrs. W. Rotheram and Co. has been transferred to this company, and that two of their constituents, Mr. G. H. Wakefield (Wakefield, Nash, and Co.) and Mr. B. C. Nicholson (Nicholson and M'Gill), have joined the board of directors. The directors, in soliciting your support, request me to inform you that the company is now established in the offices of Messrs. W. Rotherham and Co., in the Liverpool and London-chambers, where the underwriter, Mr. J. D. Tyson, will be glad to receive proposals for marine risks of every description."

At the last monthly biddings at Madrid, on the 28th ult., the prices fixed by the Government as the maximum at which they would receive tenders were, for the Interior Passive, 19, and for the foreign, 27.65. The amount to be laid out was, for the Interior, 731,000 reales, and for the foreign, 8,200,000 reales. Offers of the Interior were accepted at 18 to 19, while of the foreign there were no offers. For the month of March the amount to be laid out by the Government is, for the Interior, 375,000 reales, and for the foreign, 9,200,000 reales.

The steamer *Edward Hawkins* has arrived at Liverpool from Matamoras (Mexico), with about £100,000 in Mexican dollars. Remittances of this coin have also come to hand from New York.

At the meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, the directors' report was agreed to. The chairman, the Right Hon. J. S. Wortley, mentioned that the board are only waiting till the subscription reached £300,000, when they will commence operations. Three-fourths of this amount had already been subscribed, and even if they fail to obtain £80,000 more, he said he cannot believe the British Government would leave them in the lurch.

A general meeting of shareholders in the Suez Canal is convened for the 15th of May, at Paris.

A circular announces the failure of Messrs. Pilkington Bros., American merchants, of London and Liverpool. The liabilities are estimated at about £60,000, while the assets, which are dependent upon remittances from abroad, are expected to prove small.

Bank of Hindustan shares have improved, owing to its being stated that a proposal for an amalgamation with the Central Bank of Western India is on foot.

The first series of public sales of colonial wool for the present year, which commenced on the 26th February, were brought to a close on the 23rd. The quantity offered amounted to 52,686 bales, including 6,309 bales from Sydney and Queensland, 23,263 from Port Phillip, 1,179 from Van Diemen's Land, 1,508 from Adelaide, 595 from New Zealand, 2 from Swan River, 16,240 from the Cape of Good Hope, and 3,590 bales of sundries. There was a large attendance of home buyers from the commencement, but foreign purchasers were few, and the quantity bought for export was not very extensive until near the close, when a fair proportion was taken. Prices at the commencement exhibited a downward tendency, which was more fully developed at the termination, when the prices offered exhibited a decline of 1d. to 1½d. per lb. on Sydney, 2½d. to 3d. per lb. on the better qualities of Port Phillip, and 1d. to 1½d. per lb. on Cape qualities, compared with those current at the close of the present auctions.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

Subjoined is a statement showing the proportion in which the various countries of the world ranked as our customers during the past year. The total value of our exportations was almost the same as in 1861, but there were some important changes in their relative distribution. Our own colonies continue to take about one-third of our entire annual shipments. India shows a falling off, which has been made up by the West Indies, Australia, and Canada. In 1861 the United States, which for several years had occupied the next place in the list to our own colonies, declined to a point that brought them below Germany; but there has now been a partial recovery, which has brought them back to their old position, although the total trade thither was only about 60 per cent. of that which had previously been considered its normal amount. France continues to make progress, and figures, notwithstanding the cotton crisis, for a further increase of about 3¼ per cent., although in the preceding year there was an increase of 65 per cent. The shipments to the foreign West Indies, like those to our own possessions in that region, show a considerable augmentation—to be attributed, probably, to the activity of transactions with the Confederate ports. With all the countries of South America a falling off has occurred; but Mexico exhibits a not unimportant increase, owing, perhaps, partly to the requirements of the army of occupation, and partly to the diminished facilities for smuggling across the Texan frontier. Paraguay makes its appearance in the list for the first time for a long period, that Republic having at length come under the rule of a President who is believed to be animated by a desire to promote commerce. To Hayti and St. Domingo the shipments have been comparatively large, and the improvement is probably to be attributed to the Spanish annexation of the latter State. With Japan the promise of a development of trade has fallen to nothing, the exports thither, which amounted to £43,100 in 1861, being now reduced to £21. The several foreign countries which show an increase are the United States, France, Turkey, the foreign West Indies, Sweden, Western Africa, Denmark, Mexico, Hayti, Morocco, Paraguay, Eastern Africa, and Algeria. All the others show a decrease.

	1861. £	1862. £	1861. £	1862. £
1. British Possessions:				
India	16,411,750	14,626,940	..	..
Australia	10,692,771	11,930,062	..	..
British N. America	3,689,953	3,992,672	.	..
West Indies	1,816,050	2,377,648	..	..
Cape of Good Hope	1,728,921	1,652,034	...	..
Hong Kong	1,733,963	1,115,154	..	..
Singapore	1,027,384	1,065,283	..	..
Gibraltar	1,015,606	997,852	..	..
Ceylon	486,665	574,635	..	..
Channel Islands ..	666,087	854,324	..	..
British Guiana ..	613,930	482,324	..	..
Mauritius	551,727	520,614	..	..
Malta	564,110	432,899	..	..
Western Africa ..	381,131	349,566	..	..
Ionian Islands ..	296,570	282,525	..	..
Natal	237,764	240,704	..	..
Bermuda	34,674	218,981	..	..
British Honduras ..	201,328	108,263	..	..
St. Helena	45,587	49,561	..	..
Caffraria	18,020	29,517	..	..
Aden	12,173	47,201	..	..
Ascension	7,646	11,415	..	..
Falkland Islands ..	9,960	9,685	..	..
Labuan	1,217	4,694	..	..
Heligoland	394	115	..	..
			42,245,377	41,984,67

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	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.
1. British Possessions :—Total			42,215,377	41,984,672
2. United States			9,064,504	14,398,301
3. Prussia	2,493,976	2,045,860	..	..
Mecklenburg Schwerin	85,353	81,980	..	..
Hanover	1,029,293	758,614	..	..
Oldenburg	77,148	49,065	..	..
Hanse Towns	9 298,463	9,717,178	..	..
			12,984,203	12,652,697
4. France			8,895,588	9,210,532
5. Turkey			6,305.289	6,661,412
6. Holland			6,434,919	6,055.067
7. Italy			5,781,069	5,127.906
8. Brazil			4.552,165	3,735,878
9. Spain			3,042,192	3,010,404
10. Foreign West Indies			2,167,177	2,675,004
11. Russia			3,041,448	2,082,587
12. China (exclusive of Hong Kong)			3,114,694	2 030,343
13. Belgium			1,925,852	1,828,696
14. Portugal			2,135 316	1,674,700
15. Sweden and Norway			1,087,403	1,107,492
16. Western Africa			874.097	939.147
17. Denmark			912,807	933,753
18. Chili			1,362,451	884,140
19. Argentine Republic			1,383.529	855.999
20. Peru			1,194,873	822,511
21. Austrian territories			967,901	787.561
22. New Granada			826,186	782,806
23. Java, &c.			1,091,511	777.400
24. Mexico			583,657	758.319
25. Hayti and St. Domingo			304,982	473.402
26. Uruguay			581,638	453,784
27. Philippine Islands			784.564	448,574
28. Venezuela			426,858	224,825
29. Greece			286.393	248.314
30. Central America			172,431	166.604
31. Morocco			148,306	156.235
32. Paraguay			—	26,914
33. Islanda in the Pacific			114,524	24,402
34. Eastern Africa			—	24,225
35. Persia			26,266	22,517
36. Siam			35,079	21.907
37. Algeria			20,955	46,278
38. Cape Verd Islands			18,424	18,487
39. Tunis			1,782	1,358
40. Equador			154.173	1,076
41. Bolivia			922	664
42. Cochin China			—	247
43. Northern Whale Fishery			—	160
44. Japan			43.100	21
45. Portuguese possessions in India			6,647	—
46. Bourbon			353	—
47. Madagascar			216	—
			£125,102,814	124.137,812

The amount of bullion by the P. and O. Company's steamer *Ellora*, from Southampton on the 20th inst., was—In gold: To Alexandria, £7,500; to Ceylon, £4,000; to Madras, £3,984. In silver: To Madras, £103; to Singapore, £41,400; to Hong Kong, £31,751; to Foo-chow-Foo, £3,200; to Shanghai, £191,026, of which £105,833 is for Government account. Total in gold, £15.484; in silver, £267,480.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service, Limited	50	92 to 94	...
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	23 to 23½	..
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	16 to 18	..
50	London Joint Stock	10	55½ to 56½	...
100	London and Westminster	20	76 to 78	...
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	57 to 59	...
50	Union of London	12	33½ to 34½	...
100	Hindustan, China, and Japan	10	1⅝ to 1¾ dis	...
25	Bank of Egypt	All	26 to 27	...
100	Bank of London	50	114 to 117	...
	MISCELLANEOUS			
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	⅜ to ½	...
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	75 to 77	
50	Do. New	30	15 to 17 pm.	
10	Labuan Coal Company	¼	...	...
10	China and Japan Steam Company	5	...	...
2	Telegraph to India Company	2	⅜ to ½ dis.	...
5	Bombay Gas	1	¼ d. to par.	...
10	E. I. Cotton Agency	3½	¼d. to par.	...
10	E. I. and London Shipping B.	All	3 to 6	...
20	E. I. Irrigation and Canal	2	¼d. to ½ dis.	...
2	Indian Carrying Company	1	...	...
20	Madras Irrigation and Canal	1	1⅛ to 2⅜ pm.	...
1	Oriental Gas	All	1⅝ to 1¾	...
10	O. Inland Steam	All	7 to 7½	...
100	West India Steam Company	60	60 to 62	...

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—During the past fortnight our market has been very dull, the demand both from the trade and exporters having been very limited. The arrivals continue large, and, with the desire on the part of some importers to realise, the few sales made have been in most cases in favour of buyers. Dusty and broken-leaf kinds of Congou have met with a fair demand at about former prices, as also the kinds with leaf. Good common is scarce, and with only a moderate demand has advanced to 1s. 1½d. per lb. Flavoury kinds of old import show no material change. Common to fair Ho-Hows show a decline of fully 1d. per lb. Good Ho-Hows and Ning Chows have been difficult of sale at a reduction of 1d. per lb. Medium Kaisow kinds have been but little inquired for, and prices are rather lower. Good to fine Monings and Wopaks have sold to some extent, but at a further decline of 1d. to 1½d. per lb. Finest are heavy of sale at a similar reduction. Good to fine Kaisows continue fairly supported, being in limited supply. Tayshans show no marked alteration. Some considerable sales of Oolong have been made, but prices have again ruled about 1d. per lb. lower. Fair to good Souchongs have been less saleable and prices show a decline of 1d. to 2d. per lb. Fine to finest have been better maintained. Flowery Pekoes remain much as before. Scented Capers have been difficult to move, and for fair qualities show a decline of ½d. to 1d. per lb. Fair to good Canton made Orange Pekoes have sold to a fair extent, but at rather easier rates. Medium Foo-Chow kinds are in over supply and not readily saleable at the decline last quoted Uncoloured Japans have been in request under 1s. 6d. per lb. for fair to good qualities. At the public sales Assam and Cachar kinds of private growth sold irregularly at lower prices. Business in Green Teas has been to a fair extent; all the better kinds find a ready sale at about previous prices, but Common Hysons and Young Hysons still sell with difficulty at rather lower prices, the former not being good enough for export purposes, and the latter in over supply. Japan kinds show no change. Canton Young Hysons have been dull of sale, but Gunpowders have been taken to a fair extent at from 11d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. for common to fair quality. The public sales comprised 15,007 packages, of which 4,686 packages were sold, including 2,907 packages offered without reserve, and 1,500 Assam and Cachar.

SILK.—The following are the current quotations for the fortnight. A later notice will be found in our Postscript:—

	Ordinary.		Superior.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Tsatlee, No. 1 and 2	24 0 to	25 6		
„ No. 3 and 4	21 0	23 6		
„ No. 5	19 0	20 6		
Ditto, Hang-Chow	19 6	20 6	21 0	
Yuenfa	10 0	21 6	22 6	23 6
Taysaam	16 0	19 6	20 0	21 0
Ditto, skeins	14 6	15 0		
Ditto, long reel	15 0	17 6	18 0	18 6
Canton	11 0	16 6	17 6	
Chinese Thrown	15 0	19 6	22 0	23 6
Maibash, dy-pot Japan	21 0	24 6	25 6	26 6
Ida, bricks	19 0	24 0	25 0	27 6
Sodai „	18 0	21 6	22 0	23 6
Oshu, re-reeled	17 0	22 0	23 0	
Koshu, Solé	19 6	21 6	22 0	22 6
Accheran, ships	15 0	20 0	20 6	21 0
Mashtah „	17 0	20 0		
Hatchojee, Tussah	17 6	18 0	18 6	

SUGAR.—The market continues dull; foreign descriptions have sold heavily, and the business done in some of these shows a rather material decline. Of Bengal no public sale has taken place, and the only business to report in Madras is 1,000 bags Jaggery, by private treaty at 27s. 6d. The public sales have included as brought forward:—15,453 bags Clayed Manilla, which met few offers, and being held firmly were bought in at 32s. 6d. to 33s., and only about 450 bags washed afterwards placed at 31s. 3d. By private contract 1,200 bags brown Bahai have been sold at 30s. 3d. to 31s., 50 chests low soft white at 34s. 9d., 150 tons brown Siam at 28s. 6d. Our quotations are:—Bengal, crystalised, 24s. to 27s. 6d.; Benares, 22s. 6d. to 28s.; date, 20s. to 26s.; ordinary to fine brown, 14s. to 19s. 6d.; Penang, grey and white, 25s. to 26s.; brown and yellow, 16s. to 24s. 6d.; Madras, grocery, 21s. 6d. to 27s.; native, 15s. to 19s. 6d.; Jaggery, 14s 6d. to 15s. 6d.; Siam and China, white, 23s. to 28s.; brown and yellow, 15s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; Manilla, clayed, brown, and yellow, 18s. 6d. to 20s. 6d.; Muscovade, 15s. to 16s. 6d.; Java, grey and white, 24s. to 28s.; brown and yellow, 16s. to 24s.

COFFEE.—Prices exhibit an advance; greater firmness has prevailed in the market during the week, partly produced by the favourable report of the Dutch company's sale. Ceylon: Public sales of Plantation, amounting to 602 casks, 381 barrels and bags, have gone off with spirit at prices about 6d. per cwt. higher; low middling to middling, 87s. to 89s. 6d.; good middling, 90s. to 93s. 6d. Native has also fetched a similar improvement; 30 casks, 784 bags selling as follows:—Good ordinary, 73s. 6d. to 74s.; superior, 74s. 6d. to 75s. Mocha: Of 358 packages, at auction, about half was sold at firm rates, good clean garbled yellow, 94s. 6d. to 96s.; the remainder, long berry, was withdrawn. East India: 279 bags fine ordinary pale Java realised 78s. to 79s. 6d. Bahia sold at full rates, good to fine ordinary, 67s. to 68s. 6d. Our quotations are:—Mocha, ungarbled, 60s. to 78s.; garbled, common to good, 80s. to 94s.; do., fine, 96s. to 103s.; Ceylon, Native, good ordinary to fine, 72s. 6d. to 76s.; ordinary, 68s. to 71s. 6d.; Plantation, ordinary to fine ordinary, 73s. to 85s.; fine fine ordinary to middling, 85s. 6d. to 89s.; good middling to fine, 90s. to 98s.; Java, 68s. to 90s.; Singapore, ordinary and good ordinary, 58s. to 74s.; Sumatra and Penang, 57s. to 73s.; Madras and Tellicherry, 72s. to 100s.; Malabar and Mysore, good ordinary, 74s. to 76s.; fine ordinary to fine, 101s.

RICE.—The market is somewhat heavy, but there is no material alteration of former quotations. The sales on the spot privately are about 15,000 bags, principally Bengal, common cargo to fine Ballam, 8s. to 9s.; for arrival, 150 tons new white at 13s. 6d., without guarantee, ex ship, and two cargoes of new Nakrenzie, one, 1,500 tons, at 10s. for the continent, or 10s. 3d. for the United Kingdom, and one of 900 tons, at 10s. 1½d. for the continent, both guaranteed. 5,053 bags Bengal, at public sale, were only partly sold, chiefly low middling old broken white at 10s., a few low heated, 9s to 9s. 6d., and ordinary cargo sort, 7s. 9d. to 8s. 863 bags low weevily Bassein were bought in. Our quotations are:—Bengal, white, 9s. to 15s. 6d.; cargo, 8s. to 9s.; Madras, 10s. to 12s.; Arracan, Rangoon, &c., 7s. 6d. to 11s.; Java, 10s. to 21s.

SAGO.—Cheaper; 1,784 boxes at auction, half sold at 13s. to 19s. 6d. per cwt. for fair to good large, and 18s. to 18s. 6d. fair small. Our quotations are—Pearl, large 17s. to 20s.; small 17s. to 19s. 6d.; Flour 13s. to 14s. per cwt.

SPICES.—Pepper: Black, steady. Auctions have embraced 2,516 bags Singapore, half sold at 3¼d. to 3⅞d. per lb., and 2,467 bags Penang three-fourths sold, at 3¼d. to 3⅜d. Arrivals, quotations 3¼d. to 4d. per lb.

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White: This has sold irregularly, but without establishing any further reduction; and 665 bags Penang at auction were all quitted at 5d. to 5¾d. per lb. for middling. Arrivals: Quotations are 5d. to 6¼d. per lb. Pimento: The more moderate supply at public sale, has gone off steadily, viz., 419 bags middling to good at 2¾ to 3d. Oil of Aniseed: 5s. 7d. to 5s. 8d. per lb. Myrrh: First quality, £9 to £11. 10s.; second, £4 to £8. Fifteen cases Myrrh, one-fourth sold at 85s. to 87s. 6d. for low to ordinary. Aloes: £3. 10s. to £24 per cwt. Cardamons: Malabar, 5s. to 7s. 3d. per lb. Mace: We quote first quality at 1s. 8d. to 2s. 9d.; second quality at 9d. to 1s. 2d. The market is steady. Musk: First quality, 23s. to 28s. per oz.; lower qualities, 12s. to 21s. per oz. Nutmegs: First quality, garbled, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 9d per lb.; second and third ditto, 11d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. Camphor: China and Japan, £7. 5s. to £7. 12s. 6d. Cassia Lignea: First, second, and third quality, 87s. to 95s.; Buds, 260s. to 280s. Cinnamon: Ceylon, 7d. to 2s. 5d. per lb. Cloves: Amboyna and Penang, 4½d. to 1s. 4d. per lb.; Zanzibar and Bourbon, 3⅜d. to 4d. per lb. Soy: 2s. 5d. to 2s. 7d. per gal.; quiet. Star Aniseeds: 100s. to 105s. per cwt. 200 cases, sold at auction at 100s. to 105s. per cwt. for fair to good. Cubebs: Dull; we quote them at £5. 5s. to £5. 15s. per cwt. Galangal Root: Steady; 50 bags at auction, sold at 25s. to 25s. 6d. per cwt.; quotations are 25s. to 30s. per cwt. Ginger: Calicut and Cochin, £3. 5s. to £6. 10s. Firm, but transactions limited. No auctions.

HEMP.—New has maintained its value, and recent transactions show an improvement. The market is quiet, with limited demand. 7,452 bales brought to auction, and three-fourths quitted at and after the auctions at £20. 7s. 6d. to £28 per ton for common to fine new. Arrivals: At the sales on the 25th there was no material alteration. The following are our quotations:—Jute £19 to £28 per ton; Manila, current quality £23 to £27 per ton; this has been neglected; auctions confined to 293 bales; a few sold at £25 to £25. 2s. 6d. per ton for middling roping; private transactions equally unimportant. Arrival and sales advertised. Of the above to 76 bales Bombay, sold at £23 to £23. 15s. per ton, and 58 bales Kurrachee retired. The stock on hand exceeds 5,000.

SALTPETRE.—A steady though not active demand has continued to exist for this article, and fully previous rates have been obtained; the total transactions on the spot comprising 3,200 bags Bengal, 10½ per cent. refraction 37s. 7½d. to 6¼ per cent. 37s. 3d. to 37s. 6d., 5¾ to 2¼ per cent. 37s. 9d. to 38s. 6d., and about 1,500 bags landing, part at 37s. for 11 to 12 per cent. refraction. Nitrate of Soda has been in moderate request at 13s. 9d. to 14s. 3d.

COTTON.—Considerable buoyancy has been observable in the market since our last advice, and although a subdued tone has recently ensued, prices in general exhibit a material advance at the close, those of Madras and Surat ruling ¾d. to 1d. per lb. above those of Friday last. The sales effected are as follow:—3,400 bales, low seedy Surats to good fair Kurrachee 11d. to 12d., very middling Compta to middling fair Broach 14¼d. to 16½d.; 3,000 bales middling fair to good fair Tinnivelli 14½d. to 16¼d.; 1,400 bales Western, fair 15¼d. to 16½d., Coconada 13¾d. to 14¾d.; 2,100 bales Bengal, middling to fully fair 10½d. to 12d., and 900 bales China at 14d. to 14¾d.: for arrival, 4,000 bales have been sold at from 11d. to 16½d.

TIN.—The market has further and materially improved in value, with most extensive transactions both in Banca and Straits; contracts of importance also made for arrival; and the market remains extremely firm. Banca: This may be quoted at £127 to £128. 10s.; the stock on hand is £2,422. Straits, £122 to £125 per ton.

JAPAN WAX.—We quote this at 62s. to 80s. per cwt. A recent arrival, 195 cases fine saucer, sold at auction, at 80s. per ton, being 5s. cheaper; moderate business in block privately at 72s. Arrivals and sales advertised.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Gutta-percha, 1s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. India-rubber, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. per lb.; Singapore and Batavia, at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 5d. for ordinary to good. Ebonywood, £6 to £13 per ton; of 17 tons Ceylon at auction, one third sold at £9 to £10. 5s. per ton. Myrabolanes, 11s. to 13s. 6d. per cwt.; scarce. Red Saunderswood, £7. 5s. to £7. 10s. per ton; firm. Senna, Tinnevelli, 4d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.; steady. Dragon's blood rather cheaper; 39 cases at auction sold at £5. 5s. to £6 per cwt. for ordinary to middling lump; arrivals and sales advertised; we quote, in reed, £11 to £15; in lumps, £4 to £11. Bees' wax, bleached, £9 to £9. 10s.; unbleached, £7 to £8 per cwt.; quiet. Castor oil, 5d. to 6½d. per lb. Cowries, fresh (with enamel), 30s. to 40s. per cwt.; steady. Madder roots, 24s. to 27s. 6d. per cwt.; quiet, little business doing. Seed: Linseed, 63s. to 67s. per qr.; quiet. Rapeseed, 65s. to 70s. per qr.; flat, with limited trade. Shellac: Orange, 170s. to 195s.; Garnet, 160s. to 170s.; Liver, 150s. to 170s.; Block, 100s. to 170s. per cwt.; quiet. Gum Benjamin, Sumatra, 1st quality, £15 to £16; 2nd, £12 to £14; 3rd, £6 to £10; 4th, £1 to £5 per cwt. Damer, 35s. to 52s. per cwt. Gamboge, picked, £9 to £11; in sorts, £5 to £8 per cwt. Cocoanut oil: Cochin, £51 to £54; Ceylon, £48 to £51; Sydney, £45 to £51. Sticklac, Siam, 60s. to 85s.; firm. Teeth, elephants, 70 lbs. and upwards, £38 to £40; 40 and 60 lbs., £35 to £37; 20 to 40 lbs., £28 to £32; scrivelloes, £15 to £32; ball, £30 to £43. Terra Japonica, Cutch, Pegue, 24s. to 26s. 6d.; steady. Gambier, 20s. 6d. to 22s.; Sapanwood, Bemah, £5 to £8; Siam £8 to £11 per ton; flat. Shells, Mother-o'-Pearl, Singapore, 125s. to 150s.; Manila, 80s. to 100s. per cwt. Rattans, 3s. to 10s. per 100; scarce. Rhubarb, Dutch, trimmed 4s. to 6s.; common, flat, 2s. to 4s. 9d.; ditto, round, 1s. 9d. to 4s. 6d. per lb. Tortoiseshell, fine quality, 22s. to 26s.; sorts, 14s. to 21s.; inferior, 10s. to 13s. per lb. Turmeric, 16s. to 30s. per cwt.; China continues scarce; Java rather cheaper; and of 200 bags at auction, half sold at 11s. to 17s. 6d. per cwt. Vermilion, 2s. to 2s. 2d. per lb.; very dull. Horns, buffalo, 23s. to 45s.; ditto, tips, 23s. to 28s.; deer, 27s. to 55s. per cwt. Nux Vomica, 9s. to 11s. per cwt.; firm. Safflower, good to fine, £6. 10s. to £8. Galls, blue, 100s. to 110s.; sorts, 70s. to 85s. per cwt.; Gum Ammoniacum, drop, 80s. to 122s.; block, 20s. to 60s. per cwt. Animi, first size, £8. 10s. to £11; second and third size, £6 to £8; partially scraped, £2 to £6 per cwt. Arabic, picked, 32s. to 57s.; sorts, 25s. to 35s. per cwt. Assafœtida, drop, 100s. to 120s.; block, 25s. to 90s. per cwt. Kino, £8 to £13 per cwt.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £6. 10s. to £6. 15s.; nail rods, £7. 5s.; hoops, £8. 10s. to £8 15s.; sheets, single, £9. 10s. to £9. 15s.; Staffordshire bars, £7. 10s. to £8; rails, £5. 15s. to £6.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £16.

COPPER.—Sheet and sheathing, £96 per ton; yellow metal, 8½d. per lb.

TIN.—119s. for block; 120s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, I. C. 28s. 6d. to 29s. per box.

LEAD, &c.—English pig, £20. 15s. to £21. 10s.: shot, patent, £23. 15s.; sheet, £21. 10s.; spelter, £18. 2s. 6d.; zinc, English sheet, £23. 10s.; quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

Since our last Price List of the 10th, business in all metals has been quiet, tin only excepted, in which considerable transactions have taken place.—Straits is now firm at our quotations, and with a prospect o further improvement.—Banca is also in great demand in Holland, 73. florins has been paid, and 74 florins is now asked. Tin plates firm Copper, lead, and spelter without animation.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from Southampton during the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers.

	Gold.	Silver
Shanghai	—	£264,505
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	3,590
Hong Kong	—	100,614
Amoy	—	—
Singapore	£650	754,445
Penang	—	750
Ceylon	£32,101	—

FROM MARSEILLES.

(BY THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.)

	Gold.	Silver
Shanghai	—	£10,514
Hong Kong	—	—
Singapore	£1240	15,314
Penang	—	640
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	—

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold (per ounce)	£3 17 9
Spanish Doubloons	3 16 0 to 3 17 0
United States Gold Coin	3 16 3½
Silver in Bars	0 5 1 to 1¾
Mexican Dollars	0 3 2 to 3½
Carolus Dollars	0 5 6

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

The yarn market has been better, and there has been a more general business throughout the market, especially for India, the home trade, and for the Mediterranean. Buyers for these markets have all been operating pretty freely, and in some cases at a slight advance on the prices of Friday last. The cloth market is also rather more active. The letters from India, which came to hand on the 23rd inst., seem to have borne out pretty accurately the anticipatory accounts previously to hand by telegram, and have created a very good feeling in the market. We have had less excitement than on last Tuesday, but prices are the same, and a considerable business has been done in fabrics suitable to the markets of Calcutta and Bombay. Printing cloths are not in much request, and there is but little demand from the home trade. Further telegrams from India are expected to-day. Messrs. John Slagg and Co. report of the cloth market —"There is no new feature in the market since Tuesday last. Business is still checked by the advanced prices then asked; but as the accounts from the chief Indian markets continue good, holders are in many instances less inclined to sell, and all adhere firmly to the advance. The business of the day is, consequently, on the most limited scale."

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Mar. 7	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Banda	Glass.
— 8	Marseilles	Alexandria	Hadjourdonnais (s.r.)	
— 2	Gibraltar	Sumat. & Pemabuco	Toquin	Hoyt.
— 12	Deal	Foo-chow-Foo	Britomia	Peart.
— 12	Do.	Singapore	Forerunner	Warden.
— 10	Liverpool	Shanghai	Jessie Beazley	Fothergill.
— 8	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Huydekoper	Blok.
— 9	Do.	Do.	Jacobus Martinus	Meppelder.
— 12	Deal	Foo-chow-Foo	Hawthorn	Boulton.
— 11	Falmouth	Rangoon	Speedwell	Wiley.
— 9	Bordeaux	Padang	Independant	Labroy.
— 13	London	Adelde. Coch., & Cal.	Adelaide	Jardine.
— 12	Falmouth	Sourabaya	Crystal Palace	Johnson.
— 12	Margate Roads	Manilla & Lwansea	Liza	Walker.
— 11	Havre	Hong Kong	Marie	Thin.
— 12	Brouwershaven	Padjitan	Staatsraad v.d. Crotwen	Heymericks.
— 2	Cadiz	Manila	Conecpcion	Tuton.
— 15	Falmouth	Do.	J. W. A. Lorenzen	Jessen.
— 16	Deal	Shanghai	Ary Union	Morrison.
— 16	Do.	Galle & Colombo	Cowslip	Stephens.
— 16	Do.	Colombo	Oliver Cromwell	Clarke.
— 16	Do.	Shanghai	Caryocis	Hadley.
— 16	Dartmouth	Foo-chow-Foo	Glendoveer	Knowles.
— 16	London	Colomb & Tuticorin	Franz de P. Amersin	Ivens.
— 16	Do.	Galle & Cochin	Mary Heuzell	Richardson.
— 15	Falmouth	Akyab	Nile	Cook.
— 12	Cromarty	Maulmain	Victoria	Booth.
— 15	Hamburg	Macao	Clipper	Marven.
— 13	Texel	Banjoewangie	Regina Maris	Ouweland.
— 13	Brouwershaven	Do.	Victor Wall v. Putterk	Lammerts.
— 2	New York	Macao	Alhambra	Dunbar.
— 2	Do.	Padang	Reinet	Freeman.
— 16	Off Dover	Shanghai	Maggie Atkinson	Watson.
— 6	Alicante	Manila	Labo de	
Feb. 3	Callao	Macao	Claire	Morin.

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ARRIVALS—*continued.*

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Mar. 19	London	Shanghai	Zodiac	Hopkins.
— 15	Texel	Banjoewangie	Gebroders	Groot.
— 15	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Jan Daniel	Zwede.
— 16	Do.	Banjoewangie	Pres. v. Ryckevorsel	Vermey.
— 13	St. Nazaire	Singapore	Indus	Toulard.
— 15	Do.	Samarang	Alph. N. Cezard	Lebozer.
— 16	Off the Start	Batavia	India	Vonck.
— 19	Deal	Manila	Alarm	Gibson.
— 19	London	Singapore	Walvisch	Relf.
— 19	Deal	Batavia	Mary Ann (?)	Darke.
— 20	Do.	Sourabaya	Robert Small	Darke.
— 18	Off Folkestone	Batavia	Susanne & Elizabeth	Onweland.
— 19	Falmouth	Akyab	Allpore	Welch.
— 20	Do.	Maulmain	Avis	Rogstadius.
— 18	Brouwershaven	Banjoewangie	Zeemanshoop	Pfaff.
—	Off Queenstown	Maulmain	Steadfast	Chisholm.
— 21	Deal	Foo-chow-Foo	Chapman	Harland.
— 19	Queenstown	Maulmain	John McVicar	Flannery.
— 19	Texel	Banjoewangie	Fagel	Knap.
— 19	Brouwershaven	Do.	Jeanette & Cornelia	Vethoven.
— 19	Do.	Sourabaya	Edouard and Marie	Kolff.
— 22	Deal	Shanghai	Mallard	Barr.
— 22	Do.	Galle & Colombo	Miss Nightingale	Cochrane.
— 21	Falmouth	Samarang	Jacob	Flicke.
— 3	Havana	Macao	Leopold Cateaux	Nicaise.
—	Off Dover	Padang	Constance	Sipkes.
— 22	Liverpool	Singapore	Lincluden	Miller.
— 20	Texel	Batavia	Peking	Crolse.
— 20	Do.	Banjoewangie	Three Bells	Simpson.
— 20	Do.	Do.	Baltimore	Brakke.
— 21	Do.	Samarang	Samuel	Wigzell.
— 21	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Maria Diederika	Marien.
— 25	Deal	Manila	Affiance	Simson.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Mar. 8	Deal	Batavia	Gondola	Bone.
— 7	Do.	Samarang	Sheelecht	
— 6	Cardiff	Galle	Jauna Coeli	Jeanne.
— 9	Deal	Japan	Peep o'-Day	
Feb. 13	New York	Shanghai	Kate Holmes	
Mar. 11	London	Do.	Robin	Gammon.
— 11	Do.	Cardiff and Singapore	Edward Stanley	John.
— 14	Do.	Shanghai	Garrawalt	Shepherd.
— 6	Londonderry	Singapore	Benares	Hinckley.
— 8	Shields	Hong Kong	Fair-Wind	
— 7	Sunderland	Shanghai	Sarah Scott	Waters.
— 7	Do.	Do.	Sir H. Parkes (str.)	Collier.
— 7	Do.	Hong Kong	Queen of the Ocean	Mease.
— 9	Deal	Batavia	India Packet	Diepering.
— 10	Off Dungeness	Do.	Vonder Heydt	
— 9	Newport	Shanghai	General Putnam	Babson.
— 9	Cardiff	Do.	Jane Leach	Bingham.
— 9	Do.	Galle	Jane Anna	Young.
— 9	Do.	Do.	Susan Howland	Gillot.
— 10	Do.	Zebu	Arthur	Wiren.
— 11	Liverpool	Galle	Astrea	Ross.
— 13	London	Singapore	Dewa Gungadhur	Mackenzie.
— 13	Do.	Singapore & Penang	Daylight	Ritchie.
— 12	Deal	China	Reindeer	M'Clellan.
— 13	Newport	Singapore	Sun Lee	Dahl.
— 14	London	Kanagawa	Esperanza	Murrell.
— 14	Do.	Colombo	Thames	Fraser.
— 13	Belfast	Cardiff and Shanghai	Spirit of the Seas	Maguire.
— 17	London	Hong Kong & Canton	Canadian	Guthrie.
— 17	Do.	Shanghai	Gauntlet	Welch.
— 17	Do.	Do.	Raven	Bush.
— 16	Dundee	Do.	Cleopatra	Young.
— 15	London	Do.	Ballarat	Cow.
— 18	Do.	Do.	Clarendon	King.
— 14	Do.	Cardiff and Shanghai	Freya	Major.
— 19	Do.	Shanghai	J. H. Ransom	Chapman.
— 16	Cardiff	Singapore	Batavia	Grell.
— 17	Do.	Galle	Wm. Mitchell	Morris.
— 18	Sunderland	Shanghai	Belle	Wayman.
— 18	Do.	Foo	James Vinnicombe	Bowell.
— 20	London	Do.	Woodville	Lawrence.
— 19	Newport	Galle	Venice	Leaman.
— 19	Liverpool	Shanghai	Spes	Howison.
— 19	Sunderland	Singapore	Tycoon	Mutter.
— 21	London	Shanghai	Weymouth	Norris.
— 23	Do.	Do.	Sparrow	Gaze.
— 21	Deal	Do.	Belle	Wayman.
— 23	Southampton	China	Thule (str.)	Foster.
— 21	Off Portland	Batavia	Telanak	Popken.
— 22	Cardiff	Shanghai	Canton	Leighton.
— 22	Liverpool	Singapore	Chili	Rutherford.
— 21	Shields	Hong Kong	Hollinside	
— 21	Do.	Batavia	L. A. Bang	
— 24	London	Cardiff & Hong Kong	Poul	Jensen.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Kanagawa: Sea Witch. For Manila: Manila. For Shanghai: Fairlight, Ospray, Mirage, Princess of Wales, Swallow. For Hong Kong and Canton: Glenclune, Mary Ann Wilson. For Cape of Good Hope and Singapore: Chieftain. For Singapore: Prince Alfred. For Penang: Teesdale. For Batavia: William Simpson. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Nord. For Colombo: Avon, Charlotte Ann, Marion, Maggie.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Manila: Tetuan. For Shanghai: Our Queen, Bentinck, Spirit of the Deep, Mimosa, Niphon. For Hong Kong, Dictator. For Hong Kong and Canton, Banda, Jessie, Beazley. For Batavia and Sourabaya: California. For Singapore: Tigris, Bogota, Electric. For Singapore and Batavia: Louis Ceizard.

At GLASGOW.—For Singapore and Penang: Nipisiquit. For Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya: Graham. For Batavia and Singapore: Helen's Bank. For Saigon: Maria Adolphine, Maria Catherina.

SPOKEN.

No 6.863, 3rd d.p. (ship), London to Hong Kong, March 5, 48 N., 12 W.
HEBE, Rotterdam to Batavia, Feb. 24, 45 N., 20 W.
ELIZABETH, Colombo to London, Jan. 6, 1 N., 76 E.
JULIE, Rotterdam to Padang, March 5, near the Lizard.
LUDWIG, Rio Janeiro to Batavia, Dec. 3, 40 S., 32 E.
HARKAWAY, Sunderland to Shanghai, Jan. 4, 39 S., 41 E.
CHARLES MELCHIORS (?), Cardiff to Hong Kong, Feb. 1, 3 N., 23 W.
BEATRICE, London to Hong Kong, Dec. 19, 31 S., 9 W.
FREMONT, of Boston, South Carolina (?) to Batavia, Jan. 30, 27 S., 25 W.
ADAMS (?), Ceylon to London, 85 days out, Feb. 13, 17 N., 37 W.
GENERAL DE STUERS, Shields to Sourabaya, Jan. 25, 27 S., 26 W.
NEDERWAARD (Dutch bar.), Rotterdam to Batavia, Feb. 7, 1 S., 27 W.
SUNBEAM, of London, Cardiff to Shanghai, Dec. 29, 18 N., 21 W.
LUCBOR and EMERGO, Palembang to Falmouth, Jan. 14.
PRINZ REGENT (Pruss. ship), Cardiff to Hong Kong, Jan. 23, 25 S., 30 W
OCEAN (Dutch ship), Amsterdam to Batavia, Feb. 6, 2 S., 31 W.
WALCHEREN, Batavia to Middleburg, Jan. 29, 2 S., 19 W.
ADMIRAL TROMP, Batavia to Amsterdam, Feb. 21, 18 N., 35 W.
COSMOS, Colombo to London, Jan. 16 off Algoa Bay.
AUGUSTA (Dutch barque), Batavia to Helvoet, Feb. 9, 7 S., 16 W.
LADY ALICE, Japan to London, Jan. 31, 9 S., 12 W.
PARSEE (barque), Penang to London, Feb. 10, 2 N., 22 W.
MARTIN LUTHER, from Manila, March 5, 25 N., 43 W.
FANNY (Swedish barque), Cardiff to Manila on the line, 23 W.
MARY CATHERINE, Manila to Queenstown, 102 days out, 1 S., 22 W.
ROYAL BRIDE, Cardiff to Manila on the line, 23 W.
QUEEN OF NATIONS, Shanghai to London, Jan. 27.
ANNABIGNA, Java to Amsterdam, March 17, 45 N., 20 W.
REIVER (str.), for Hong Kong, Feb. 1, off Pedro Branco.
CHALLENGER, London to Shanghai, Jan. 17, 22 S., 28 W.
PRINCE OF WALES, Newcastle to Shanghai, 3 N., 132 E.
DIONYSIA CATHARINA, Sourabaya to Asdm., Feb. 8, on the line 25 W.
ATLANTIC, Sourabaya to Rotterdam, Feb. 25, 26 N., 43 W.
AMONPO (?), of Hamburg, Batavia to Amsterdam, Feb. 24, 25 N., 40 W.
No. 8,417, 3rd d. p. (ship), England to Shanghai, Nov. 7, 2 N., 24 W.
ALBATROSS (Hamb. barq.), Newcastle to Shanghai, Dec. 5, 40 S., 12 W.
ALADDIN, Cardiff to Manila, Nov. 11, 37 S., 4 W.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Vessels are in good demand for general cargoes to Ceylon and Hong Kong. Coals freights remain unaltered. Homeward freights are still firm, with good inquiry for ships from China and Manila.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth:—To Amoy: 50s. to 60s. measurement, 60s. weight; Kanagawa: 60s. measurement, 80s. weight. To Shanghai: 30s. measurement, 50s. weight. To Hankow: 60s. To Hong Kong: 25s. to 30s. measurement, 40s. weight. To Manila and Labuan: 50s. weight or measurement. To Singapore: 30s. weight or measurement. Penang: 35s. to 40s. Batavia: 40s. weight, 30s. to 40s. measurement. To Bankok: 60s. weight or measurement.

The quotations for coal and iron from the North are as follows:—For Hong Kong: £41. 10s. and £1. 17s. 6d. For Shanghai: £5 and £2. 7s. 6d. For Manila, £1. 12s. to £1. 12s. 6d. For the Philippine Islands, Penay, or Zebu, £2. For Singapore, £28 and £1. 8s. For Penang, £24. For Galle, £27 and £1. 10s. These rates are from the Wear or Tyne, and Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, respectively.

The Admiralty have invited tenders for the conveyance of the following Government stores from the river Thames to Hong Kong, viz., 123 tons heavy and 76 tons light common naval stores; 11 tons masts, longest 58 feet, 55 tons timber, 4 tons bricks, 5 tons iron cables, and 35 tons cake.

The Admiralty have engaged freight for Government stores in the Glenclune and Mary Ann Wilson for Hong Kong.

INSURANCE.

The following are the current rates of premium at Lloyd's, according to the class of vessels, &c.:—To Hong Kong, 45s. to 55s.; Shanghai, 55s. to 65s.; Singapore, 40s. to 45s.; Batavia, 40s. to 45s.; Manila, 50s. to 60s.; Japan, 80s. At Hamburg: To Batavia and Singapore, 40s. to 45s.; China and Manila, 50s.

CASUALTIES.

LIVERPOOL, March 11.—The Jessie Beazley, Fothergill, arrived here from Hong Kong, reports having experienced a hurricane on the 5th of March, in lat. 48 N.

FALMOUTH, March 10.—The Charles Henry, Rickmers, from Antwerp, for Manila, has arrived here leaky.

The Hugo Grotius, Vogelensang, from Batavia to Rotterdam, which put into Table Bay on the 27th of January, had sustained damage in her rudder.

The American ship Jacob Bell, of about 1,600 tons, Frisby master, which left Foo-chow on the 5th Nov., for New York, with a cargo of tea estimated at 789,700 lbs., was captured and burnt by the Confederate cruiser *Florida*, in lat. 24 N., and long. 65 W., on the 12th Feb. The passengers and crew were landed at St. Thomas, West Indies, on the 19th Feb. by the Morning Star, from New York to Cuba.

The Reindeer, which sailed from the Downs 12th March for China, had been supplied with anchor and 90 fathoms of chain to replace others lost.

DARTMOUTH, March 15.—The Glendoveer, Knowles, which arrived here yesterday from Foo-chow-Foo, reports having taken on board the boatswain's mate and an assistant engineer from the Alabama (Confed. str.), which vessel made them back their yards, and sent on board an officer to ascertain their identity, on the 28th Feb., in lat. 30 N., long. 37 W.

At MAURITIUS.—Feb. 3, from Liverpool for Shanghai, Defiance (str.), Maddison master.

At TABLE BAY.—Jan. 25, Castilian, Proctor, from Manila; 27, Hugo Grotius, Vogelensang, from Banjoewangie; sailed 21st, Chanticleer (str.), Brown, and Emma, Arentzen, both for Singapore.

At SIMON'S BAY.—Jan. 25, Kestrel, Fisher, sailed for Shanghai.

At ST. HELENA.—Feb. 4, Cosmos, Way, from Ceylon, and sailed, 5, for London. She had experienced a severe hurricane off Mauritius 24th December, and lost starboard, bulwarks, and stanchions. 6, Burnside, Dalgarno, from Singapore, and sailed, 6, for Greenock.

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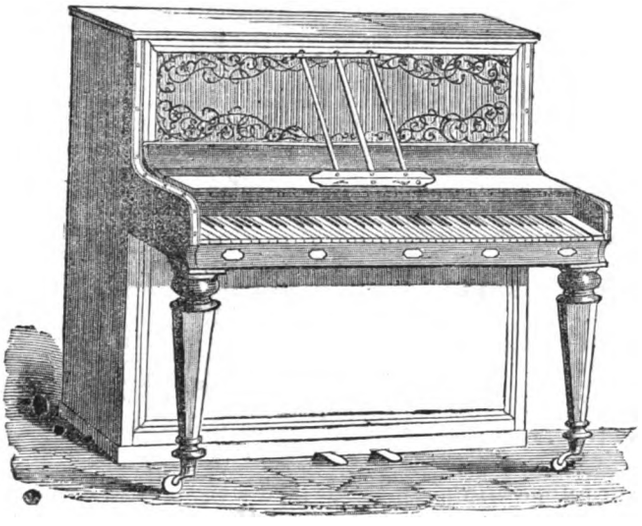

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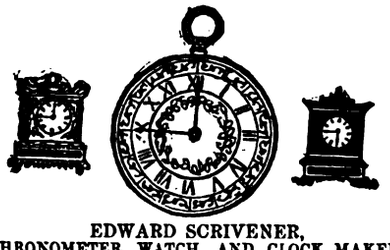

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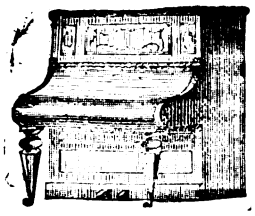

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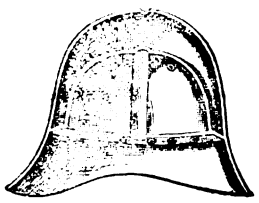

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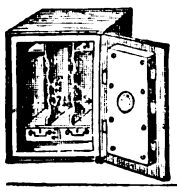

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A LADY residing near the Crystal Palace, in every way qualified for the CARE of YOUNG CHILDREN, wishes to take CHARGE of TWO, between the ages of Four and Seven Years, to train and educate with her own children, and share in every comfort and attention of a well ordered, cheerful, and happy home. terms, fifty guineas per annum. Parents residing abroad, and wishing to leave their children in England, will find this specially suitable, the Advertiser being fully conversant with Indian life, having resided in the East.—Address, EDUCATION, Office of this Paper, 12, George-yard, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

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MORE particularly for the Public Sale of Import Cargoes, Damaged Goods, and of Land interests, Houses, &c.,
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Messrs H. and K. are now prepared to execute Commissions in the above business. They have ample storage accommodation for goods intended for sale.
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NOTICE.

DELFINO, NORONHA, PRINTER, OSWALD'S-TERRACE, VICTORIA, HONG KONG (Established 1847), begs to inform the community that being amply provided with printing materials of all kinds, from the best London tradesmen, he can undertake every variety of job-printing, and execute the same with neatness and despatch, upon moderate terms.
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MILITARY RIFLE PERCUSSION CAPS.
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Chemically-prepared Cloth, Felt, and Paper Waddings, Cartridge-Cases for Breech-loading Guns, Wire and Universal Shot Cartridges, &c., &c., Contractor to Her Majesty's War Department.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been, during Twenty Five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession and universally accepted by the public, as the best remedy for acidity of the stomach, heartburn, headache, gout, and indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for ladies and children. When combined with the acidulated lemon syrup, it forms an agreeable effervescing draught, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During hot seasons, and, above all, in hot climates, the "regular" use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. It is prepared (in a state of perfect purity and of uniform strength) by DINNEFORD and Co., 172, New Bond-street, London, and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

ROBERT ADAMS, Contractor for, and Wholesale Manufacturer of every description of Fire-Arms and Appurtenances. Patentee of the Revolver and Breech-loading Gun. Prize Medal awarded for improvements in Breech-loading Arms, International Exhibition, 1862. Merchants and the trade supplied on the most liberal terms. R. ADAMS, 76, King William-street, London, E.C.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—Unexpected Relief.—These purifying and soothing remedies demand the earnest attention of all persons liable to rheumatism, gout, sciatica, or other painful affections of the muscles, nerves, or joints. The Ointment should be applied after the affected parts have been patiently fomented with warm water, when the unguent should be diligently rubbed upon the adjacent skin, unless the friction should cause pain. Holloway's Pills should be simultaneously taken to reduce inflammation and to purify the blood. This treatment abates the violence, and lessens the frequency of gout, rheumatism, and all spasmodic diseases which spring from hereditary predisposition or from any accidental weakness of constitution. The Ointment checks the local malady, the Pills restore the vital powers.

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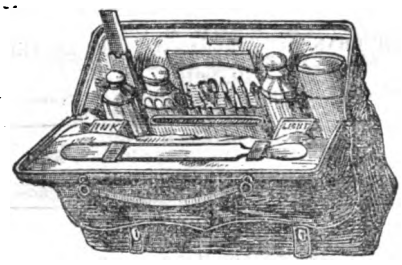

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For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C., or Oriental-place, Southampton.

INDIA and CHINA.—New Overland Steam Communication.—French Mail Steam Ships.—Services Maritimes des Messageries Impériales.—On the 19th of every month, a FRENCH MAIL STEAMER will be despatched from Marseilles, at 2 P.M., for ALEXANDRIA, corresponding with another steamer from Suez to India and China. Passengers will be booked and cargo received for conveyance to the following ports:—Messina, Alexandria, Aden, Point de Galle (Ceylon), Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Saigon, and Hong Kong. In addition to the foregoing, the November steamer will receive passengers and cargo for Shanghai.

For Passage, Freight, and general information, apply to B. W. and H. HORNE, 4, Moorgate-street, London; G. H. FLETCHER and Co., 11, Covent-garden, Liverpool; and at No. 28, Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; 7, Place des Terreaux, Lyons; 1, Place Royale, Marseilles; 36, Quai de Bacalan, Bordeaux; or to Messrs. SMITH and Co., Rotterdam.

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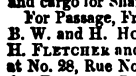

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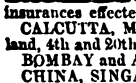
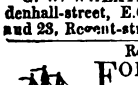


FOR BATAVIA, the Fine Fast-sailing barque WILLIAM SIMPSON, A 1, thirteen years, 396 tons per register, coppered and copper-fastened throughout. DAVID NAPIER, Commander. Lying in the St. Katharine Dock. Has superior accommodation for passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to the owners, THORNTON and WESTS, Old Swan Wharf; or to RANGEL, WOOLLETT and Co., 1, Lime-street-square.

With Despatch.



FOR COLOMBO Direct, the fast-sailing clipper barque CHARLOTTE ANN, A 1 for thirteen years: 486 tons per register; ——, Commander; loading in the West India Docks. This beautiful vessel, built by Messrs. White, of Cowes, is admirably adapted for the Colombo trade, her sailing qualities being well known. Has a full poop, and excellent accommodation for cabin passengers.

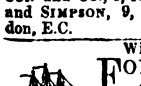
For Freight or Passage apply to JOHN WILLIAMSON, York-chambers, 55, King-street, Manchester; to ROBERTSON and Co., 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill; or to STUART and SIMPSON, 9, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

Will be quickly Despatched.

FOR SHANGHAI, Direct, the splendid new British-built clipper ship PRINCESS OF WALES, A 1, 10 years, 461 tons register, J. BARRON, Commmander. Loading in the West India Docks. This beautiful new clipper, just built by Mr. Vaux at Hurwich, especially for the China trade, is expected to prove one of the fastest ships of the day and is worthy the inspection of shippers and passengers.

HOLMES, KNEVITT and HOLMES, Sun-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

To follow the "GARRAWALT."



FOR SHANGHAI, the fine new clipper ship OSPRAY, A 1 ten years; 598 tons register; NATHAN ANDREW, Commander; lying in the East India Docks. Has excellent accommodation for passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to PHILLIPPS, SHAW, and LOWTHER, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.

With Immediate Despatch.

FOR PENANG Direct, the splendid clipper barque TEESDALE, A 1 eleven years; 334 tons register; JOSEPH SCARROW, Commander; West India Docks. This magnificent vessel, built under special survey, is strongly recommended to shippers requiring despatch.

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Regular Line of Packet Ship.

FOR HONG KONG and WHAMPOA, the celebrated clipper-built ship MARY ANN WILSON, A 1 fourteen years, 944 tons register, JOHN H. SMITH, Commander, lying in the London Docks. This ship has a full poop, with superior accommodation for passengers, and is well known for her rapid passages.

For Freight or Passage apply to PHILLIPPS, SHAW, and LOWTHER, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.

SHANGHAI Direct, to follow the Ballarat, the magnificent clipper ship MIRAGE, A 1 ten years, 718 tons register, JOHN ROBERTS, Commander; loading in the East India Docks. This splendid vessel has made some of the fastest passages on record, and having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly despatched.

For Freight or Passage apply to the owners, Messrs. EWING and Co., 11, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; or to GELLATLY, HANKEY and SEWELL, 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

SINGAPORE Direct, the PRINCE ALFRED.—Notice to Shippers.—All goods intended for this splendid clipper must be down and cleared in the West India Docks by 31st inst. Has splendid accommodation for passengers.

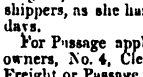
Apply to the owners, Messrs. THORNTON and WESTS, Old Swan-wharf; RANGELL, WOLLETT, and Co., 1, Lime-street-square; A. WRIGHT and Co., No. 19, St. Helen's place; or to DOUGLAS and MILLS, 23, Billiter-street, E.C.

COLOMBO Direct (guaranteed first ship), the favourite clipper MAGGIE, A 1 twelve years; 305 tons register; J. DOLBEL, Commander; is rapidly filling up in the West India Docks. Shippers are earnestly requested to forward their goods alongside at once.

TOULMIN, LIVINGSTON, and Co., Great St. Helen's, E.C.

COLOMBO, CEYLON, Direct (will have immediate despatch), having all her dead weight and a considerable portion of her cargo positively engaged, and in course of shipment, the magnificent, fast-sailing ship AVON, A 1 for thirteen years; 645 tons register; WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Commander; loading in the West India Docks. This splendid vessel has a full poop, with most superior accommodations for the comfort and convenience of passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon, at the same time offering unusual advantages to shippers, as she has just returned from the colony in 100 days.

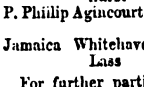
For Passage apply to RT. W. H. and R. H. TINDALL, owners, No. 4, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street; and for Freight or Passage apply to W. A. WINKLEY, 23, Birchin-lane, Cornhill.



THOMSON'S LONDON LINE OF PACKETS, direct to China, India, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, West Indies, &c. The following superior First-class ships will be despatched as under, presenting to Shippers and Passengers most desirable conveyance:—

Destination.	Ships.	Tons.	Captains.	Where Loadg.	To sail.
Calcutta	Lord Lyndhurst	1187	W. Graham	L. D.	Mar.31
P. Phillip	Agincourt ...	794	AWinchester	E.I D.	Apr. 6
Jamaica	Whitehaven Lass	261	T. Beeby...	W.I D.	Mar.31

For further particulars apply to PATRICK THOMSON and Co., Ship and Insurance Brokers, 6, Billiter-square, E.C



ROBERTSON and CO. will despatch the following first-class VESSELS to their respective destinations. They are well adapted for their several trades, and are confidently recommended to their friends:—

Destination.	Ships.	Docks.	To Sail.
Shanghai	Fairlight ..	W.I.D.	With des.
H. Kong & Whampoa	Glen Clune...	W.I D.	With des.
Kanagawa (Japan) ...	Sea Witch ...	W.I.D.	With des.
Manila	Manila ...	W.I.D.	With des.
Penang	Teesdale ...	W.I.D	With des.
Kurrachee	Elinor ...	W.I.D.	With des.
Calcutta	Dunmail ..	W.I.D	With des.
Bombay	Art Union	E.I.D.	April 10.
Bombay	Mahratta	W.I.D.	April 10.

London, 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill; or York-chambers, 55, King-street, Manchester.

FOR HONG KONG and WHAMPOA, from Liverpool, to sail 1st April, the clipper ship BANDA, 481 tons, A 1 13 years. To follow, about 10th April, the clipper ship JESSIE BEAZLEY, 447 tons, A 1 13 years.

For freight or passage apply to MCDIARMID and GREENSHIELDS, Liverpool.

THE HONG KONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY. (Limited.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Proprietors of the HONG KONG and CHINA GAS COMPANY (Limited) will be held in the Company's Office, 138, Leadenhall-street, City, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of April next, at One o'clock p.m., at which a resolution to increase the capital of the Company to £60,000 will be proposed.

By order,
JOHN MATHEWSON, Secretary.

25th March, 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA. Incorporated by Royal Charter. Paid-up capital £500,000. Reserve Fund, £60,000.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants drafts, payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Singapore, Penang, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Mauritius, issues letters of credit and circular notes for the use of travellers by the overland route terms for which can be ascertained at the Head Office, in London.

The Bank will effect the purchase or sale of Indian securities, undertakes the safe custody of same, and the receipt of interest, dividends, pay, pensions, and other moneys, for remittance through the Bank or otherwise.

The Bank receives money on deposit, on which interest will be allowed according to the length of time deposited. Particulars as to rates can be ascertained at the Head Office, 52, Threadneedle-street, London.

Office hours 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 2.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK (Limited).

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HEAD OFFICE, 27, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Umritsir, Shanghai, Hong Kong and Sydney.

Current Accounts of firms and individuals are kept at the Head Office, on the terms customary with London Bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

Deposits received at ten days' notice of withdrawal, at rates fluctuating with those of the Bank of England; and for longer periods at fixed rates, particulars of which may be obtained upon application.

Every other description of banking business and money agency, British and Indian, transacted.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued, payable at the chief cities of Europe and Asia, and also at Cairo and Alexandria

MACKINTOSH BALFOUR, General Manager.

THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

THE FOURTH Volume of this JOURNAL was completed on the 14th Nov. 1862 The Subscription is 16s. per annum, or 5s. per quarter, not including Postage, and to the Export Supplement 12s. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines; and 6d. for each additional line.

Subscriptions and Advertisements received abroad by the following Agents:—

Paris	G. FOWLER, Rue St. Honore, No 279
New York	WILMER AND ROGERS.
Gibralta	W. SPEED.
Malta	G. MUIR.
Alexandria	RAILWAY STATION.
Aden	COWASJEE DINSHAW.
Suez	JAMES SMITH.
Bombay	CHESSON AND WOODHALL
Calcutta	SANDERS, CONES, AND CO.
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Penang	LORRAIN, GILLESPIE, & CO.
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Manila	PHILLIPS, MOORE, AND CO.
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Amoy	BOYD AND CO.
Foo-Chow-Foo	HEDGE AND CO.
Shanghai	H. FOGG AND CO.
Tien-Tsin	LANE, CRAWFORD AND CO.
Nagasaki—Japan	L. EGERTON, JUN.
Kanagawa	HANSARD AND KEELE.

OFFICE, 12, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDER Angel-court, Skinner-street, London, and published by FREDERIC MITCHELL, at the office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," No. 12, George-yard, Lombard-street, London, in the parish of St. Edmund the King, Friday, March 27, 1863.

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The London and China Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS, via MARSEILLES, in connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS."

VOL. V.—No. 106.] LONDON, MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1863. [Sub. 18s. per ann., and 12s. to Supplement. Single copy of either, 9d.

Latest Advices.

	From London.	Arrived out.	Homeward. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			
Kanagawa			Feb. 7
Nagasaki			„ 14
CHINA—			
Peking			
Tien-tsin			Jan. 17
Hankow			Feb. 8
Shanghai	Dec. 29	Feb. 16	„ 23
Foo-Chow-Foo			„ 24
Amoy			„ 24
Swatow			
Hong Kong	Jan. 10	Feb. 20	March 1
Canton			
Macao			
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	Dec. 29	Feb. 16	Feb. 20
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			
Saigon			
SIAM—			
Bankok	Dec. 10	Jan. 24	„ 29
BORNEO—			
Labuan			„ 15
Sarawak			„ 22
JAVA—			
Batavia	Jan. 10	„ 16	„ 28
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	Jan. 26	March 2	March 8
Penang	„ „	Feb. 27	„ 10
CEYLON—			
Colombo	Feb. 10		„ 15
Galle			

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail per Vectis, arrived at Marseilles 10th April.—From Hong Kong: Messrs. Coutts and Ronald. From Ceylon: Messrs. Gibbon and Clark.

To Southampton per Ellora, expected to arrive 16th April.—From Hong Kong: Rev. Mr. Fleming, Mrs. Fleming and two infants; Mrs. Wade and child, Mrs. Birley, Mr. Frankiss, W. Meyer, J. Baker, T. Phipps, G. Jarman, Mr. Tregarthew, Mr. and Mrs. Farr and two children, Mr. Robertson. From Ceylon: Mr., Mrs., and Miss, Rust, three children, and two female servants, W. Gordon, Mr. Robinson.

By last Bombay mail per Jeddo, at Suez 25th March.—From Galle to Southampton: Mr. Fergusson and child, Mr. Nothaway.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

By this mail, per Ripon, April 4, from Southampton.—To Shanghai: Messrs. Bean, H. P. Bockett, G. C. J. Topp, and J. J. Kelly, Lieut. J. A. Man, Mr. Wallis, Mr. J. H. Watson. To Hong Kong: Rev. R. K. Edwards, R.N., Rev. W. Meeres, Major Dunne. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Stavers, Mrs. Van Vloten, infant, and native female servant, Mrs. Lowe, G. Dugard, Dr. Hutchinson. To Ceylon: Mr. Featherstonhaugh, Mr. J. Gavin's European female servant. To Calcutta: Lieut. Coghill, Major Stafford's ayah, Col. Simpson's native male servant, Miss Weaver and niece, Miss Bodelio's servant (Mrs. Stephens), Mr. E. T. Partridge, Mrs. A. Heath, H. Burge, H. Harding, J. Schmidt, Lieut. H. W. Franks, Commander Thrall, F. Inglis. To Madras: Lieut. J. H. Mackay, Mr. W. H. Colborne, Surgeon-Major J. G. Inglis, Messrs. Taylor and A. Kennedy, Major Russell's native female servant. To Alexandria and back: Thos. Lurton. From Malta.—To Calcutta: Deputy Inspector-General Innes.

From Marseilles, per Valetta, to leave April 12:—To Shanghai: Messrs. L. Bourlet, Cliquet, Warren, and J. McDonald. To Hong Hong: Mr. T. Vincent. To Ceylon: Count de Castelnau, Madlle. d'Aranjo Fonseca, boy, and female servant. To Calcutta: Lieut. G. Plowden, and Lieut.-Col. Carey, Mr. W. Gordon, Capt. Balderson, Mrs. Fawcus, Mr. C. Grant.

Per P. and O. steamer Poonah, 20th April, from Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. S. Douglas, Mr. W. D. Caldwell, Mr C. Donne, Messrs. J. M. Lloyd, R.N.; E. L. Barnes, R.N.; and J. W. Morris, R.N. To Shanghai: Com. S. Moriarty, Mr. Beazley. To Penang: Capt. and Mrs. Robson. To Ceylon: Mr. R. Cayley. From Marseilles, 28th April To Shanghai: Mr. Howie. From Gibraltar to Hong Kong: Dep. Asst. Com. General Mercer. From Alexandria to Hong Kong: Mr. Tieckman. From Suez to Ceylon: Mr. W. H. Thomas.

Summary of News from the Far East.

DEFEAT OF THE COMBINED FORCES.

General Burgevine's successor, Captain Holland, has met with a serious defeat. On the morning of Feb. 10 Ward's troops left Shanghai for Tai-tsan with a force of 2,500 men, 22 pieces of cannon, and an ample supply of ammunition. Several delays took place in the progress of the troops, but they reached Tai-tsan on the 13th Feb. This city is about forty miles from Soon Kiang, and has been in the hands of the rebels for nearly three years. It was occupied in great force by the Taipings. Although not more than a mile beyond the frontier, the Taipings have latterly kept strictly from crossing it, while at the same time from the position of the city as a commanding post, they could at any time make a descent upon Kahding, which is only eight miles in a direct line from Tai-tsan. General Holland according to one account, accompanied the force throughout, but commanded it only so long as it was within the limits of the thirty miles radius. He then made over the command to a Major Barclay, who, however, had to resign it to a Chinaman known as the fighting Colonel Lee. The rest of the story shall be told by the correspondent of the *North China Herald*, who does not corroborate the above statement respecting General Holland:—

"A good road runs from Wy-con-sin along the bank of the creek towards Tai-tsan. Soon after the troops got clear of the Imperialist stockades, they formed up beside the road and waited till the boats came up, and the whole force then moved on together toward Tai-tsan, for about three and a half miles; but after that the creek diverges to the right and winds a good deal, so that the boats were some distance behind when the troops halted, about a mile from Tai-tsan, to enable them to come up. In the meantime, the Imperialists also began to arrive with a grand blowing of trumpets and display of flags. Some of these were sent into a neighbouring village to get doors, windows, tables, &c., to form a bridge over the creek, which here intercepted our further advance. A little distance the other side of this creek, the rebels had constructed a stockade, and as we could not yet get at it, General Holland brought up the guns and opened fire. This was continued for nearly two hours, without the rebels showing the slightest inclination to leave. At the end of that time Holland returned to the boats and embarked a couple of hundred men, intending to storm it; but, as it afterwards turned out, the distance by the creek was nearly four miles; though, from the spot where the artillery was placed, it was only about half a mile. In the meantime seven Europeans crossed the creek in a small dingy, and the moment they appeared the rebels left—apparently not a hundred strong. Directly the rebels began to run a tremendous cheer burst from the Imperialists, who had pushed on some men armed with muskets towards a little cover, whence they fired across the creek at their adversaries. Rows of stakes had been here driven into the creek by the rebels, and the boats had to be delayed some time till these could be pulled up. By the time all had passed it was more than five o'clock, so the force was halted for the night, and the rations served out. The guns were landed and got into position during the night, and the rebels made a sortie against them, but were driven back after some sharp firing, principally by the rifles, who were turned out to oppose them. After their repulse a few shells were fired at intervals to show we were on the alert, and they did not again disturb us. About daybreak on the following morning the rebels received large reinforcements from Soochow, who were greeted with immense cheering. Shortly afterwards fire was opened from two 32-pounders, eight 12-pound howitzers and four mortars. This continued for between four and five hours, after which time General Holland ordered the assault, and then our disasters began. The mandarins had assured him that there was no creek running round the walls, but only a dry ditch. He did not think it necessary to assure himself of the truth of this by personal observation, but took their word for gospel. Captain Graham, with twenty of the body-guard, volunteered to plant the ladders against the breach; the gallant fellows picked up the ladders with a cheer which, as it turned out, caused one half of the confusion that ensued, as it was taken up by the rifles who were in the front, and then by the 1st batallion who, being behind, did not know what was going on, but seeing the party with

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adders run forward, and hearing the cheers, rushed past their officers to join, as they thought, in the assault. About forty yards from the wall, all arrived together at a deep moat, which the men could not ford. In the absence of bridges, they were all huddled together on the bank —a mark for the fire of the defenders, who now manned the breach in hundreds—and kept up a fire which told fearfully on the masses of the trained troops. A ladder was thrown across the creek, and a few men, with several officers, crossed on it; but it was too weak to bear their weight, and broke, and the Chinamen did not fancy another attempt at such a novel mode of crossing. A sergeant-major of the rifles here performed an act of bravery which no European could have outdone. He rushed to the front with Ward's flag, and stood there alone, a mark for the enemy's bullets, for several minutes, calling on his men to advance. It is extraordinary that though six bullets pierced his clothes, not one struck him. In the meantime the few who had crossed the creek attempted the breach, but most fell in the attempt; poor Maunder fell here, shot through the heart; a few reached the top, but only to be shot or knocked down by bricks which, at such close quarters, the rebels used with deadly effect. Unable to cross the moat, and tired of standing to be shot down like sheep, the men retreated; seeing which, Colonel Barclay, who, since Colonel Forrester's retirement, is second in command, ran to the guns and fired a few shells at the breach. Finding that the guns were still manned, the men ran behind them and halted under their protection.

"General Holland now ordered the guns to the rear, and determined on a retreat. All were safely conveyed there save the two thirty-two pounders, which were so deeply sunk in the soft, swampy ground that they could not be removed. General Holland did not wait to see their fate, but started off in his chop for Wy-con-sin. Every effort was made to save these guns; a ball from a six-pounder which the rebels had on the walls killed two men while they were hauling at the ropes, and still their comrades continued their efforts. But it was useless; the carriages had sunk to their axle-trees and could not be moved. Seeing that the men were falling thickly to no purpose, Colonel Barclay now ordered a retreat. It would have been impossible even to spike the guns save at a terrible loss of life; the rebels seemed to have marked them for their especial prey, and concentrated on them such a hail of shot that no one could approach them. They were abandoned, but the retreat was conducted steadily and in good order on Wycon-sin, the men facing about at intervals and firing at their pursuers to keep them in check.

"The rebels fought admirably, and were all well armed with European muskets. The loss of the Soon-kiang force cannot yet be correctly ascertained, as stragglers will probably drop in for some days to come. At the present time it consists of about 500 killed, wounded, and missing. Twenty casualties occurred among the Europeans. Captain Maunder, Macarthy, Macleod, and Bosworth killed, and twelve other officers, besides four marines, wounded. Among the former are Captains Graham, Murray, Tapp, Silverton, and Dunn. The latter is shot through the groin, and, it is feared, will not recover."

In every respect this is a most mortifying defeat for the Imperialists and for Ward's "Ever victorious army," now victorious no longer. General Holland's incapacity is loudly asserted, but every commander who meets with a repulse is sure to have his ability depreciated. It appears, however, if we may trust the above letter, that the army, well equipped as it was in some respects, was without storming ladders, and that the artillery was so placed that the men were totally unprovided with cover. The *North China Herald*, commenting on the defeat, says:—"One impression appears to pervade the minds of all, that Captain Holland's career as a Chinese general is terminated—that the confidence in him, not only by the men, but the foreign officers, is gone, and that under his command the disciplined Chinese force will never take the field. To General Staveley, who is responsible for the appointment, the Chinese authorities now look for a change; and we submit that they are entitled to aid in securing the capture of Tai-tsan; either by a British force, or what would be the more preferable, the disciplined Chinese led on by a British officer endowed with the capacity of a general, and the expedition to receive the countenance and moral support of one of the regiments now in garrison."

JAPAN.

The telegraphic news that the Legation at Yedo had been blown up by gunpowder, was in one respect alone surprising, viz., that no life was lost by the outrage. The information now received explains the enigma. It appears that the destruction refers to the new Legation building at Yedo, a portion of which was completed. It seems that, of late, the strongest desire has existed among the Japanese authorities at Yedo to have the place demolished. They proposed to give Colonel Neale any other place he might choose from a number at their disposal, and to bear all the expense of removing the building from the Goten-yama (the Hyde-park of Yedo) to the place Colonel Neale should select. The latter did not like to act in the matter after the site had been deliberately conceded to Mr. Alcock and approved by him. In the meantime, those hostile to its remaining on the Goten-yama had the building set fire to and demolished by bags of gunpowder, on the 1st Feb. The site of Goten-yama is very extensive, and it being arranged that all the foreign legations should be there, the construction of the British legation appears to have been carried out without loss of time. A fine building was contracted for, and had just been completed. The French legation had also been commenced, but had not been very far proceeded with. A Japanese guard had been placed to protect the site, but it does not appear that any guard was placed over the buildings. Such being the case, about two o'clock on Sunday morning, the 1st inst., the Japanese guard at Goten-yama saw the British legation burst into flames in several places simultaneously, repeated explosions making it evident that gunpowder and combustibles were the means employed, and so fiercely did it burn that it was consumed in a few minutes. When the conflagration was at its height, from ten to twenty guns were fired as a signal, it is said, to give notice that the work was accomplished. In the outhouses a large quantity of gunpowder and matches were discovered as though in reserve. The fence behind the buildings was cut to afford the incendiaries ingress and egress. The buildings of the French legation were not touched. The Dutch and American legations had not been commenced upon.

The hostility of the Japanese is on the increase, and they are gradually preparing for the worst. From the *Shanghai Recorder* we quote the following "Orders of the Mikado to the Tycoon with respect to Foreigners:"—

"For a long time the plan of expelling the barbarians has been thought upon by us, and although it has been put off up to the present time, the Imperial will cannot change. Whilst in the department of the Tycoon changes have been gradually made in every way in the carrying out of new system, we have remarked the respect entertained for our will. But if now the sure expulsion of the barbarians does not take place, the hearts of the people will not be united: this causes great sorrow to the Imperial bosom. Let the Tycoon do all in his power to ensure the expulsion of the barbarians, and orders must speedily be given to all the Daimios. Moreover, it is the duty of the Commander-in-Chief of the army (the Tycoon or Shoo-ngun) to carry out the steps of the scheme. Quickly and with haste complete the whole resolve, make certain what has been deliberated upon for the state up to the present, and determine on the precise time when communications with the ugly barbarians shall cease. You will present a report to us on this matter."—(*Translation.*)—E. M. S.

Admiral Kuper, with all the available naval force in China, was to proceed at once to Japan in obedience to orders received from home. His arrival will be opportune.

CHINA.

PEKING.

The news from the capital is to the 21st January. Ho Kwei Tsing, who lost Soo-chow to the rebels, has been beheaded. His friends had endeavoured to buy him a pardon, but the Government would not grant their prayer, and Ho was suddenly taken from prison one morning and beheaded in the "Cabbage Market," the usual place of execution.

General Shing Paou, who caused the death of Capt. Brabazon and others, has been handed over to the Board of Punishments; his property has been confiscated, and he will probably be executed.

SHANGHAI.

A military review took place on Feb. 9th on the new racecourse. On the ground there were about 2,500 rank and file of the 31st, 67th, 5th Bombay, 29th Belloochees, and disciplined Chinese; besides thirty mounted artillery, and three mountain howitzers, with the usual complement of men. General Staveley and staff arrived punctually at 3 P.M. There was a large number of spectators on the ground, who obtained good positions to see the review from the mounds scattered over the field. From one of these mounds the scene at one time was very picturesque, and presented all the appearance of a battle field; the Chinese were thrown out in front as skirmishers, firing away in gallant style, while the mountain howitzers joined their bellowing mouths in chorus; these were supported by the mounted troop. Orders were given, "prepare to receive cavalry," when the regulars and the Indian troops formed into hollow squares; the red-coats in the distance lighted up the field, while the dark uniform of the Belloochees presented a fine appearance. After about an hour's field exercise, the whole force marched past the general and staff. Behind them stood the Chinese Governor of the Province and suite, who appeared greatly interested on the occasion. The whole affair passed over without any accident.

It is said that a junk arrived at Shanghai from Taku on the 17th Feb., after a voyage of nine days, reporting that the ice had broken up on the 8th. The navigation of the Peiho has, therefore, opened unusually early this year, from the mildness of the season. There is an uncertainty always attending the breaking up of the ice in the Gulf of Pecheli, as it is affected by the severity or mildness of the winter. The first year of the foreign occupation of Taku the ice did not break up until

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March. Last year the shore could have been approached in the middle of February, and this year a week sooner.

The following advertisement, which appears in the *Friend of China*, suggests the notion that some young Englanders in the settlement must be rather hard up for amusement :—

"Sport.—A great slaughter of rats will take place at the Exchange Hotel Pit, French Concession. A handicap match, open to all dogs not exeeeding thirty-five pounds weight. Dogs to kill according to rule this Saturday, February 14th, 8 P.M. A turn-up between two good dogs will conclude the evening's sport. A handsome collar will be awarded to the fastest killer. Admission, One Dollar. J. Henry and John Roberts, Proprietors. Shanghai, 11th February, 1863."

NINGPO.

General Le Brethon has been succeeded in command of the disciplined Chinese force by General Tardif, and the latest news states that troops were under the walls of Shaou-hing, ready for the assault. Breaching guns of heavy metal had been brought down from Shanghai by Captain Dew, and a note received at Ningpo on the 18th February, stated that the city would be attacked in the rear on the first or second day following. If Shaou-hing be taken, it will open up the whole of the silk and cotton districts, and greatly improve the commercial prospects of Ningpo.

There are a number of Cantonese in the employ of the Mandarians at Ningpo who receive no pay. They live by committing extortions upon the people, and are bitterly complained of. Some foreign officers in the French contingent are only paid it is said $30 per month, and they also feel justified in appropriating all portable valuables that may come in their way.

HONG KONG.

The Post-office Ordinance, which proposes a right of search, was brought before the Legislative Council in February. The Hon. Mr. Murray, in presenting a letter to the Council from the Chamber of Commerce, said that the prosperity of the colony had arisen from the absence of Government restrictions, and that the passing of this Ordinance would result in a feeling of strong hostility between the shipping interest and the local government. Under circumstances like these, and by legislation of this kind, the colony would retrograde. The Chamber's letter was read and laid on the table. From this letter, which is of considerable length, we extract the following paragraphs :

"That your memorialists have read with unfeigned surprise and alarm the draft of an Ordinance published in the *Hong Kong Government Gazette* of 31st January, and entitled 'An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 8 of 1862,' intituled 'An Ordinance to provide for the management and control of a Post-office for the Colony of Hong Kong,' which inflicts additional penalties on the masters of vessels carrying letters privately, and on persons sending letters to them for conveyance; and empowers officers of the Post-office to detain vessels suspected of having other than mail letters on board, and to break open and search any package, in order to ascertain whether such suspicions are well founded.

"That the Ordinance No. 8 of 1862 received careful revision, both in and out of the Council, before being passed; and has, so far as is known to your memorialists, worked satisfactorily up to the present time, affording increased accommodation to the public and additional revenue to the Post-office—which are strong reasons for affording it a further legitimate period of trial without introducing hasty amendments or innovations of any nature.

"That the commercial prosperity of this free port and colony has entirely arisen from the absence of Government restrictions, charges, and formalities, which has caused it to become a continual place of call and resort for shipping, coming and going unhindered; and that the true interests of the colony demanded a persistent adherence to this course of non-interference, as nothing would so effectually retard its progress or cause it to retrograde, as the subjecting vessels to supervision and annoyance from different Government departments.

"That, with the exception of the mail line to Great Britain, and the line connected therewith, Government (Imperial or Colonial) does hardly anything for the conveyance of the correspondence of this colony or of the consular ports in China to which Hong Kong serves as a centre of communication—such conveyance being largely and effectually carried out by private steamers and vessels, which receive no payment for the services they render to the public, the insignificant allowance permitted by the law being usually regarded as a perquisite of the captain or other person who takes the trouble of receiving and delivering the mail packages.

"That under such circumstances, a legislation expressly framed to repress, punish, and interfere with such vessels, becomes doubly harsh and ungracious, and eminently calculated to lead to opposition and hostility between the Government and the shipping interest, whose true policy and advantage are to serve each other."

The Attorney-General said that the amendments proposed were necessary to give effect to the ordinance already in existence. At present there was no penalty in the case of vessels refusing to carry mails. One captain had threatened to pitch a high Post-office official overboard.—The Hon. Mr. Perceval said that if this ordinance were carried into effect, he knew of one firm that would throw the letters overboard as soon as the vessels got out of the Ly-yu-moon.—The Chief Justice asked why ships should be subject to an inconvenience when they received no benefit in return.—The Attorney-General urged that it was of the nature of a tax.—The Chief Justice said that in the case of a tax, there was convenience on both sides.—The Hon. Mr. Perceval spoke of the Shanghai postal service as an impediment to business. At present, his own letters and those of his friends were sent in a box, which did not go through the Post-office, and were delivered before the steamer had anchored, while, in the case of the Post-office, a delay of six, eight, ten, or twelve hours would elapse before the letters were in correspondents' hands. That did not suit business men ; with them one hour was of importance. What had the Post-office ever done for the mercantile community, that it should now demand so much? There was no regular mail service to Foo-chow, and none to Japan, unless some of them (the mercantile community) happened to despatch a steamer to either of those places, and then there was a mail. He could safely affirm that henceforth, as hitherto, the merchants would be most happy to oblige the postal service at any time, but the terms of this ordinance would not be submitted to.—The Chief Justice said that the present ordinance was, in spirit, an interference with free trade. It was better to sacrifice a little than to legislate in such a direction, which he thought a wrong direction altogether. The most obnoxious clauses were struck out unanimously, the Bill was then passed, and the Council adjourned *sine die*.

The following Government notification has been issued :—

It is hereby notified that the services of eight Europeans are required by this Government to form the staff of the convict hulk intended to be anchored off Stone Cutters' Island. The staff will consist of—

1	Superintendent	Salary $1,920	per annum.
1	Warden..	„ 480	„
1	Head turnkey	„ 420	„
1	Turnkey	„ 396	„
2	Do.	„ 360	„
2	Do.	„ 324	„

The services of a Chinese, as interpreter, will also be required. Salary $384 per annum.

Applications accompanied by testimonials or certificates to be sent in on or before the 21st proximo. By order,

W. H. ALEXANDER, Acting Colonial Secretary.

The following Government notification had been issued :—

"Tenders will be received at this office up to noon of Monday, the 23rd proximo, for the privilege of preparing and selling prepared opium within the colony of Hong Kong for one year from the 1st of April next, under the conditions set forth in Ordinance No. 2 of 1858.

"By order, W. H. ALEXANDER, Acting Colonial Secretary.

"Colonial Secretary's Office, Hong Kong, 25th February, 1863."

A Proclamation by the Acting Governor prohibits "either to be exported from the colony of Hong Kong, or to be carried coastwise within the said colony, arms, ammunition, gunpowder, military and naval stores, for a period of twelve months from the 28th day of February, 1863, and for such further period as shall from time to time be specified in any Proclamation to be hereafter duly published."

On the 16th February there was a Grand Review of the "Hong Kong Artillery Volunteer Corps." The occasion was one of special interest as the corps was to be presented with a set of colours and a silver trumpet. At 3.30 in the afternoon the volunteers were marched on to the parade ground, where an elevated platform had been prepared, which was occupied by his Excellency the Acting-Governor, and Mrs. Mercer ; the Lord Bishop of Victoria ; Colonel Moody, commanding the Royal Engineers, and Mrs. Moody ; Mrs. Ivor Murray, and many ladies and gentlemen connected with the colony and with H.M.'s army and navy. On reaching the parade ground, the volunteers formed in line and fired a royal salute, after which they advanced in line to the platform, in order to receive colours and trumpet. The proceedings were opened by the Lord Bishop offering up an appropriate prayer.

Mrs. Mercer next presented the colours to the corps. Lieut. Dodd came forward to receive them. Mrs. Mercer, in making the presentation, said :—

"Captain Brine, Officers, and Gentlemen of the Hong Kong Volunteers. You have done me great honour in requesting me to present the colours under which your corps is to serve from this day forward. A request so kindly made is most willingly fulfilled. This banner, the gift of a generous friend belonging to that great German nation, with which our Royal family (whom God long preserve) is so intimately connected, I commit to your keeping. The very sight of it will bind your corps together, assist your discipline, and tend to the promotion of harmony and good feeling amongst you.

"In giving it, Lieutenant Dodd, into your hands, I feel certain that

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by you and your comrades its high and holy association will be duly cherished, and the standard itself will never suffer dishonour."

The silver trumpet, sent from England some time ago as a gift to the corps from Mrs. Brine, was next presented by Mrs. Moody, who said :—

"Gentlemen,—I have a very pleasing task to perform on behalf of an absent friend, Mrs. Brine, wife of your Commandant. In her name I present you with this silver trumpet, a token of her kind regard and good wishes. Allow me to add my good wishes to hers; and I feel assured that the cause of duty, whether in garrison or in the field (should your duties ever call you there), will be answered by you all with the same chivalrous devotion, loyalty, and honour, which has acted as a guiding spirit in the formation of the Hong Kong Volunteer Artillery. May God bless all your efforts in upholding the honour of our Queen and country whenever and wherever required!"

Captain Brine replied on the part of the corps.

Then followed the review, which was most satisfactory, and elicited warm expressions of gratification from the military officers present, as well as from the general spectators. In the evening the corps entertained their friends to dinner in the St. Andrew's School-room. The room was decorated with flags and evergreens; and, at one end, a gallery was erected for ladies. A variety of Latin mottoes, done in transparency and illuminated, were placed on the walls, and the general effect was further enhanced by a tasteful amount of Chinese ornamentation. The roads leading to the school-room were lighted up with numerous lamps fitted up for the occasion, and a detachment of police were in attendance to maintain order. Three mat-sheds erected close to the building served for reception-room, orchestra, and servants'-room. In case of accident from fire, Captain Quin ordered a fire-engine to be in attendance.

The table was laid for a hundred and sixty, and nearly that number sat down to dinner. Among the guests of the corps were his Excellency the Acting Governor, the Lord Bishop of Victoria, Admiral Kuper, &c. In addition to these were guests invited by individual members (effective and honorary). About eight o'clock the corps went in to dinner, when grace was said by Dr. Smith, who also returned thanks after dinner; the *Non Nobis* was sung by members of the Hong Kong Choral Society. Post prandial speeches were made by the Acting Governor, Captain Brine, Admiral Kuper, Dr. Kane, and others.

The annual races have taken place, and the *China Mail* gives, as usual, a long account of the proceedings. The races, according to that journal, fell flat on the first day. The Canton Cup, value 100 guineas, was won by Forrester. The Garrison Cup, of the same value, was won by North Pole; the Setna Cup, value £50, by Anecdote; the Takei Cup, value $700, by Sir William. The chief race on the second day was for the Challenge Cup, won by Sir William, in whose favour the betting had been heavy. The Barrister's Cup, value 100 guineas, was won by North Pole. On the third day the Ladies' Purse, won by Reindeer, was presented to the rider, Dr. McDowell, by Miss Pollard, The Foochow Cup, value 300 guineas, was won by Forrester; and the Shanghai Cup, value 100 guineas, by North Pole. There were several other minor stakes.

CANTON.

The Tartar General Mukhtena resigned office at Canton on the 26th February, and was to leave for Peking on the 7th of March. He is succeeded by the Lieutenant-General, named Kukhkitai. Mukhtena, a man of gigantic size, has been in the city since 1856, and is known as one of the most persistent and least enlightened of the anti-foreign party. His successor is well spoken of.

The cultivation of opium in the Province Kwangtung is becoming extensive. The drill of the Chinese and Tartar troops had recommenced after the New Year's holidays. Between 800 and 1,000 men are now under instruction; and the earlier squads have attained considerable proficiency.

It is stated that a Chart of the Province of Kwangtung is in course of publication at Canton, having been compiled, from all the best sources, during the past year, by Mr. W. S. F. Mayers, H B.M.'s Interpreter at Canton.

SIAM.

BANGKOK.

The *Bangkok Calendar* for 1863, compiled by Dr. Bradley, contains a great deal of useful and curious information. Besides the usual contents of a calendar and directory, the work gives us lists of the Sovereigns of Siam, the relatives of the present King, his children, table of fruits, &c., and their seasons; Buddist temples, the customs of priests, annual visit of the Kings to the temples, examination of scholars in Pali, seminaries of learning, and other interesting papers.

The *Calender* states that the first King has had altogether 61 children, the youngest being a princess born in September, 1862. Of this numerous offspring 50 are still alive. His Majesty has had altogether 27 wives, and he has also at the present time 34 concubines. Each of these receives an allowance varying from 120 to 1,200 ticals. There are 75 maids of honour in the King's family, all being the daughters of noblemen, and they receive salaries amounting in whole to 6,440 ticals yearly. Twenty-seven ladies, being aunts, sisters, and nieces of His Majesty, reside with him, and have pensions amounting to 24,960 ticals. About 30 of the younger princes and princesses are now under education by an English Governess.

The second King has at present about twenty Laos and five Siamese wives. He has had about 60 children, of whom only 30 are now alive. His eldest son is commonly called Prince George. The name given him in his infancy was George Washington. Although the present Kings have so many wives, it is stated that they have not a quarter so many concubines as their regal predecessors. Some of the chief noblemen are said to have 30, 40, and even 50 wives.

In 1862, the arrival of merchant ships at Bangkok were as follows :—

	Ships.	Tonnage.
Foreign...	187	88,871
Siamese...	126	47,078
The departures from Bangkok were as follows :—		
Foreign...	183	87,806
Siamese...	123	49,999
	305	137,805

The imports in Bangkok were valued at $2,770,807, of which $2,215,931 were from Singapore and Batavia (via Singapore). Besides this, a large quantity of merchandise, consisting of silk, glass, earthenware, and hardware, together with a variety of China goods, was brought by Siamese vessels and junks from Batavia and China, of which no report could be obtained.

The exports from Bangkok were valued at 5,650,718 ticals, or (the tical being equal to sixty cents of dollar) $3,390,430.

The European residents in Bangkok and other places in Siam amount to 112, and the American residents to thirty-eight. These numbers are exclusive of the families of the married residents.

JAVA.

It is reported that the Governor-General at an early date intended to proceed to the Moluccas on a tour of inspection. It was also rumoured that an expedition was about to be sent against Nias.

The Dutch barque *Davo* from Singapore bound to Shanghai, on the 12th January, struck on a reef about seventy miles west of Makassar, and became a total wreck. The crew reached Makassar in safety.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

With regard to the deficiences of the Church of England in Singapore, and the necessity that exists among the changes for additional clergymen and churches, the *Straits Times* writes :—

"Among the many inconveniences attendant upon our present anomalous form of government, not the least is the utter inadequacy of existing arrangements for the celebration of public worship and parochial superintendence. Singapore forms this day, as at its foundation, a military chaplaincy—where men, more or less qualified, come to vegetate for a year or two, as it were 'on leave of absence,' till their delighted hearts hear a call to the upper ranks of the church militant in India, to 'a more enlarged sphere of usefulness' and to increased pay. Yet here, in addition to the military officers, whose souls are thus tenderly cared for, are fifty times their number of Europeans—bankers, merchants, lawyers, shopkeepers, and artisans - men who for the most part have been either born or brought up within the pale of the National Church, who see in her, spite of all imperfection, the surest guarantee of freedom of religious thought, the one constant witness to a nation of baptised heathens of an eternal and righteous King and Ruler upon earth. They are men who would be glad to have their children introduced into the same community as themselves, and would like that when the time comes the same words of unutterable beauty, and hope, and love should be read over their graves, that they listened to in the quiet churchyards of England, where their fathers are sleeping. And besides this resident English population, there are continually coming and going hundreds of Europeans intent on business or pleasure, but each and all of them gaining good or evil in Singapore. There are many professing Chinese Christians, and still more descendants of Europeans, whose claim is as good as our own on the Government and Church of their ancestors. There are hospitals where the sick or dying might be soothed. Gaols, where criminals might be improved if not reformed. Schools, where children might be civilised, in fact, there are a hundred opportunities for the exertions of an educated and enlightened

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clergy. For these extensive and pressing wants there is provided one church for the entire island, and one chaplain who for the last six months has been resident in England. In the meantime the faith of 'the faithful' is fanned by two Sunday services held during the hottest hours of the day, conducted by either laymen, or, as latterly, by a missionary, who must reconcile to his own conscience, the leaving his few sheep in the wilderness even for the attractions of the pulpit in St. Andrew's. The worship, moreover, as prescribed, is in accordance, perhaps, with the rubric; certainly not with the wants of the congregation, nor the nature of the climate. Wherever the church exists, there is being felt the need of services more varied, frequent, and of shorter duration. After six days of weary working there are many who would turn with relief to the Church's prayers, were they not terrified by the prospect of the minister's sermon, and it is by either success or failure that every religious body learns sooner or later the necessity of adapting itself to the varied wants of its members. So long as Singapore continues a part of the Madras presidency, and subject to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Bishop of Calcutta, we can refer to this subject only in the hope that its anomalous position may be soon altered to an independent one, from which there must result the greatest advantage both civil and ecclesiastical. The subject we have discussed will before long be forced upon the attention of statesmen in England, who cannot far err if they take as the only sound basis of a Church establishment in this settlement, the introduction of something like the home parochial system with an authority central and influential."

PENANG.

The *Penang Argus* writes :—"A rumour has recently become current in Penang that Colonel Cavenagh is about to proceed home. We are not in a position to confirm or to refute the report, but if there be any foundation for it, we incline to the opinion that his Honour's absence will only be for a very brief period, originating, possibly, in desired data at home connected with the contemplated transfer of the Straits to the Colonial Office."

CEYLON.

The Governor has appointed C. H. Layard, Esq., to be Acting-Deputy Postmaster-General at Kandy; and Alexander Young Adams, Esq., to be a justice of the peace for the central province.

The Pearl Fishery commenced on the 8th March with favourable weather, and a large number of native dealers and diving boats, the latter numbering 180. At first not more than fifty boats were sent out each day, the quantity of oysters brought in being under a quarter of a million each time.

The prices realised thus far have been above the official valuation, but it is not at all certain that these will be maintained.

The railway promises to be soon in course of construction. Mr. Faviell, the contractor, is engaged taking over the works, plant and land, though there is still a portion of the latter to be purchased from private owners. A steamer has been chartered in Bombay for the conveyance of skilled workmen and overseers from that Presidency, so that we may consider a beginning has at length been made. "It may be difficult," says the *Ceylon Times*, "for persons who have never experienced the harassing vexations and many losses attendant on bullock transport in a tropical country, to understand the deep interest with which planters regard the construction of our railway, but of this there is little doubt that, without some such means as that of the iron road, Ceylon can never be in a safe position as regards the competition of other coffee-producing countries. A good deal of stress has been placed on the fact that the construction of our railway will circulate a large amount of capital in the colony. No doubt this will be the case. To a certain extent our local trade is already feeling the effect of this new stimulus, but we are content to look rather to ultimate results than immediate effects, and it is in this light that the railway must be regarded as placing the coffee cultivator to a great extent beyond the risks of cattle disease, and bad roads."

A committee has been appointed to inquire into the state of the roads, as to consider whether it might not be feasible and advisable to organise some system of Municipal arrangement of roads, analagous to the system of Turnpike Trusts in England, to be aided by votes from the general revenue, so that the attention of the Department of Public Works should be mainly given to the principal or Trunk Roads in the Colony, whilst the Branch or Planters' Roads should be administered by some such body as that above indicated.

A general meeting of the Asiatic Society of Ceylon was held at Colombo on the 7th of March; the Rev. B. Boake, V.P., in the chair. The Secretary reported the progress made in regard to the increased accommodation required for the society's museum in consequence of the amalgamation with it of the Military Medical Museum. The Governor had approved of the proposed plan for adding a floor to the present building, by which means it would be made to correspond with the opposite wing of the suite, occupied by the treasury, but difficulties were in the way of carrying out the plan, owing, it was understood, to the large amount of work on hand in the civil engineer's department. The cost of the building had been estimated at £350, and there seemed no doubt that his Excellency would sanction the appropriation of such a sum. At present the contents of the Military Museum remained in their original rooms which might at any time be required for other purposes.

A letter from the Lord Bishop of Colombo proposes the formation of a diocesan fund to promote the extension of the National Church and the support of additional clergymen in Ceylon :—

"I would propose," he writes, "to establish a diocesan fund, to be created by contributions either in the form of donations or annual subscriptions, to be vested in trustees, and administered by a mixed committee of clergy and laymen chosen in such a manner as to command public confidence. And in order to facilitate their operations, and to prevent frequent and perhaps personal discussion, I would advise that certain rules should be laid down for their guidance, sufficient to meet the general run of applications, so as to leave a few cases requiring laborious and exact investigation, and to enable those of high and responsible station to hold the office, for which otherwise, they could not spare the necessary time and labour. Thus for instance:

"I. I would give the bishop power to assign an amount in certain cases bearing proportion to the existing fund and the claims of the district from its population of peculiar circumstances.

"II. I would not leave it optional to continue any payment to a clergyman under deprivation or suspension by his ordinary.

"III. I would admit the claim to an increase of income under certain circumstances, and on fixed conditions such as time of service—married or single, number of family, &c.

"IV. I would allow no payment to a clergyman non-resident in his district or parish.

"Such a measure, I think, might be attended with success, and would at least provide some additional means of supporting and assisting our clergy, and that on the soundest principle, viz., that of self-exertion. And it would, I should greatly hope, assist and encourage our missionary efforts by proving the reality of our work."

The Archdeacon, in commenting on the Bishop's proposal, says :—

"It is difficult to approximate very closely to the number of Protestants in Ceylon, and the proportion belonging to the several denominations. But of British residents probably one half are members of the Church of England, and of the Episcopalian Church of Scotland. They, perhaps, present also the larger amount of property and income. I shall also doubtlessly be well within the mark by estimating the incomes of Anglican Churchmen in Ceylon, from property and stipends, at not less than £200,000 yearly. If of that sum a tenth part, as enjoined on the Jews, were set apart for the services of religion, how large and noble an offering would it be to God! Ought the higher godliness of the Gospel to be content with dedications to God, willingly made, less than those commanded under the more imperfect dispensation?"

Colonel Hadden, commanding the corps of Royal Engineers stationed in Ceylon, has been suspended by order of the Major-General, Brevet Major Armitt succeeding him. The cause of this order has not transpired.

The *Colombo Observer* comments thus on our postal arrangements :—

"We wonder that the present state of our course of post with Great Britain has not attracted more attention than it appears to have met with. The mails from India, China, and Ceylon invariably arrive just after the English mails for those places are closed, and it therefore takes much longer time for us to receive answers to our letters than there is any occasion for. For instance, the letters posted here on the 17th of February will, in the ordinary course reach London on the 12th of this month—just two days after the Marseilles mail has closed;—they will lie fourteen days unanswered, and their replies will only be sent on the 28th, which should enable us to receive them on the 20th April. There is in this arrangement a clear loss of ten days; and in these days, when 'time is money,' and when fixed rates of speed are laid down in the postal contracts, to which strict adherence is intended to be paid, it seems ridiculous to throw away so much time in England, when, as we imagine, better arrangements can be made."

The editor of the *Observer* having come to England for a "well-earned holiday," has commenced a correspondence with that journal under the title of "The Editor out of Harness."

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

AVERY—On the 8th March, at Colombo, at the residence of Mr. Rusbridge, Mrs Avery, of a daughter.

CLOWES—On the 6th March, at Kandy, the wife of the Rev. J. Herbert Clowes, of a daughter.

DE RUBEN—On the 6th March, at Borella, Colombo, the wife of Mr. E C. De Ruben, of a son.

GREEN—On the 5th inst., at Laira Cottage, Balham, the wife of Mr. John S. Green, of a daughter.

LANGENBERG—On the 12th March. at Small Pass, Colombo, the wife of Mr. Charles Van Langenberg, of a daughter.

PIGOTT—On the 12th March, at Matakooly, Colombo, the wife of the Rev. Henry R. Pigott, of a daughter.

RICHARDS—On the 29th ult., at Glendore Lodge, Southsea, the wife of W. M. Richards, Esq., late H.M. Naval Storekeeper, Hong Kong, of a daughter.

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MARRIAGES.

BAIRD—CAVE.—On the 2nd ult., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Paddington, by the Rev. H. H. Mogg, cousin of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Francis Pigou, Henry Dillon Baird, Esq., of Ceylon, to Caroline Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas Saunders Cave, Esq., of Kossbrin Manor, county of Cork, and Brancliffe Grange, Yorkshire.

COMMIDGE—MASON.—On the 10th February, at Shanghai, Henry C. Commidge, to Annie Mason, both of York.

HART—GOODBURN.—On the 14th February, at Ningpo, George M. Hart, to Caroline S. D. Goodburn, of Folkeston, Kent.

KROES—SLAGHEK.—On the 20th February, at the Netherlands Consulate, Macao, Theodore Kroes, His Netherland Majesty's Vice-Consul at Shanghai, to Adeline Johanna Maria Carolina Heukensfeldt Slaghek, of Livorno.

PURVIS—GLASS.—On the 19th February, at Penang, by the Rev. William Burns, of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, John Murray Purvis, Esq., of Singapore, to Barbara Christina, second daughter of the late Rev. John R. Glass, of the Free Church, Musselburgh, N.B.

DEATHS.

LUDEKENS—On the 13th ult., at Colombo, Harriet, the wife of R. Ludekens, and second daughter of the late W. Reckerman, aged 33 years.

NUGENT—On the 9th Aug. last, at Ylvilo, Philippine Islands, of fever, on board the ship *Blanch*, to the inexpressible grief of his bereaved parents, Thomas Albert Nugent, in his 21st year, eldest son of Mr Nugent of H.M.'s Civil Service, and Elizabeth, his wife, deeply lamented by all who knew him.

ORMISTON—On 1st Feb., at Euston-square, London, Evan Ormiston, Esq., of Wigfair St. Asaph; and Colombo, Ceylon, aged 34.

PECK—On the 7th ult., at Colpetty, Colombo, Jane, the beloved wife of W. Peck, Esq., aged 43 years.

ROSAIRO—On the 10th ult., at Colombo, Eugene, infant son of Mr. J. P. Rosairo, aged 1 month and 27 days.

SOMERVILLE—On the 9th February, at Shanghai, Robert Somerville, aged 29.

SANTOS—On the 21st February, at Shanghai, M. L. Dos Santos.

WATERMAN—On the 14th Jan., at Saigon, Cochin China, Henry Waterman, Esq., surgeon, youngest son of the late Wm. Waterman, Esq., of Tenterden, aged 45.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CHINA EXPORTS.

TEA.—Canton: The usual interruption to business consequent upon the Chinese new year has tended to keep the market closed, whilst the favourable advices received from London by the 10th January mail, has caused buyers to evince some anxiety to purchase. The consequence is that the few Chops of Congou settled show an advance on previous quotations. The following are the settlements reported since last mail. Congous: 4 chops of Oochows at 25 to 26½ taels, and 1 chop Oopacks at 29½ taels. Scented Teas: 500 boxes common Caper at 13 taels and 250 boxes good Orange Pekoe at 26 taels. In other descriptions nothing has been done. The stock remaining on the market is thus stated:—Congou: 58 chops beside Tyshans and Canton packed; Scented Caper, 30,000 boxes; Scented Orange Pekoe, 16,000 ditto; Oolong, 2,000 half-chests; Plain Orange Pekoe, 1,000 ditto.; Flowery Pekoe, 150 ditto; Country Greens, 16,500 half-chests; New, and 1,824 ditto Old. Shanghai.—Black: The market has again been very dull and during the past week no transactions have taken place owing to the native holidays. Three chops have been settled during the fortnight at prices fully up to our last quotations. The stocks continue very small and have not been increased by arrivals from Hankow. The settlements in the market amount to 1,967 chests Congou: reshipments on owner's account 3,800 ditto—together 5,767 chests; making a total for the season to date of 277,890 chests against 190,105 chests same time last year. Stocks 2,000 chests, Congou, and 1,800 chests Flowery Pekoe. Green: Settlements have been on a small scale and are principally confined to fine country teas which are now becoming very scarce; prices are fully supported. Common country teas, Hoochows and Japans, are quite neglected and would not be touched unless at a considerable decline on previous rates. Shipments and settlements amount to 11,323 half chests China, and 381 half-chests Japan, making total to date of 237,438 half-chests, and 17,242 half-chests against 173,793 half-chests, and 23,977 half-chests respectively same time last year. Stock in all about 15,000 half-chests.

FOOCHOW.—Purchases of Congous and Oolongs continued to be made up to the 17th inst., that is to say, until New-Year's Eve. The market then closed firmly at one tael advance, and has not again reopened. The settlements reported since last mail are as under. Congous: 10,700 chests and 11,800 half do. at 5 to 14 taels for ord. and broken leaf; 14 to 17 taels for good com. to second better; 17 to 23½ taels for good flavoury to Kaisow kinds. Souchongs: 300 chests at 20 taels for common. Flowery Pekoe: 100 chests at 19 taels for fair. Oolongs: 22,300 half-chests at 11½ to 15½ taels for com. to good cargo. Scented Teas: 6,600 boxes at 18½ to 22 taels for fair. Of green teas the market has been swept on native account for shipment to Shantung. The stock now remaining on the market is thus estimated. Congous: 18,700 chests (say 10,000 ord. 7,000 good com. to second better, good flavoury to Souchong kinds 1,700). Souchong: None. Oolongs: 5,300 half-chests only. Scented Teas: 2,000 boxes. The total supplies of Congous this season amount, inclusive of contract teas, to 570,300 chests, against 513,100 ditto at the same period last season. The total sales this season are 501,600 chests.

HANKOW.—No transactions are reported as having taken place since last mail. 5 chops of Congou have arrived from the country during the fortnight, 3 of which being contract Teas, were shipped to Shanghai. The stock remaining on the market is reported at 12 chops, and it is known that a few chops still remain in the country. The total settlements of the season to date amount to 347 chops, Oonams, Oopacks, and Hohows, besides 89 chops contract Teas. So that the total supply of the present season from this one port only will be very little short of 500 chops Congou.

KEWKIANG.—Green Teas: The hopes entertained of the teamen easing their rates on the approach of China new year, have not by any means been realised. They have, on the contrary, evinced much firmness, and it must clearly be accepted as a fact, that the crop of Green Teas is really short. Supplies come in slowly—the stock on the market is below 50,000 packages, and it is confidently asserted that 12,000 packages now in the country will complete the season's yield. The settlements of the fortnight are reported at 7,000 packages, all for shipment to New York. The rates (duty paid) for these were 31 to 37 taels for Moyunes, medium to fine; and 27 to 33 taels for Fochows, same range. The shipments which have been made to Shanghai, have been principally on account of the teamen.

YOKUHAMA.—The advices from London per mail of the 10th Nov. had caused exporters to retire from the market. This circumstance, combined with the large stock and the approach of the new year, caused rates to fall between $2 to $3. The consequence was that a large business was done, the settlements during the month of January amounting to no less than 12,000 piculs, the stock remaining being fully 8,000 piculs. The following are the latest quotations:—Trashy and ord., $5 and downward; common, 7½ to 12½; middling, 15 to 22; good, 25 to 28; the best, 30 to 34.

RAW SILK.—SHANGHAI.—During the fortnight very few transactions have taken place, on account of the holidays. Prices are unchanged, but with the few settlements of only 400 bales China, they must be considered nominal. About 1,300 bales have arrived from Japan. Regarding the coming yield, advices from Ningpo state that a great mortality of the worm had occurred in the silk districts from starvation. Settlements since last mail are reported at 1,700 bales, against 2,000 bales at corresponding fortnight of last season, and 1,500 ditto of season before. The total settlements of the present season to date are 60,000 bales against 57,000 same period last year, and 71,500 the season before. The present unsold stock is estimated at 3,000 bales, against 8,000 same time last season, and a like quantity same period the season before. The Custom-house having been closed for the Chinese holidays, the usual statistics of exports cannot be given. Tsatlees, No. 1, tls. 480 to 490 per picul; 2, 455 to 470; 3, 435 to 450; market, 3, 420 to 430; 4, 405 to 415; 5, and com., 380 to 400; Taysaams, No. 1, 405 to 415; 2, 375 to 395; 3, 345 to 365; 4, 5, and com., 310 to 340; Yuenfa, No. 1, 430 to 440; 2, 400 to 420; 3, 375 to 395; 4, and com., 360 to 370; Hainings, 360 to 435; Sewhing, mid. to inferior, 300 to 320.

CANTON.—The article continues scarce and wanted. Quotations are nominal and form no guide.

YOKUHAMA.—A large business continued to be done. The settlements for the month of January amount to 2,500 bales, making a total for the season to date 18,500 bales, against 6,500 bales for the corresponding period of last season. Supplies continued to arrive prices for good and fine were well maintained, whilst for the inferior qualities a material advance had been established. The following are the current quotations, which it will be observed are even above those given in last report. Ids, medium $500 to 540; Mybash best dyepots $550 to $560; middling $525 to 540; inferior $575 to 580. Soday $470 to 500 for No. 1 and 2. Oshio $525 to 550 for the best rereeled—$475 to $500 for medium and $425 to 450 for common. Coshio, fine $460 to 475, middling $400 to 440, common $365 to 375 Hadsiojee $375 to 400 per picul.

DRUGS, &c.—Cassia Lignea: No sales; stock 400 piculs, for which $16.75 is asked. Cassia Oil: Nominal, at $215 per picul. Cassia Buds: A lot of 25 piculs is on the market, for which $48 is asked. Rhubarb: Nominally as last quoted; small stock, no sales. Gamboge: No stock. China Root in very small stock, and worth about $4.25. Galangal is also in limited supply, and commands $3.50 to $4. Camphor: The market has fallen to $26. Yokuhama: $30 to $32 per picul.

RAW COTTON.—Canton: The market has been in a quiet state, owing to the Chinese new year holidays. The only transaction reported is the sale of the remaining lot of 290 bales Tinnivelly for shipment to England at two taels advance. Holders are not disposed to part with their stocks, and the following advanced quotations are therefore nominal. Bombay 14*t* 6*m* to 16*t* 2*m*. Bengal 14*t* 5*m* to 15*t* 7*m*. Shanghai, 14*t* 8*m* to 15*t* 3*m*. The stock unsold on the market is stated at 1,560 bales Bombay 185 do. Bengal, and 11,700 do. Shanghai. Hong Kong: The settlements of the fortnight are reported at 7,000 bales, principally for shipment to Europe, but the Chinese are now buying for native wants. The quotations have advanced and close firmly as follow: Shanghai, $20 to 21; Ningpo, $21½ to 22½; Japan, $23 to 23½. Shanghai: There are large orders in the market for shipment to England, but the dealers are unwilling to operate until the market shall open after the holidays. The capacity of China for supply will then be put to the test. Two ships have sailed for England since the departure of the last mail, and two for Bombay. The quotations tend up, and may be called 12*t* to 12*t* 3*m* for common, up to 12*t* 5*m* to 13*t* 2*m* for fine. Yokohama: $16 to 17 per picul.

CHINA IMPORTS.

COTTON YARN.—The sales reported in this market during the past fortnight amount to 597 bales, at rates which show a very material advance upon the quotations given in last circular. There are not any transactions to report from Canton, but prices are also quoted considerably higher from that port.

GREY SHIRTINGS.—Nearly 5,000 pieces of these goods have changed hands since the close of the holidays; and although the advance established is not quite so great as compared with that obtained on Yarns, the market closes very firm.

WHITE SHIRTINGS have been much inquired for, and the settlements of the fortnight are put at 8,386 pieces. Stocks are now very moderate, and enhanced prices will doubtless be shortly obtainable.

T-CLOTHS have gone into consumption to the extent of 6,700 pieces, and prices show some improvement, although they are still considerably below the value obtainable for the same description of goods in Shanghai.

AMERICAN DRILLS are in excessively small stock, and there are not any transactions to be reported.

WHITE SPOTTED SHIRTINGS, Dyed do., Brocades, White and Coloured, remain without material change to notice, the transactions of the fortnight being comprised in a sale of 1,000 pieces of Dyed Spotted Shirtings and 800 pices of Brocades at the annexed quotations.

CHINTZES AND HANDKERCHIEFS.—Of the former there have not been sales, but some 3,600 dozens of Handkerchiefs have been placed at rates which do not show any improvement upon the quotations given in last report.

RAW COTTON.—An improvement in the value of this staple to the extent of $1.50 to 2 per picul, as compared with the rates obtainable in the end of January, was noticed in last circular, and to-day's quotations

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must be considered fully $1 to 1.50 higher than the prices quoted a fortnight ago. A fair amount of business also has been done during the fortnight, some 10,000 bales of Shanghai cotton having changed hands. From Canton no transactions are reported, but prices of both Indian and Shanghai growth had improved slightly. The stock of the former is now reduced to about 2,500 bales in Canton.

WOOLLENS.—Spanish Stripes, Medium Cloths, Ladies and Habit Cloths: There is no improvement to notice in the value of these goods, as compared with previous quotations, and the sales of the fortnight have been confined to 289 pieces of Assorted Spanish Stripes sold here, and 216 pieces placed in the Canton market.

LONG ELLS.—There has been a fair inquiry during the fortnight without, however, leading to any advance in price for these goods in Hong Kong, and the sales are put in at 780 pieces of descriptions. In Canton 200 pieces have found buyers, quotations there also remaining as previously given.

CAMLETS.—There are not any sales of these goods to report from Canton, while in Hong Kong the business has been limited to 120 pieces of English manufacture.

LASTINGS show an improvement of about 50 cents per piece, with 440 pieces sold here.

METALS.—Iron, Flat, &c., remain much as before, the sales of all descriptions being put at about 4,500 piculs. In Canton nothing doing.

LEAD has been in fair inquiry in Canton, but prices have not been maintained. The sales in Canton are put at 1,300 piculs; nothing done in Hong Kong.

TIN.—464 slabs placed here at about previous quotations constitute the business of the fortnight.

TIN PLATES.—There are no sales to report from Hong Kong. In Canton 200 boxes have found buyers.

COALS.—At Hong Kong $8 to $9.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

			Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael.)	6	months sight.	6s. 2¼d. to 6s. 2½d.	6s. 3d. to 6s. 3¼d.
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	6	ditto	...	...
At Canton, At Hong Kong, At Macao	6	ditto	4s. 8¾d. to 4s. 8¾d.	4s. 9d. to 4s. 9¼d.
At Singapore	6	ditto	4s. 10½d. to 4s. 11d.	4s. 11d. to 4s. 11½d.
At Manila	6	ditto	4s. 7d.	4s. 7d. to 4s. 8d.
At Batavia (guilders.)	6	ditto	..	..
At Colombo			...	..

The Exchange on India at Shanghai was 300 rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 226 per $100. Bar silver at Shanghai 111.75 per 100 tls., and Hong Kong — per cent. prem. The current quotations at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 78 tls. per $100, and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 23 to 24 per cent. discount.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN
SEASON 1862-63.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From other ports.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From June 1, to Jan. 31, 1863	38,275,215	35,385,450	...	93,361,312	67,402
Comparative period last season	21,987,152	31,200,659	...	82,836,988	50,437
TO UNITED STATES.					
From June 1, to Jan. 31, 1863	...	...	...	16,541,360	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	17,674,042	...
TO THE CONTINENT.					Bales.
From June 1, to Jan. 31	...	...	...	2,611,756	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	1,460,000	...
TO SAN FRANCISCO.				Packages.	
From June 1, to Jan. 31	...	...	...	39,782	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	48,505	...
TO AUSTRALIA.				Total lbs.	
From June 1, to Jan. 31	...	...	...	6,618,459	
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	6,708,709	...
TO GREAT BRITAIN.					
From 1843 to 1844	...	...	...	51,022,600	..
„ 1845 to 1846	...	...	...	57,334,200	18,604
„ 1850 to 1851	...	...	...	63,972,300	22,143
„ 1853 to 1854	...	...	...	77,327,800	61,980
„ 1855 to 1856	...	...	...	92,340,300	50,480
„ 1857 to 1858	...	...	...	76,990,255	68,311
„ 1858 to 1859	...	...	...	65,789,792	88,136
„ 1859 to 1860	...	...	...	85,560,452	64,163
„ 1860 to 1861	...	...	...	90,066,160	79,644
„ 1861 to 1863	...	...	...	109,854,040	70,199

EXPORTS SINCE 31ST JANUARY.

To GREAT BRITAIN, per Wynand, 186,100 lbs. tea, from Shanghai. Per Lord Raglan, 493,671 lbs. tea, from Shanghai. Per Burman, 365,000 lbs. tea, from Foo-chow. Per Audelicia, 155,380 lbs. and 936 bales silk, from Kanagawa. Per Neville, 836,169 lbs. and 40 bales silk, from Shanghai. Per Unrivalled, 928,706 lbs. do. from Canton. Per John Banfield, 661,992 lbs. do. from Canton. Per Vision, 502,682 lbs. do. from Shanghai. Per Patrician, 1,366,000 lbs. do. from Foo-chow. Per Red Riding Hood, 831,600 lbs. from Foo-chow.

To NEW YORK, per Hotspur, 523,690 lbs. do., from Canton. Per Lillie, 360,873 lbs. do., and per Almena, 22,695 lbs. do., from Shanghai.

To CONTINENT, per Abbs, 121,400 lbs. do., from Foo-chow for Hamburg.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At SHANGHAI.—From London: Feb. 7, Coulnakyle; 20, Sea Wave. From Liverpool: Feb. 9, Thessalia; 19, Diana; 19, Acrolite. From Newcastle: Feb. 8, Prince of Wales; 10, Geo. Heinrich; 20. Notos; 20, Lord Lyndhurst. From Cardiff: Feb. 9, Gharra; 10, Capella; 18, Seerless. From Newport: Feb. 9, Rhine. From Hartlepool: Feb. 9, Castleton. From Glasgow: Feb. 8, Maria. From Sunderland: Feb. 7, Areta; 12, Berdiokka. From New York: Feb. 16, Sophia.

At HONG KONG.—From London: Feb. 14, Agra; 16, W. Mitchell; 16, H. M Str. Argus. From Bordeaux: Feb. 19, Avinet. From New York: Feb 15, N. B. Palmer.

At MANILA.—From Caniz: Feb. 15, Luisita.

At SINGAPORE. From London: Feb. 26, James Paton; March 3, Experiment (steamer); Herluf Trolle. From Liverpool: Feb. 28, Parana; March 6, Defiance (steamer). From Cardiff: Feb. 21, Oldenbarnweld.

At BANKOK.—From London: Lizzie and Kate. From Hamburg: Feb. 21, Bruno. From Sunderland: Feb. 21, Harvest; 28, Lorenzo. From Bordeaux: Feb. 26, Cicillia; March 5, Lieutenant Bellot. From Glasgow: March 1, America. From Cape of Good Hope: Feb. 26, Barossa.

At BATAVIA.—From Shields: Feb 17, Zeverver; 23, Kandanghauer.

SAILED.

FROM SHANGHAI—For London, Feb. 12: Kamschatka; 16, Vision. For Liverpool, Feb. 9: Monsoon; 10, Blackburn; 19, Southern Cross. For New York, Feb. 16: Lilly; 16, Alemena.

FROM FOO-CHOW-FOO.—For London, Feb. 10: Patrician; 21, Red R. Hood.

FROM HONG KONG.—For Liverpool, Feb. 18: Edith Moore, and H.M.'s steamer, Sphinx, for Portsmouth.

FROM MACAO.—For London, Feb. 18: Unrivalled. From Canton, for London, Feb. 14: John Banfield.

FROM SINGAPORE.—For Liverpool: Ceylon. For Capetown; Spinx.

FROM BATAVIA.—For England, Feb. 19: St. Snake. For Holland, Feb. 22: Veruniging; 26, Zaanstroom.

FROM MANILA.—For London, Feb. 18: Omegar. For Boston, 11: Aurora.

LOADING.

At YOKUHAMA.—For London: Copernicus and Ocean Gem.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Ferozepore, Martaban, Egean, Leichardt. For Liverpool: Caldera, Charlotta, Cyclone.

At FOO-CHOW-FOO.—For London: Ceylon, Geologist, Alicia, Annie, Algerman.

At HONG KONG.—For Liverpool: Cumberland, Foam.

At MANILA.—For New York: Cyclone, Mountain Wave. For Cork: Caprera, Leander, Mary Fry. For Cadiz: Cervantis, Gertrudis. For Boston: Danube. For Melbourne: Schah Jehan, For San Francisco: Rattler.

At SINGAPORE.—For London: West, Isabella. For Outports: Olympia, Little Edith, Frida. For New York Revere: For Bordeaux: Singapore.

At PENANG.—For London: Wilhelmsburg.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

SHANGHAI.

The new year's festivities has caused business during the fortnight to be almost entirely suspended. The prospects are good. Ships will be wanted for cotton to England, and rice being on the advance, grain charters will doubtless be in the market. The ice having broken up very early at the northern ports, a fair coast trade may also be expected. The new teas will be very early this year, and clipper ships will be wanted within a couple of months to take them to London.

The following rates are those nominally current, and may be deemed generally a shade too low. To London and Liverpool: £3. 15s. to £4 for tea and cotton, £5 for silk (per ton of 50 feet). To New York: $15 for tea (per ton of 40 feet). To Nagasaki: $4 per 40 feet and 25 cents per picul. To Kanagawa: $5 per 40 feet and 25 cents per picul. To Teintsin: 7 tls. per 40 feet. To Tientsin the same. Hongkong: $4 per 40 feet. Cotton $1.20 per bale. To Amoy: Cotton $1.25 per bale. To Foochow: $4 per ton.

KANAGAWA.

To Shanghai $4 to 5 per ton for steamers and $3 to 4 per picul for Silk. To London £6. 10s. for Silk, and £5. 10 for Tea.

HONG KONG.

Notwithstanding the Chinese holidays, a considerable business has been done in freights during the past fortnight, chiefly for the coast. Two vessels have been taken up for California, and there are two more wanted, as the passenger trade has fairly commenced, and is likely to be very large this season. Some animation has been shown in London Freights, though the number of ships on the berth does not greatly exceed that of last year at this time. Bangkok rates are low, but will advance within the next week, in all probability. The eagerness of masters and agents to procure Charters to Rice Ports, to return in time for teas, has been taken advantage of by charterers, and rates have been depressed. At Amoy and Swatow coast business for small vessels is very good. At Foo-chow and Shanghai the spring business has not yet commenced, at Manila tonnage is plenty, with no demand. As a whole freights have advanced rather than receded in China, and we confidently look forward to a steady improvement during the next few weeks. The actual settlements are: Great Britain.—Pysche, Danish barque, 250 tons, on the berth from Whampoa to London, at £3. 15s. per ton; Cumberland, British ship, 925 tons, on the berth to Liverpool, at £4 per ton; Margaret Mitchell, British ship, 894 tons, on the berth to London, at £3. 10s. to £4; Peterborough, British barque, 560 tons, on the berth to London, at £4. 10s. United States: Storm King, American ship, 1,500 tons, on the berth from Whampoa to New York, at current rates; Sarah Newman, American ship, 900 tons, hence to San Francisco,

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$15,500 in full; Elizabeth Kimball, American ship, 1,000 tons, hence to San Francisco, $16,500 in full. Colonies: Margaret Eliza, British barque, 420 tons, on the berth hence to Melbourne or Sydney, at £3. 10s. former, £4 latter port; Mary Bradford, American ship, 800 tons, on the berth hence to Melbourne and Sydney, at £3. 5s. former, £3. 10s. latter port. East Coast: Brem. barque, 504 tons, hence to Shanghai, 50 cents per picul; Hever, Ham. brig, 180 tons, hence to Shanghai, $2,000 in full; Harvest Queen, American ship, 316 tons, hence to Shanghai, 52½ cents per picul; Fiery Cross, British ship, 674 tons, hence to Shanghai, current rates.

MANILA.

In consequence of the little sugar yet available for shipment, there is no demand for tonnage for the U. K., and there have been no settlements since last mail. The nominal rates of freight to a port in the U. K. are £3 per ton for sugar and £4 for hemp.

SINGAPORE.

To Great Britain, £3. 5s. dead weight, and £4. 10s. light goods. Tonnage rather scarce.

BATAVIA.

To Great Britain, £3. 10s., and to load at rice ports, £3. 10s. to 15s.

CASUALTIES.

HONG KONG.

c The American barque Houqua, Capt. Cartwright, left the harbour on Feb. 24th last bound to Shanghai. Through the carelessness of the Chino pilot, she is represented to have got in a position to the northward of the island, from which she cannot be extricated without the assistance of steam. The news was brought in yesterday by the Lucy E. Ashby, and the Sycee was quickly despatched to the assistance of the Houqua, but unfortunately the hawsers fouled the screw of the steamer, and in consequence of the heavy sea on at the time, it was impossible to clear it. The steamer Whampoa left this morning to the assistance of both vessels. The Houqua is making seven inches of water per hour.

The Undine, from Foo-chow, proceeded to Whampoa to dock, having, on Feb. 10th, had a strong northerly set with calm weather, in an impenetratable fog, struck the South Ninepin Island with jibboom end. Engines being reversed going astern full speed – backed out and proceeded, with loss of jibboom and figure head, the Island being a sheer precipice. The iron hull was not even scratched.

SHANGHAI.

The Prince of Wales, from Newcastle, had a very long and disagreeable passage. She experienced heavy weather in the English Channel, and crossed the equator on the 17th July, in long. 29.00. Ran down the N.E. Trades with fine weather, and rounded t e meridian of the Cape on the 9th August, in lat. 39, and experienced a series of heavy gales. Running down the Eastings was compelled to jettison a quantity of the cargo, and a great portion of the bulwarks was carried away in consequence of the decks being continually flooded. Passed Anger on the 21st October. Up the China Sea a series of calms and light weather prevailed. Was at anchor four days within two miles of the light ship, and although several of the Pilot cruisers passed with pilots on board, none could be obtained, but several vessels with heavier drafts anchored about half a mile astern had received them from the boats. The British ship Rhine arrived near the Light Ship in a disabled condition. The crew all being laid up with sickness; she was worked up to the anchorage by five pilots, and towed to Shanghai by the Washington steam-tug.

SWATOW.

Mr. F. Goarlach, pilot, seeing a vessel outside (about 4 P.M.) proceeded out in his boat with a crew of five Chinese to board her, but it setting in dark he missed her and was seen off the Sugar Loaf returning; at this time it was blowing half a gale of wind. Darkness set in and his not coming in, a search was made, but that night no intelligence of the boat was found until the next day when search was made again and the boat was found on shore stove all to pieces, and the body of one of the crew. Since then the remaining bodies of the crew have been recovered, but no accounts of the unfortunate pilot who was only lately married. The event has caused much gloom among the small community at Double Island, as the deceased was universally respected.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From China to England and Continent, Feb. 17, Antipodes; 17, Radnagore; 17, Spirit of the North; 17, Brierley Hill; 17, Robert Benderson; 17, Gresham; 19, Gorilla, Zealandia; 19, Queen of the North; 23, Burman; 25, English. To New York: 16, Oneida. From England Continent to Singapore: Feb. 23, Wandraham. From Singapore to England: 17, St. Sams Pareil; 23, Crescent City. From Singapore to Bordeaux: 24, Fils Unique. From Manila to Cork: 14, Italia. To Boston: 24, Aurora. To London: 24, Commodore. From Cardiff to Manila: 10, Alaric.

SHANGHAI AND THE TAIPINGS.

The *Daily News* of April 10td had an article on "the decay of Taipingdom," which contains some truth and a large amount of error. The injustice and ignorance of the writer are strikingly displayed in the opening paragraph, which is a gross calumny on the character of European residents at Shanghai. If it were true they would, long ere this, have been driven from the settlement:—

"The truth is that an altogether fictitious importance was given to these rebels by their approach to Shanghai, where they interfered uncomfortably with foreign security and trade. That settlement is composed chiefly of energetic young English merchants, whose time is only half occupied, and each of whom firmly believes that it is entirely the fault either of the mandarins or Taipings, but more especially of Sir Frederick Bruce at Peking, that he has not 'made his pile,' and is not comfortably seated in the Oriental Club in London. Like Mr. Thackeray's 'Philip,' these young gentlemen cry out very lustily when anything annoys them, and they made so much work about the presence of the Taipings that it might have been imagined all China was in its death agony."

THE ANGLO CHINESE FLEET.

From this small but carefully equipped force we expect great achievements. It is a curious proof of our confidence in the appliances of civilisation and in the skill of our countrymen, and it is a pleasant token of the improvement in public morals, that while we send out six small ships and a little band of men to take part in the civil war and intestine commotions of a conglomerate of mankind numbering one-third of the human race, we never ask ourselves whether it is possible that so small a force can have any effect upon such a vast empire, but only whether the cause in which they go is a good cause, and whether the use they will make of their power will be such as may be creditable to a Christian people. Reiterated wars and continual layers of Income-tax have forced upon our public some slight study of Chinese matters, and, although the popular notions of China are still somewhat vague, there are a few ideas which have become tolerably fixed in the mind even of a London elector. We have all, for instance, come to the conclusion that the marauders who are called rebels, or Taipings, are not a political party or a national party, but simply a social disease. We know now that they are only the idle, the destitute, and the ignorant, congregated upon an enormous scale, and plundering in great multitudes; and we know that there is nothing to be said in their favour, except that they may occasionally aid the least respectable of our merchants to smuggle in goods duty free. Sometimes, indeed, as at this moment, they may lessen the price of silk at Shanghai by plundering the silk districts and selling their booty, and by driving all the up-country stocks into that treaty port as to a place of safety. It is said there are agents now in London buying up and shipping arms and powder to be smuggled into China and bartered to these Taipings in exchange for the plunder gathered in Hangchow and Soochow and in the rich districts of the silk manufacture. The proceedings of these worthies will, however, only illustrate the shrewd remark to be found in a despatch from Lord Elgin, printed in the last China Blue-book: "The moral evils of smuggling in China are not redeemed by any material benefit to the general interests of trade." Whenever those arms are used, it will be against the interests of European commerce as much as against the Imperial Government, and against all feelings of humanity. What is this fleet going forth to effect? We do not ask what the plan of operation may be, for in all probability none has yet been resolved upon—but what are its general objects? These have been already stated with more or less precision, but as the exp anations are buried in reams of diplomatic correspondence, they have not been read by the public. Let us, then, cull such information as we can obtain from the Blue-books. In the first place, this Anglo-Chinese fleet goes to establish Imperial authority on the Yang-tse. In this object political and commercial considerations equally combine. In a despatch from Mr. Wade, which is printed in the Blue-book before us, it is clearly shown that the Taipings have never "held" any province in China, although they have infested several. They have, however, held one city. Pillaged, ruined, and decayed as is the once magnificent city of Nanking, broken to potsherds as is its Porcelain Tower, burnt or dispersed as are the celebrated libraries of the Golden Island, desecrated as is the cemetery of the Ming dynasty, whom these Taipings commenced by professing to revere, Nanking has still been undoubtedly "held" by these people. Nanking was the southern capital of the enormous empire. If there had been any life or constructive power in the Taipings, it might have been the capital of a new empire, carved from the too unwieldy old one. Ten years' experience has, however, proved that there is nothing of these qualities in the Taipings. Instead of being the capital of a Government, Nanking is the stronghold of robbers, whence they issue and to which they return. As a matter of prestige to the Imperial arms, the first serious task imposed upon Captain Osborn will be to recover Nanking. The Taipings foresee this, and are using their best endeavours to provide against it; but, as they have already ruined the city and exhausted the neighbourhood, it is not probable the defence will be much prolonged. This will be a blow upon the head of the rebellion, but it will also be good service done to honest traders. The Yang-tse river in China—an empire without roads—is the great highway; and, as Nanking is on the Yang tse, the establishment of this piratical power at Nanking is like the establishment of a confederacy of highwaymen half-way up Cornhill. Any set of policemen who would destroy such a nest of depredators would deserve our thanks. We shall be very glad to hear of the fall of Nanking and of its being held, to prevent bloody reprisals, by Captain Osborn's force. To explore the inner waters, re-open the traffic upon the Grand Canal, establish telegraphic communications along the principal thoroughfares, and teach the Chinese the use of steam, is the second and not less important object of those going out to China. There are many great rivers in China yet to be surveyed, and many great commercial cities still unknown. It is not that civilisation is wanted, but there is in China a hitch in its progress. After running far ahead of the rest of the world it had stopped, and has let the rest of the world pass it. Clothed with Imperial authority, and having conquered Nanking, Captain Osborn will be able to present steam and electricity to minds capable of understanding their practical importance directly they see them in work; and if steam and electricity once take hold of the interior of China, and of the commercial instincts of the people who dwell there, the "hitch" is removed, and civilisation will march forward again there as it does here. A third object is to put down the piracy which now exists between the open ports. But all these are second to the first great necessity of breaking up the nests of the Taiping robbers, and putting the Imperial Government in a position to protect its own people and discharge its obligations towards other Powers. The first is a necessary preliminary to the other two. All these, however, are objects which must command the sympathies of every one who does not seek to make money by supplying the Taipings with the instruments of robbery and massacre, or who does not desire to use the Taipings as a covering party to some operation of smuggling, or who is not under the influence of some incurable delusion. There are persons, of course, in each of these categories, but they are, we apprehend, very few in number and utterly without consideration either here or in China.—*The Times.*

BRITISH RELATIONS WITH JAPAN

It has become quite clear that England cannot maintain its present relations with Japan. We must embark in another "little" war, or leave the Japanese to enjoy their old isolation. The position of our Legation and

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our merchants becomes worse every day, and the general ill-will towards and constant attacks upon both, prove most decidedly the existence of a national antipathy to foreigners, and the inability or unwillingness of the Government to restrain it. The fact is that the Japanese Government either repents its admission of foreigners to settle and trade; or with Oriental deceit intended from the first that the concession should be practically inoperative; or, retaining its own opinions in favour of the policy which the treaties inaugurated, has been compelled, by the pressure of national opinion against the foreigners, induced not a little by their own misconduct, to abandon it. There can be no doubt that the dominant party in the empire desires to expel the foreigner and resume the ancient system of isolation. It is too shrewed, however, to attempt to openly break the treaties and forcibly expel the settlers. The Japanese statesmen are clever enough, and they know that England and France would soon take a very signal vengeance for such acts. They labour, therefore, to effect their end in an underhand manner; or perhaps we should say more correctly that the Government has no part in these murderous attempts, but that the strength of the national feeling prevents it from taking any effective steps to prevent and punish them. But whether the Government be privy to them or not, the English Government cannot any longer expose its servants to such dangers. We must withdraw the legation and our consuls for a time, or at least withdraw them to the particular port to which the Japanese desire to confine them; or we must send a sufficient force to Yedo and the other ports to protect the Minister, consuls, and settlers, and take ample satisfaction for any further outrages which may be attempted against them. If we adopt the latter course we enter upon the same work of bloodshed which we have been pursuing so energetically in China for 20 years past. We have not the slightest doubt that our commerce would have developed itself quite as fast without the opium or lorcha wars; but certainly China is a country with great commercial capabilities, and a very extensive commerce has sprung up between it and Europe. Now, the commerce of Europe with Japan is never likely to be large. The natural productions of the empire are few; the wants of the people very small. They grow silk and tea, but the silk, although very good, is not produced in any large quantities, and the tea, as well in the character of the leaf as from the inferior system of preparation, cannot compete with the Chinese. The only really profitable trade done with Japan by Europeans and Americans in all the years it has been opened to us is that of money-dealing, in which the ignorance of the people and Government have given them large profits. It would not, then, be worth our while to go to war with Japan to enforce the free admission to the empire of our citizens and our goods, and it certainly would an act of gross injustice to do so. If the Japanese deem it better for their own happiness to exclude foreign nations from all intercourse with them they have assuredly a full right to do so.—*Standard.*

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL POSTAGE.

(26th.) Mr. CAVE asked the Secretary to the Treasury whether it was intended to abandon the principle of a uniform rate of postage to British possessions abroad by doubling the charge upon letters to the British West India Colonies, while reducing that upon letters conveyed by the same line of packets to foreign countries even at a greater distance, and, if so, for what reason.—Mr. PEEL said the principle of a uniform rate of postage had already been abandoned in the case of letters to Hong Kong and Singapore. It had been determined to adopt a 1s. rate of postage for the Cape and the West Indian Colonies, because the 6d. rate was insufficient to pay the expense of transmission, and because an increase within certain limits of the terms of postage did not affect the amount of correspondence in any material degree. The charge for letters by private ship was, however, only 3d. or 4d., so that there were, in fact, two rates, one for those to whom speed was of importance, and another for those who had to study economy. The 1s. postage had been fixed in the case of Mexico and Cuba, in order to assimilate the rates to those of our colonies.

THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

(26th.) On the order for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. DODSON called attention to the charges for the diplomatic service, entering into various details and adducing examples to show the complication in which the diplomatic expenditure was involved, and moved a resolution, "That all sums required to defray the expenses of the diplomatic service ought to be annually voted by Parliament, and that estimates of all such sums ought to be submitted in a form that will admit of their effectual supervision and control by this House."—Mr. LAYARD said no doubt what had been stated by Mr. Dodson was to some extent true, but the system had hitherto worked well, and he opposed the resolution on two grounds—economy and the efficiency of the public service. If the diplomatic charges were annually submitted to the House, he had no doubt (for reasons which he explained) they would be considerably increased, while the service would be less efficient than it was. Such a change would, he believed, be fatal to the efficiency of our diplomatic service. Formerly, when a change of Government took place, there was also a change of our representatives abroad, but that system had, to a great extent, disappeared, and, consequently, our diplomatic agents had become independent of any political parties, obeying simply the instructions of the Minister of the day. But if, every year, diplomatic salaries and missions were discussed in that House, it would lead our agents abroad to look more to Parliament, and to become greater politicians at home. It was true that in the cases of Japan and China the House had been asked to vote sums for diplomatic salaries in addition to the £180,000 which had been agreed upon; but those cases were peculiar, a large diplomatic and consular staff having to be created in both of those countries. The experience gained by those votes did not encourage the proposition to submit all diplomatic salaries to annual discussion, for, instead of diminution in amount, appeals were being constantly made in that House for additional Consuls to be appointed. While the Foreign-office was limited to the expenditure of £180,000, it was compelled to restrict its expenditure to that amount.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER also spoke against the resolution, which was negatived by a large majority.

THE NEW METAL, ALUMINUM.—Among the most curious and interesting articles exhibited at the International Exhibition, was a display, on a small scale, of ingots of *aluminum*, of a degree of purity hitherto unattained since the metal was first discovered in 1827 by Wöhler. Previous to the collection we are about to notice, it had been in pretty general use, slightly alloyed, for small brooches, &c., the researches of Prof. Deville since 1855 having greatly improved it, though still leaving much to be done, ere it could vindicate itself against the reproach of being only suitable for toys. Its colour at that time was of a dull bluish leaden hue, attesting the presence of some alloy most difficult to be got rid of, as the ore resisted the strongest heat applied to purify the metal from this infinitesimal but most detrimental impurity. With the experience since acquired, however, of which the articles displayed at South Kensington were the expression, this difficulty, it was easy to perceive, must disappear, and we have recently been favoured by Messrs. Mappin Brothers, at their West-end establishment, 222, Regent-street, with a private view of a very remarkable collection of articles of *vertu*, as well as of everyday use, manufactured in the new metal and its alloys by that well-known and enterprising firm, showing not merely the infinity of uses to which the metal itself is applicable (at a price no greater than platedware, though only one-fourth of the weight), but also a capacity to amalgamate with other metals, especially copper, which marks it as destined to play no inconspicuous part in the fine arts. Here, besides every ordinary purpose of the breakfast or dinner table-service to which silver is applicable, will be found extraordinary imitations of gold, of bronze, of oxidised silver in every variety of pattern, besides unmistakable evidences of its extraordinary ductility, tenacity, hardness, and absolute incapacity to rust, both in its pure and alloyed state,—the latter, a most invaluable quality, in which it differs from every known metal, except perhaps platinum and its cognates. On the whole, we do not know of a more unique selection than that of Messrs. Mappin, and we heartily recommend the adoption of the new metal in all cases where lightness, elegance, and durability are *desiderata*.

THE "SAGINAW."—*The Times'* San Francisco correspondent writes:—"The United States' steam gunboat *Saginaw*, originally built in California of native-grown timber, and which was condemned in China for dry rot, was brought over to this country and effectually repaired at the navy-yard on this bay. She is now fully restored and fit for sea, waiting only to ship her crew. Her case proves, what I have frequently asserted, that our own Government has on this coast the timber suitable for the building of gunboats and iron-clads for the protection of our colonies. I trust the Government will stir itself to do something with this view in the North, else our neighbours, with all their 'preparations,' will steal a march upon it."

BARON GROS has presented the Prince of Wales with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, on behalf of the Emperor of the French.

A CINCHONA plantation has been successfully formed on the northern hills in the island of Trinidad.

ROCHEBRUNE, one of the foremost leaders of the revolutionary movement in Poland, took part in the expedition to China.

THE Madrid journals of the 30th ult. state that M. Pavia has been named maritime prefect at Havannah, and M. Herrera at Manila.

Continental Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* announces that all the centres of the Annamite insurrection have been dispersed, and the fortifications and batteries of the insurgents taken by the French troops. "All resistance has ceased. But few men have been lost in the campaign, which was, however, very fatiguing."

Prince Napoleon is about to absent himself from France for a short time. His yacht, the *Jerome Napoleon*, has been ordered to get ready to sail at short notice. The Prince will probably pay a visit to Egypt. Since his speech on the Polish insurrection a coldness has sprung up between him and the Emperor.

It is officially stated that the last reports received from Mexico announce that General Forey had summoned a council of all the generals and chiefs of the service for the 28th Feb., in order to arrange the details of the movement on Puebla, and give them their final instructions. The siege was to commence on the 16th March. The parks of artillery, the war material, and a great depot of stores were concentrated at Quecholac, to which place all the munitions necessary for the first operations had been conveyed. The sanitary condition of the army was satisfactory.

Admiral Jurien de la Gravière has been recalled from Mexico. The reason officially assigned for his recall is, that the importance of the French naval forces in the Mexican waters is no longer such as to warrant the presence of an officer of that rank.

It is reported that the general election to the Corps Législatif will take place in the first fortnight in June.

It is stated, on "reliable information," that the French Government has intimated to its diplomatic representatives its determination to pursue a new and decided policy in regard to Poland, by demanding the independence of that country, with the Duke de Leuchtenberg as its constitutional sovereign. The Duke de Leuchtenberg, as everybody knows, is connected both with the Russian and the French reigning families, and was lately put up for the Crown of Greece.

The French Legislative Body, by a majority of 225 votes to six, have passed a Bill for calling out 100,000 men from the

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class of 1863. It is about one-fiftieth part of the picked youth of France. Although a very little aggravation in the method of a Conscription seems to put it beyond the endurance even of a conquered people like the Poles, the French submit to it as we submit to the Income-tax—as a fatality from which there is no escape. It seems, however, that there is even in France a germ, or residue, as it may happen to be, of opposition to Conscriptions and great armies. The figure 100,000 represents only the new conscripts actually taken away to be drilled. The number which represents the enlisted, the re-enlisted, and the substitutes is 200,000, or about one in 25 of the picked male youth of the kingdom. M. Picard ventured to think this too great a draught to be drawn off every year, and desired to be allowed to examine the reasons for this vote of 100,000 instead of 80,000 men, and asked for a smaller contingent. But these matters are held to be beyond the province of the Legislative Body. "Confiding," says the report, "in the policy of which the Emperor alone knows the necessities, and which has exalted France so high in the face of the world within a few years, your Committee think that in the present state of things, and for a period impossible to predetermine, a contigent of 100,000 men is necessary." M. Picard considered this reasoning to be unsatisfactory, and the confidence to be too blind. It was, however, explained to him by General Allard that "the contingent of 100,000 instead of 80,000 men forms a fundamental basis of the actual organization of the French army." The General considered that this ought to have satisfied M. Picard, and he complained that not only was M. Picard never weary of contesting the figures of the contingent, but that he (General Allard) was obliged to reproduce this reason for the tenth time. When a Frenchman is told that the fundamental basis of the organisation of the French army is the consumption of 100,000 men per annum, and that the unknown necessities of the unknown policy of the Emperor require that this should be adopted as a rule of indefinite duration, he is told in effect that this is a matter with which he has nothing to do. Moloch will have his 100,000 men a-year, and France must provide them.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, April 6, 1863.

A Bill for confirming the concession granted to Mr. Poolmann and his consorts for the construction of a railroad in Java from Samarang to Djokdjokarta, passing through Soerakarta, has been presented to the Second Chamber of the States General by the Colonial Minister, accompanied by the following documents, but with the understanding that their contents are for the present to be kept strictly secret and considered by the members as confidential:—1. A memorial of the Governor-General of Netherlands India, dated Batavia, August 28, 1862; 2. A dispatch from Mr. Stieltjes, Adviser of the Colonial Department to the Governor-General, dated Salatiga, January 8, 1862; 3. A report in answer to the demand for a concession; 4. A memorial from Mr. Dixon, principal Civil Engineer for railroads and industrial undertakings in Netherlands India, on some questions laid before him for his technical opinion; 5. Two plans (on the scale of 1 to 5,000 and 1 to 50,000) of the country between Samarang and the Regencies; 6. A copy of the demand for the concession, with marginal notes containing sundry explanations of detail; 7. Some statistical tables of the traffic; 8. Dispatch from Mr. Stieltjes, dated January 16, 1862, No. 9, accompanied by the Report of Mr. Roorda van Eysinga, dated December 23, 1861, No. 34; 9. Letter from Mr. Dixon to Mr. A. Loudon, Secretary-General at Batavia, together with a Report dated Samarang, January 26, 1862; 10. Two maps showing the lands under rice cultivation and the forests in the Residency of Samarang; 11. Opinion of the Director of the Civil Public Works, dated February 15, 1862, No. 376, containing draft of the conditions under which the Concession should be granted; 12. Opinion of the Director of Produce and Civil Magazines, dated Feb. 22, 1862, No. 1,357; 13. Opinion of the Director of Finances, dated April 30, 1862, No. 4,481; 14. Opinion of the Military Commander of the E. I. Army, dated June 19, 1862, No. 83; 15. Dispatch from Mr. Beyerink to the Governor-General, dated Salatiga, July 6, 1862, with a sketch map on the scale of 1 to 200,000; and 16. Opinion of the Council of Netherlands India, dated Batavia, July 25, 1862, No. 27.

Some alterations have been made in the original Concession granted provisionally by the Governor-General, the principle one of which is that the guarantee for thirty-three years has been reduced from 5 to 4½ per cent. per annum, and consequently the responsibility of the State lowered from 700,000 to 630,000 florins. After some preliminary discussion as to the expediency of printing the above papers, which was negatived, the general debates were postponed till after the Easter recess.

The Bill for confirming the decree of the Governor-General allowing the free importation, without payment of any duty, of paddy and rice in Java and Madura, and abolishing the import duties on all articles of food in the whole of Netherlands India, was passed unanimously by the Chamber after a short debate provoked by Mr. Cool and answered by the Colonial Minister, after which the sittings were adjourned till after the Easter holidays.

At length the "Amsterdam Canal Company" is finally constituted and has issued its prospectus. The capital required was 18 millions of florins, three millions of which were subscribed beforehand by the municipality of this city, leaving only 15 to be taken, but the rush was so great that a far larger sum has been subscribed for than is wanted. The allotment of shares will therefore be made in proportion to the sum subscribed. Several members of the Royal family had their names put down for large amounts. It will not be wonderful if the shares are shortly at a high premium, as the advantages are so many and so valuable. In the first place a guarantee by the State is given for the payment of 4½ per cent. interest during the progress of the works (which are calculated to last for six years) and the same interest for fifty years after their completion. One of the most important parts of the concession is that the company are to retain possession of the land recovered from the sea and made arable. The quantity of land thus acquired is estimated at 6,000 bunders (of 2½ acres each), and the value of such land in adjacent spots is no less than 3,000 florins per bunder, as it is found to be admirably adapted for the cultivation of mustard, of which large quantities are grown in this neighbourhood. Thus the whole amount of the capital would be covered from this source alone, independent of the tolls to be levied on passing ships, and the sale and lease of building lands at both ends, where of course dwellings, hotels, offices, warehouses, and other buildings must necessarily spring up in a very short time, if only for the accommodation of the officers and workmen employed. The canal will extend in a direct line from Amsterdam to Wyk-aan-Zee, passing through Zaandam. The total length will be 23 kilometres, or 14 English statute miles, and as the distance to the Helder by the Great North-Holland Canal is 79 kil. it follows that Amsterdam becomes practically removed 56 kil. or 35 English miles nearer the sea, whilst the distance from this city to London and all other ports south of the Thames is shortened by twice that amount, or 70 miles. The entrance dock at Wyk will be accessible at all times of the tide, and be capable of accommodating three hundred large ships; it will be three hundred yards wide and have a depth of 26 feet below ordinary low water mark. Steam-tugs will be employed to tow ships through the canal in three hours at all hours and seasons, for even in case of a severe frost the ice will be perpetually broken by the passing traffic and not be able to congeal firmly.

Under date of the 10th of March, the Naval Department gives notice to captains of vessels proceeding to Java of a communication received from the Governor-General of Netherlands India, announcing the completion of a new lighthouse, on the Western Haven Head at Batavia, which was lighted for the first time at sunset on the 1st of January last, and burns every night from sunset to sunrise. It is a catadioptric light of the fourth class, and is placed at an elevation of 16¼ metres above the level of the sea, at high water. It appears as a stationary light of a white colour, and is visible in clear weather at a distance of twelve English nautical miles from every point of the compass, serving as a land-mark for vessels entering the roadstead at Batavia. In making the anchorage on a southerly course, the light must be kept between S. ¾ W., and S. ¼ E. In coming from the West by Onrust, it is needful to steer S.E. by E. till the light bears due South, and follow this course to the anchorage. The lighthouse at Batavia hitherto in use is now no longer lighted up at night.

During the month of March the number of vessels arrived in this country from the Far East amounted to 36 (against 34 in February, 53 in January, and 14 in December), of which 21 brought cargoes for the Netherlands Trading Company, and 15 for the private trade. 14 discharged at Amsterdam, 16 at Rotter-

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dam, 2 at Dordrecht, 3 at Schiedam, and 1 at Middelburg. 11 came from Batavia, 10 from Banjoewangie, 5 from Passaroeang, 3 from Sourabaya, 1 from Tjilatjap, 1 from Samarang, 1 from Wyncooper's Bay—altogether 33 from Java; and further, 1 from Padang, 1 from Maccassar, and 1 from Foo-chow-Foo. These vessels brought 128,084 bags of coffee, and 85,456 kranjangs of sugar (of which 106,840 bags of coffee, and 58,108 kr. sugar for the Company, and 21,194 bags of coffee, and 27,348 kr. sugar for the private trade), as well as 7,076 bags of rice, and 7,583 packages of tea—both the latter for the private trade.

Last week an election took place in the Council Chamber of the Stadhouse in this city, for the purpose of electing a Commissioner and a Deputy-Commissioner of the Netherlands Trading Company, vacant by the retirement of Mr. H. Croockewit and Mr. R. D. Wolterbeck, whose period of service has expired. Mr. J. van Eeghen, and Mr. J. van Heukelom, were duly elected to the appointments respectively.

A speculative genius of this city publishes a list of twenty who have died intestate in Netherlands India, subsequently to the year 1780, leaving fortunes varying from 20,000 to 250,000 fl., and invites their heirs to call upon him for further information.

Captain Simpson, of the barque *Three Bells*, arrived at the Texel from Samarang, reports having seen in 31 deg. N.L. an iron three-masted ship, deeply laden, and apparently in good condition, but unaccountably not making any way, possibly from having a foul bottom. It is supposed here that the above vessel may be the *Jan de Wit*, Captain J. Guyt, from Batavia to this port, which is long overdue, and whose non-appearance has caused much apprehension to her owners and underwriters.

Previous to the adjournment of the Second Chamber of the States General for the Easter recess, a batch of Bills for the naturalisation of foreigners was laid on the table by the Minister of the Interior. Among them are the names of the following gentlemen:—Mr. O. van Below, residing in Java; Mr. D. E. van Heemskerk, of Netherlands India; and Mr. F. P. Cassalette of Batavia.

Referring to a former preliminary advertisement, the Colonial Minister now gives notice that tenders for the new steam service in Netherlands India for ten years certain, will be received at Batavia, and the contract adjudicated on the third day after the arrival of the European mail that leaves Marseilles on the 12th of June next, with the proviso that should that day fall on a Sunday the adjudication will take place the following day.

Two engineers are required for steamboat service in Netherlands India. The salary commences at 350 florins per month (£350 per annum), periodically rising 30 fl. per month for every three year's service till it reaches the maximum figure of 500 fl. per month, with claim to further promotion, outfit, and free passage out as Government passengers in the chief cabin.

A splendid young lion for the Royal Zoological Gardens at Amsterdam, has arrived at Vlissengen by the barque *Walcherzee*, Captain Ouwehand, from Passaroeang, and was safely landed in excellent condition.

During the month of November, 1862, as we learn by an official table just published by the Colonial Department, the revenue of Java and Madura amounted to 918,036 fl. In the eleven first months of the year it was 9,735,605 fl. But in this amount is included a fictitious sum of 2,032,266 fl. for duties on Government produce exported, as well as the sum of 128,030 fl. for duties paid and subsequently returned on re-exportation, leaving a nett amount of 7,575,309 fl.

A letter has been received in this city from Vienna, announcing that Mr. Andreas Jalics, President of the Chamber of Commerce at Pesth, and one of the largest wine-growers in Hungary, has received an order from Japan for ten thousand bottles of his celebrated Vilany and Menes wines. The letter adds that the above-mentioned gentleman intends to send out with the shipment a case containing samples of the same vintage and quality, to be returned to him unopened, in order to convince himself if the Hungarian wines deteriorated by crossing the equator. This will at all events prove a severe test, as on the voyage out and home his samples will have to pass the line no less than four times.

By the last overland mail dispatches were received by the Naval Department, stating that H.N.M. screw steam corvette, *Vice-Admiral Koopman*, 14 guns, Capt. Lieut. J. E. Buys, stationed in the Japan seas, after the arrival of the screw corvette *Medusa*, 19, Capt. Lieut. F. de Casembroot, which sailed from Batavia for that station on the 20th of January last, will remain some time longer there to show the national flag in some of the Japanese ports, and to convey the Swiss Embassy from Nagasaki to Yokuhama and Jeddo.

H.N.M. screw corvette *Bali*, of 10 guns, Lieut. A. L. Palm, from the E. I. station (last from the Cape) has arrived at Helvoetsluys, and been inspected by the Port Admiral previous to being paid off. As it was blowing hard when she arrived, she anchored in the outer roads, but was obliged to go out to sea, and lost an anchor and seventy fathoms of chain cable.

The screw corvettes *Dommel* and *Delfzyl*, of 10 guns each, have been commissioned at Helvoetsluys for service in the East India station, the former by Lieut. R. W. Arendsen de Wolff, and the latter by Lieut. N. M. Kroef.

The screw-corvette *Stavoren*, of 10 guns, under the command of Lieut. J. K. Van de Kruysse-Pilaar, left Helvoetsluys on the 1st of April for the West Indies, from whence she will proceed to reinforce the squadron in the Eastern Archipelago.

H.N.M. screw-corvette *Soembing*, Lieut. J. N. Slegt, from the East India station (last from the Cape of Good Hope), after touching at Portsmouth in coming up the Channel, has arrived at Vlissingen, and will eventually proceed to Helvoetsluys, where, after being inspected by the Port Admiral, she will be paid off. All well on board.

As a proof that "conscience money" is not unknown in this country, I notice in the papers an acknowledgment from the Colonial Minister for a sum of 500 florins received anonymously in a letter, with the post stamp of Naastricht, as repayment of that amount received too much from the Colonial Treasury in Netherlands India.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Edouard and Marie*, Capt. van der Kolff, at Brouwershaven from Java: Messrs. Kohler, van Ameyde, van Duyn and van Heumen, all of the E. I. Army, Olderman and Schooneveld of the Navy, and a passported corporal.

Per *Ottoline*, Capt. Ecleman, of Brouwershaven from Batavia: Mr. Hartingfield, Mr. Wagner, Miss Lubeck, and Miss Robertar.

PASSENGERS OUTWARDS.

Per *Ida Elizabeth*, Capt. W. Doorn, from Rotterdam to Batavia: Mrs. C. Knoght and two children, Mrs. Smith van Altenstad, Mr. H. J. Prins, Mr. N. Cardinaal, and Miss J. Uldersen.

Per *Mentor*, Capt. Duynker, from Amsterdam to Sourabaya: Mr. W. Meyer.

Per *Tonia*, Capt. Breuning, from Rotterdam to Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Knippler, Mrs. de Laat de Kanter, Mr. Vredenburg, and Mr. Groeneveld.

Per *Frans and Elise*, Capt. Nietfield, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Tobias and daughter, Mrs. van der Thoorn, Miss de Lampret, Miss F. Hunneman, Miss N. van Hees, and Miss C. Dassee.

Per *Batavia*, Capt. Dolder, from Amsterdam to Samarang: Mr. and Mrs. Schuurmans, Mr. Mesritz, Mr. Tulleken, and three volunteers.

COMMERCIAL.

COFFEE.—As might be expected so soon after the Company's Sale, the business done in this article since last post has not been very extensive, but the opinion continues favourable, and the general state of the market inspires confidence in the future. The Nos. 2, 7, 11, 13, 14, 19, 27, and 29 of the sale are in request, and in some cases a trifling advance on sale prices has been paid. The deliveries have been very large, amounting to 142,029 bags out of the sale, and 24,107 bags on warrants, thus leaving the present stock at 313 939 bags.

TEA.—At a sale of congou ex *Sunda*, from Foo-chow-Foo *via* London, the demand was languid and only 4 lots of fine Kaisow Congou fetched 105 cents, all the rest being unsold.

SUGAR.—There has been a lively demand for the raw article, especially in the higher qualities, and rather better prices are obtained. The sales of the fortnight amounted to about 12,000 kranjangs of Java. In refined goods there has been also an animated market at full prices.

RICE has been quiet for want of materials. A cargo of 7,076 bags of Java table rice per *Susannah Elizabeth* has arrived, and will be shortly brought to market.

SPICES.—Java cinnamon No. 3 is not in so much demand as by last mail, but still there continue to be purchases. The late high price of 84 cents could not be maintained, and the value has receded to 80 and 81. Cloves are again in request at 25 cents, and a fair business has been done at that figure. Pepper quiet; no alteration in quotations.

SILK.—The Company's Sale of 250 bales of raw Japan held at Rotterdam, went off as follows:—86 bales Æchazan from 18¼ to 23½ fl.; 25 bales Mino Scando, 17¾ to 20 fl.; 37 bales Idah 19½ to 28¼ fl.; 12 bales Oshue 20½ to 25½ fl.; and 90 bales Maybash, 26½ to 33 fl. All sold.

RATTANS.—At the Company's Sale at Rotterdam of 200,461 piculs, the whole found purchasers at prices varying from 7 to 18 fl. according to quality.

GUTTA PERCHA.—There has been a private sale of 3,000 kilogr. at Rotterdam, which fetched 113 to 128 cents, all sold; and at the same sale 11 baskets containing 1,000 kil. of the new substitute for India Rubber mentioned in a previous letter and called Getah Gitang, which realised 50 fl.

INDIGO and COCHENILLE.—The Company have advertised sales as follows:—On the 29th April at Amsterdam 1,132 piculs of Java Indigo and 40 chests of Cochenille, and on the 1st of May at Rotterdam 1,188 piculs Java Indigo. In these sales the common descriptions are well represented, and there is a fair quantity of good middling, whilst the finer sorts are scarce.

CAMPHOR and INDIA RUBBER are in great demand, and stiff prices easily realised.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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Any information required by Subscribers, in reference to Commercial or General matters in CHINA, JAPAN, SINGAPORE, *and other parts of the* FAR EAST, *will be supplied on application at the Office, where files may be seen of the Journals published in those countries.*

Post-office orders should be made payable to the PUBLISHER, FREDERIC MITCHEL at the Lombard-street Office.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1863.

THE POSITION OF SHANGHAI.

IT is satisfactory to learn that the measures adopted for the security of Shanghai have proved thoroughly efficacious. The alarm and excitement caused a year ago by the incursions of the rebels have entirely subsided, and our merchants are able to pursue their avocation in peace. To gain so important an end a great effort was demanded from the allied troops. It was necessary that the Taipings should be driven beyond the radius promptly and vigorously. The slightest delay would have increased the difficulties of the position. Any dallying with the rebels would have added two-fold to their strength. The Taipings were to be taught that they could not with impunity venture within the charmed circle marked off by the Europeans, they were to be taught that the power of the allies if once put forth would prove irresistible. They have learnt the lesson it was so necessary to teach them; and, instead of hovering on the borders of the splendid settlement which promises ere long to be the greatest commercial city in the East, they have retired upon Nanking, and are preparing for what may prove a severe yet final struggle in that ancient capital of the kingdom. So far, then, the policy adopted by the allies, but mainly carried out by Great Britain, has proved successful. It remains to be seen whether the broader scheme now sanctioned by the Government can be carried out to its full extent without difficulties arising which may prove very perplexing or even insurmountable.

English officers commanding Chinese forces will have to grapple with strange and unexpected hinderances. They cannot always expect to be tolerated by Chinese officials or obeyed by Chinese soldiers. The powers conferred upon them by the Imperial Government will not always be respected, and however ill-used they may be, they are not entitled to seek for redress from the Government of their own country. An exception is indeed made by Earl RUSSELL with regard to British officers and men who instruct Chinese troops and act with them against the Imperialists within the thirty-mile limit. These will still be regarded as acting for the interests of their own country, and will, therefore, remain under its protection, but the soldiers and marines who will serve under Captain SHERARD OSBORN will be dependent on the favour and protection of the Government of Peking. It needs no prophetical power to anticipate to some extent the results of this policy. With the Chinese Customs under the conduct of Mr. LAY, and Chinese troops under Captain OSBORN; and with the thousand complications resulting from this anomalous condition of affairs, it can hardly be doubted that difficulties will arise; that the Government of Prince KUNG will, at a fitting opportunity, renounce the services which necessity has compelled it to accept; that the tale of wrongs suffered will be carried to England, that redress will be demanded, and that unless the Imperialists are stronger than they appear, they will be once more compelled to yield to British claims or to submit to a British protectorate.

A writer in *Blackwood's Magazine* affirms that after having for years spent wealth, energy, and precious lives in opening China to Western influence and civilisation, the success of England is at length certain. "The Government and people "of China," he says, "both ask us to aid them in their hour "of trouble, and in return they will assuredly grant us that "access and commercial freedom for which we have so long "laboured and so often fought." We hope, though we scarcely anticipate, that this sanguine belief may be realised. Unfortunately, however, our commercial freedom, which is in itself so certain to produce abundant fruitage, is entangled with political aims, and the one is dependent on the other. It has indeed been impossible to hold intercourse with the Chinese on any other terms; but this "mingled yarn" renders the Chinese question one which it will be always difficult to unravel.

THE ISTHMUS OF KRAW RAILWAY.

THE official correspondence relative to the Isthmus of Kraw Railway has just been published by order of the House of Commons. It commences with a letter from Mr. WISE to Sir CHARLES WOOD, written so far back as December, 1859, in which he states that the Government of Siam had sanctioned the construction of a railway "across the narrow strip of "Siamese territory which divides the Bay of Bengal from the "Gulf of Siam." A memorandum, together with a map of the proposed route, accompanies this communication. n the following month a letter from the India Office informs Mr. WISE that Her MAJESTY'S Government cannot fail to take a warm interest in the undertaking, but that this interest cannot be evinced in the shape of any pecuniary contribution or guarantee. In May, 1862, the report of Captain FRASER and Captain FURLONG is forwarded to Sir CHARLES WOOD from the Government of India, together with an able summary of the advantages likely to be derived from the proposed route, addressed in reply to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah. The last paragraph is as follows:—

"The Chief Commissioner has been told that we were fully "alive to the importance of any practical scheme, having for its "object the extension of trade with China and Siam. But that "with the information at present before us as to the political con-"dition of Western China, and with imperfect information as "to the practicability and commercial advantages of the proposed "scheme for crossing the Isthmus of Kraw, we should not at pre-"sent be justified in incurring any expenditure on the scheme. "Still we have desired that every available opportunity should be "taken to obtain a knowledge of the advantages of the scheme "proposed, and of any circumstances which may recommend it "to the consideration of Government."

This cold and cautious official statement is by no means discouraging considering the quarter from whence it is issued, and we are convinced from the statement of the engineers, that the undertaking must be carried out, and will prove successful. On the advantages of the projected route we have more than once dealt in this journal, and it is not therefore necessary now to reiterate our former arguments; but we would draw special attention to the concluding paragraph of the report by Messrs. FRASER and FURLONG, which contains in a few brief words the decision to which their investigations have led them. Thus they write:—"We have laboured to prove (and we think have "done so satisfactorily) that, as a mere speculation, the con-"struction of a railway across the Isthmus of Kraw will be pro-"fitable; that the communication may be established for one-"third of the capital the interest of which is now being expended "yearly on mere fuel and establishment of running steamers, "and that a vast amount of time will be saved over present "routes; of the political bearings of the subject we have said "nothing; but holding in view that the line from Ceylon to "Cochin China is nearly straight, we are convinced that if "Great Britain does not take it in hand France must." These are pregnant arguments, and if, as we dare believe, they cannot be gainsayed, the Isthmus of Kraw Rail ay may even now be regarded as a *fait accompli.*

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BURMAH.

IN the LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH of Jan. 27, in our remarks on the recent treaty with Burmah, we alluded to the valuable services of Lieut.-Col. PHAYRE, and asked what reward the Government of this country had to bestow on a public servant who had served her so faithfully and so well. We spoke strongly on the subject because we felt as though the honour of England was tarnished by the comparative neglect with which the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah had been treated. At last, we are happy to say, an honourable, though by no means adequate distinction has been awarded, and Lieut.-Col. PHAYRE has received the dignity of C.B. This is well so far as it goes, and never was this mild honour bestowed more worthily. But the merits of Colonel PHAYRE deserve a still higher recognition, and we trust that a very brief period will elapse before we have to congratulate him on being gazetted a K.C.B.

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THE HONG KONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the proprietors of the Hong Kong and China Gas Company (Limited) was held on the 8th inst. at the offices of the company, for the purpose of passing a resolution to increase the capital to £50,000. Captain Arrow, the chairman of the company, was in the chair. The secretary having read the advertisement convening the meeting, the chairman briefly adverted to the measures carried out by the board for the establishment of gas works in Hong Kong, and the reasons that rendered an increase of the capital at this time necessary; and proposed the following resolution, which was seconded and unanimously carried:—

Resolved,—That the directors of the company may, and they are hereby, on behalf of the company, authorised to increase the present capital thereof by the addition thereto of fifteen thousand pounds, thereby making the total capital of the company fifty thousand pounds, and that such additional capital be divided into one thousand five hundred shares of ten pounds each.

The chairman having intimated that two-thirds of the increased capital would be offered to the existing shareholders, and the remaining third to the inhabitants of the colony, the proceedings terminated.

The above company was incorporated in June last, and has commenced its operations in the town of Victoria, Hong Kong. The Government sanction having been received to the establishment of gas works on the Island, the Secretary of State for the Colonies confirmed the arrangements made, which enabled the company to take immediate steps for carrying out the objects of the enterprise. One of the conditions of the above arrangement required that the sum of £10,000 should be expended before the end of last year, so that the directors had little time to lose in taking measures to get capital subscribed, and the manufacture of plant proceeded with. The whole amount of capital offered, viz., £35,000, was subscribed for in this country before the matter could be brought before the public, and the directors, though anxious that the inhabitants of Hong Kong should become interested as shareholders, were obliged, owing to the shortness of time at their disposal, to allot nearly the whole of the capital in this country. Some of the local newspapers have complained of the small number of shares reserved for the inhabitants of Victoria, but seeing how the directors were situated it was hardly possible that they could have acted otherwise than they have done. That they have acted judiciously is already apparent, for not only have the stipulations with Government been complied with to the letter, but machinery competent to produce 200,000 feet of gas per diem is shipped for its destination, the workmen to erect the same being passengers in the vessel conveying it. In Victoria the company has not been idle, their engineer has been in the colony since November last, and ground having been purchased as a site for the gas works, it is now being prepared for receiving the machinery. The necessary tanks, foundations, &c., it is expected, will be completed by the time the works arrive out, so that in the end of the present year gas in Victoria will be an established fact. The company's operations will be extended to other important towns so soon as the introduction of gas is accomplished in Hong Kong. From the liberality already bestowed by the Government, we may infer that its sanction and encouragement will not be withheld whenever the Hong Kong and China Gas Company are ready to extend its operations.

SINGAPORE GAS COMPANY.

The directors' report for the year 1862, to be presented at the first ordinary general meeting, on the 20th inst., states that up to the 31st of December, 1862, 4,686 shares have been allotted, on which £1 per share has been paid, and 368 shares on which a deposit of 10s. per share has been paid; since that date a further number have been allotted, making the total number allotted to the present date 5,109 shares. The directors, early in August last, nominated Mr. E. J. Wells, late of the Worthing Gas Works, as their manager and engineer at Singapore, who sailed for that place early in September, and on his arrival there in October reported very favourably on the prospects of the company. In accordance with the instructions of the local committee, he at once proceeded to take possession of the land, and to make the contracts for necessary buildings and manager's house, which are now in course of erection. The directors have entered into contracts for all the materials and apparatus required for the erection of the works; a great portion of the fire bricks, retorts, and service pipes have arrived at Singapore, the larger portion of the cast iron mains have been shipped, and the iron work for the general apparatus is in a forward state, so that the directors anticipate, if no unfavourable circumstances intervene, that the town of Singapore will be lighted up early in the ensuing year. The directors have derived valuable assistance from the local committee at Singapore, a body of influential gentlemen who co-operate most thoroughly with them in their endeavours to carry out the works in an efficient and economical manner. They have also received most satisfactory accounts as to the manner in which Mr. Wells, the manager of the company at Singapore, is exerting himself for the interests of the company.

Literature.

The publication of Lieut.-Colonel Fisher's "Personal Narrative of Three Years' Service in China," is delayed until the 18th April. On the 4th inst. more than four columns of *The Times* were devoted to a review of "The Capital of the Tycoon." The writer does not evince any special knowledge of his subject, neither for a *Times'* article is the composition remarkable in a literary point of view. His observation that Sir Rutherford Alcock is entitled to attention "as the best informed person who has written for our instruction since the second unsealing of the Japanese empire," is undoubtedly correct, and equally true too is his statement, that the substance of the book is interspersed with "little stocks of emotional interest," and that occasionally "even the gravity of a public question is compromised by the utterance of a personal wail." In the current number of the *Edinburgh Review*, there is also a very full review of Sir Rutherford's volumes. "The Story of Elizabeth," a work of real genius, which has lately appeared in the *Cornhill Magazine*, and which is generally attributed to the pen of Miss Thackeray, has been republished in one volume, with illustrations, by Smith, Elder and Co. Messrs. Jackson, Walford, and Hodder have published a volume of "Lectures on Theology, Science, and Revelation," by the late Rev. George Legge, Missionary at Hong Kong, with a Memoir by James Legge. "A Dialogue on the Best Form of Government," by the Right Hon. Sir George Cornewall Lewis (Parker, Son and Bourn), appeared last week.

Yedo and Peking. A Narrative of a Journey to the Capitals of Japan and China, with Notices of the Natural Productions, Agriculture, Horticulture, and Trade of those Countries, and other things met with by the way. By Robert Fortune. With Map and Illustrations.—John Murray.

Mr. Fortune should have brought out his interesting volume three months ago. At the present moment he comes before the public at a disadvantage, since Sir Rutherford Alcock's more voluminous work on a similar topic is already in everybody's hands. But while both writers undertake to describe the "capital of the Tycoon," each tells his story in a very different fashion. Sir Rutherford Alcock is by nature a politician, by position a diplomatist. In Japan he occupied the highest official position ever held in that country by a British subject; and he does not allow his readers to forget it for a moment. He is a man of literary tastes, and of æsthetic culture; he has read a good deal in various languages; he is something of a philosopher, something of a moralist, has a turn for reflection, and, while thus noticeable in many ways, is chiefly distinguished as an egotist. It is this characteristic which accounts for the extreme discursiveness of his style, and at the same time gives a peculiarity to his pages which, although it may sometimes irritate the reader, is on the whole not unpleasing. Mr. Fortune, on the other hand, having wandered in Japan with the same object which has made his name so famous as a traveller in China, undertakes in a simple, manly, unpretentious manner to describe what he saw, and to tell what he did, in a country so eminently favourable to horticultural pursuits. His object was a practical one, and he pursues it in a practical, business-like manner. This unity of purpose leaves its mark in the written narrative. And thus it comes to pass that while Mr. Fortune has travelled much and often in China in search of plants and flowers, he has given us some of the most valuable books we possess about that country, and that he has now added another volume equally interesting, and almost equally important, with reference to the empire of Japan.

It is not much matter where we open a book, every page of which is entertaining and instructive. Mr. Fortune writes

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about the baths, tea-gardens, and other domestic institutions of Japan very much like other travellers, but he is gallant enough not to spoil the charms of Japanese girls in English eyes by saying anything about their mania for powdering and painting. Indeed, the damsels of the tea-houses are always pretty, if we may credit Mr. Fortune, and while he is perfectly aware that their extreme civility is intended to bring custom to the establishment, he avers that it is very refreshing to the weary traveller to be waited on by them. "The young girls," he tells us in one place, "kneeling in front and on each side of me, poured out my tea, and begged me to eat of the cakes and fruits, while one of them busied herself in taking the shells off some hard-boiled eggs, dipping them in salt, and putting them to my mouth." As to the alleged immorality of promiscuous bathing, as practised by the Japanese, he observes that it is the custom of the country, and that "the Japanese would probably tell us that many of the customs amongst ourselves—such for example as our mode of dressing and dancing—are much more likely to lead to immorality than bathing, and are not so useful nor so healthy," but he adds that the practice cannot be attributed to habits of primitive innocence in this case, as no people in the world are more licentious in their behaviour than the Japanese.

On the trees and flowers of Japan, Mr. Fortune writes with authority, and some of the most interesting passages in his volume are devoted to these subjects. The art of dwarfing is carried to great perfection, and he describes with some minuteness the mode in which it is practised. The Dutch style of gardening, which was adopted with such enthusiasm in England two hundred years ago, and was probably derived from Japan, seems in the present day to be pursued with equal ardour by the Japanese. Trees are cut into all kinds of fantastic shapes, and made to grow in every form, save that designed by nature. Hedges are clipped and trained, and shrubs of enormous circumference are "neatly nipped into a fine round form, perfectly flat upon the top, and look like dining-room tables." The farms in Japan, ploughed with a pronged fork, have the neat appearance of gardens. The gardens, those at least of the working-classes, are like miniature toy places, with their tiny hillocks and little lakes, and curious dwarfed plants. The Japanese, says Mr. Fortune, will sell anything for money, and he has succeeded in securing a number of most valuable shrubs, many of which are perfectly adapted to our English climate.

To Mr. Fortune we owe more perhaps than to any other man living, for the introduction of new plants into this country, and, while engaged in a pursuit which may be truly called national, since, in the years to come, it will benefit rich and poor alike, one might suppose that every possible assistance would be afforded him by English officials, or that, at the least, no obstruction would be thrown in his way. But our traveller has a story to tell, which, were it not for our limited space, should be told in his own words. As it is we can only give the point of it, referring our readers to the volume for a more detailed account. Mr. Fortune made his first visit to Yedo as a guest of Sir Rutherford Alcock, who treated him with the utmost courtesy. On wishing to return to the capital, Sir Rutherford, having in the meanwhile gone to England, he accepted an invitation from Mr. Harris, the American Minister. The same evening, however, he received a note from Mr. F. G. Myburgh, who had the temporary charge of Her Majesty's Legation, requesting him to depart from Yedo without delay "as no British subject can visit Yedo without an invitation from, or the sanction of, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister, or, in his absence, the officer in charge of Her Majesty's Legation." Mr. Fortune wrote an explanatory note in reply. He had been given to understand that he could not obtain permission from the officer in charge of the Legation to visit the city, he was sure that had Mr. Alcock been there he would have been received by him; as it was, he had been cordially welcomed by the American Minister, and he therefore trusted he might be permitted to remain a few days, as it might be a matter of public regret should he be prevented "from adding to our home collection some new trees or other plants of much interest." To this communication Mr. Myburgh replied that he cared not to be told for what object Mr. Fortune had come to Japan, he only knew that he had come as a private individual in a private capacity, without the requisite sanction; that it was his duty to have communicated with him which he had not the common courtesy to do, and that he was only performing a public duty when he called upon him a second time to quit Yedo at once. To this Mr. Fortune replied that he would leave Yedo immediately, that he might have been wrong in accepting Mr. Harris's invitation without permission from Mr. Myburgh, though such a proceeding was not without a precedent, but that he had no intention of treating him with disrespect. We think Mr. Fortune was wrong in the first instance in his apparent slight of the officer left in charge of the Legation; we can understand how that act wounded the *amour propre* of Mr. Myburgh, but we cannot conceive how an English gentleman, after having fully expressed his feeling in the matter, should have declined accepting the apology offered, and compelled his fellow-countryman to leave the city. Such a course was alike illiberal and undignified.

We have said that the chief interest of Mr. Fortune's volume lies in the descriptions he gives of Japan in relation to his special pursuit in that country. On political matters he touches very briefly. He believes that the opening of Yedo to foreign merchants would have proved highly dangerous, and that it was wise "to waive our right to the opening of the city at least for the present," but he conceives that the same objections do not apply to Hiogo and Osaca, and that we ought to have insisted on our treaty rights as far as these cities were concerned. The dislike of the Japanese to foreigners—which, by the way, is shared by the dogs—is, the author remarks, a feeling which they really cannot help; yet he has faith in the Japanese Government, and thinks that it manifests a real anxiety to keep faith with Great Britain. The land, he observes, is "happy and peaceful," and evidently while he writes of it he sees bright visions, of scenery unsurpassed for variety and beauty, of fair damsels offering him cups of tea and sweet cakes on bended knees, of little children from the cottages and farmhouses, helping him in his search for insects and shells, and of other pleasant things "met with by the way." Happy the traveller in Japan who can thus even for a moment forget the dark side of Japanese life! Mr. Fortune tells us something of that also, yet he evidently loves to dwell on what is peaceful and joyous. The concluding portion of this entertaining volume is devoted to an account of Tien-tsin and Peking, but on this we have no space to dwell. The work will increase its author's reputation, and, in saying this, we give it no stinted praise.

Naval and Military.

Rear-Admiral Kuper, C.B., has been gazetted Rear-Admiral of the White, and also to hold the rank of Vice-Admiral while in command on the East India and China Station. Capt. W. H. Hall, C.B., lately Flag Captain to Admiral Seymour on the China Station, has been gazetted as Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Captain Peter Cracroft, C.B., lately on the China Station, in command of the Aboukir, has been ordered to hoist a broad pendant as Commodore of the second class, at Port Royal, Jamaica, and Commodore Dunlop, C.B., is to return to England by packet.

The command of the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert has been conferred on Prince Leiningen, who has been succeeded on board the Magicienne by a popular officer, Captain William Armytage (1860).

The screw steam gunvessel Vigilant, 4, Commander W. R. Robson, bound from Sheerness for the East India and China station, put back to Plymouth on the 1st. inst. Having on her passage down channel called in the first instance at Plymouth, she left the Sound on the 15th ult., experienced heavy south-westerly gales all the way to Lisbon, and put in there on the 20th. It is understood that a survey of her damages was made while in the Tagus, the result of which was that she was ordered to return and left on the 20th. On arrival at Plymouth she went immediately into Hamoaze for repairs. The only damages apparent were the loss of her starboard bulwarks, but indistinct reports were current that she was rotten or defective in other and more vital parts. The attention of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having been frequently called of late to the fact that ships leaving the eastern ports in an alleged seaworthy state either put into the Sound unnecessarily when going down channel or put back to Plymouth afterwards for repair, their lordships seem determined to ascertain the true source whence these delays arise. One of the officers of the department of the Controller to the Navy, Mr. Joseph Large, a constructor, has therefore been sent to Devonport to decide on the seaworthiness of the Vigilant, and whether she was defective when she left Sheerness, and, if not, whether there was sufficient cause for her return to England after having arrived at Lisbon.

The 20th company of Royal Engineers, under the command of Capt. E. C. Sim, is ordered to be augmented to its home strength by the addition of a number of men of various trades from the depôt companies at head-quarters, Chatham. This company will shortly leave Brompton-barracks for Portsmouth, where it will relieve the 22nd company, which is ordered to embark for China. The officers, non-commissioned officers, and men have gone through a course of ball practice at the new Government rifle range near Rochester.

The Dutch screw corvette Sorembing, 8 guns, Commander J. N. Slegt, anchored at Spithead on the 1st inst., from Batavia, bound for Flushing.

The head-quarters of the 2nd battalion of the 18th Regiment (Royal Irish), under the command of Lieut.-Col. Alfred A. Chapman, arrived at Portsmouth in the Lucifer and Comet steam tenders from Parkhurst, Isle

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of Wight, and immediately embarked on board the hired sailing transport Elizabeth Ann Bright, lying alongside the dockyard, for conveyance to New Zealand. The second division of the regiment followed in the hired sailing transport Norwood.

The intelligence which reached London referring to the loss of her Majesty's ship Orpheus, was of a very sad description. The subjoined Circular was sent out from the Admiralty during the day:—"Suez, April 2. —Her Majesty's ship Orpheus, total wreck on Manakaou Bar, New Zealand, 7th February, 1863, with loss of Commodore Burnett and Captain Burton, 22 officers, and 157 men. Nothing saved. List of survivors: 8 officers and 62 men; Charles Hill (Lieut.), Yonge (supposed to be Lieut. D. D. Yonge), Amphlett (paymaster), Hund (supposed to be C. G. Hunt, midshipman), Filding (supposed to be B. W. Fielding, midshipman), H. M. Barkly (naval cadet), W. Mason (boatswain), J. Beer (carpenter). Further information will be given respecting the names of the surviving seamen, but owing to the incorrect spelling of the telegram it is impossible to give the names with any hopes of accuracy until they have been compared with the records in office.

Such a calamity as that of the wreck of the Orpheus has not fallen on the British navy since that dreary night when the Avenger, with nearly the whole of her crew, unwarned and unprepared, disappeared beneath the waters of the Mediterranean. The Orpheus was a fine screw-corvette of 1,706 tons, 400-horse power (nominal); she mounted 21 guns, and her regular complement ot officers, men, and boys should have been 275. She was commissioned on the 25th of October, 1861, and left England for North America at the time when the Trent affair caused so much excitement in England.

Some degree of interest was created in Liverpool by a rumour that a new "iron-clad" steamer had been trying her engines, and departed from the Mersey in course of the forenoon's tide. From the outcry which has recently been made in relation to war steamers having been supplied to the Confederate Government, the rumour referred to excited considerable remark. Investigation, however, showed that the "suspicious craft" was perfectly legitimate in all respects. She proved to be the troop-ship Orontes, recently built for our own Government by Messrs. Laird Brothers, at Birkenhead, which was launched in November last. This vessel, by dint of great exertion, has been completed in her external fittings, and was wanted to proceed at once to Devonport. Her engines, by Watt and Co., are 500-horse power, and have been put on board, and the vessel is in all respects ready for the reception of troops, and for the conveyance of these she will no doubt be immediately put in commission. She is 300 feet in length between perpendiculars; is 44 ft. 7 in. in extreme breadth; is 32 ft. deep in the hold; and her register measurement is 2,811 tons. She will carry from 1,100 to 1,200 troops with the greatest comfort, besides her own full complement of officers and crew.

Orders have been received at Sheerness to fit her Majesty's screw steam frigate Leander, 51 guns, 400-horse power, with commander's and secretary's cabin. It is supposed that she will shortly hoist a commodore's broad pennant, and proceed to the Pacific to relieve the Topaze, 39, Commodore the Hon. John W. S. Spencer. The Leander was taken out of dock on the 7th April, and was removed the following day from the basin in Sheerness dockyard to her moorings in the harbour, to prepare for immediate commission.

A return, pertinent to the recent discussions on the cost per man of the army, has been made by the War-office, showing the amount allowed each soldier for pay, beer money, clothing, fire, forage, and other allowances. The annual cost of a gunner, sapper, or private, in the following corps is:—Royal Horse Artillery, £55. 6s. 1½d; Life Guards, £68. 16s. 8½d.; Horse Guards, £63. 14s. 2½d.; Cavalry of the Line, £52. 11s. 3½d.; Royal Artillery (Infantry), £32. 6s. 11½d.; Royal Engineers, £31. 5s. 3½d.; Military Train, £31. 15s. 9½d.; Foot Guards, £28. 17s. 7½d.; and Infantry of the line, £26. 3s. 5½d.

The Lyra, 9, screw corvette, recently returned from service on the Cape of Good Hope and Mozambique station, has been placed in dock at Portsmouth for survey and repair.

NETLEY HOSPITAL.—There are about 200 invalids in the Netley Military Hospital, and more are expected shortly. Sixty surgeons are at the medical quarters. A company of the 53rd Regiment, a troop of Artillery, and a large staff of hospital orderlies, are at the hospital barracks. The lighting of the hospital with gas has commenced, and military sentries now guard the building and the roads leading to it. The chapel has been opened for public worship. Besides the hospital building there are a steam washing-house and a gas manufactory and barracks, and there will be a medical school and rows of houses for married soldiers. Preparations are making for commencing the sea wall.

London Gazette.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Purves Phayre, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companion of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

"THE EMPEROR OF CHINA'S FLEET."

The New York correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—"The feeling of irritation here about the fitting out of Confederate men-of-war in English ports continues to increase, and there is a strong movement now being made to induce Mr. Lincoln, in case any of the 'Emperor of China's' fleet put to sea, to call an extra session of Congress, and adopt retaliatory measures. It is said that if four or five more rovers get afloat they will drive American ships off the sea, and place the whole carrying trade into English hands, which is probably the object at which the English shipbuilders are aiming. So it is proposed to meet this by levying on all British ships entering American ports a high tonnage duty, so as to lessen in some degree the feeling of exhilaration which is now supposed to be caused in English shipping circles at the depredations of the *Alabama*. I am unable at this moment to state what is the precise rate proposed to be levied, but I remember that under it a Cunard steamer would have from $7,000 to $8,000 to pay every time she came into port."

THE FRENCH EMPEROR IN WANT OF AN ALLY.—In the number of the *Revue Contemporaine* which has just appeared is an article on the foreign policy of France, which purports to show that one of the things which the Emperor has most at heart is to find "a sincere ally, with a liberal and pacific policy, who should co-operate with him in removing, by a frank and honourable accord, the formidable complications which press more heavily on the great Powers even than on France." Though the principle of that accord is the maintenance of the peace of Europe, with guarantees offered by Louis Napoleon himself against his supposed ambition, yet nothing has yet been done. The English alliance, so much hoped and sought for, has not held. Austria, in the Crimean war, was wanting to herself and to Europe. During the war in Italy, Russia, more decided, would have allowed France to go on to Venice and complete her work. Yet events have followed their course. From the new French Empire dates the resuscitation of liberal ideas in Europe. Divine right has vanished before the rights of the people. Civil equality and commercial liberty are making their way in the world. Russia has been led to emancipate 25,000,000 serfs. Austria relaxes her inveterate policy of repression, and appears to abandon her old traditions. Italy has once more appeared on the map of Europe, and the civilisation of equality and Christianity is penetrating to the confines of the earth. The reviewer judges it worthy of special remark that hitherto France is the only Power which seems desirous of maintaining peace, and the only one that foresaw and prevented formidable difficulties which the errors of the past had left to her. After the Treaty of Paris it was France that called the attention of the great Powers to Poland, and to the stipulations which are binding on Russia. England did not think the moment favourable, but Russia promised to satisfy all just demands upon her, and only asked that she should be allowed time to do so of her own motion. In the meantime, Poland is once more in insurrection, and this fresh symptom of a radical disease has again appeared to afflict and disturb the world. France deeply feels for her sufferings—for those hopeless and ever-recurring struggles; and she now proposes to Europe a common understanding to remedy so many evils, and to decide Russia to fulfil her promises—to do, in fact, what her true interests command her. The writer asks whether the voice of France will be heard, but he does not answer his own question.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

CITY, MONDAY AFTERNOON.

The last importation of dollars have been sold at 62¼d. The bar silver is still on hand. The circular of Messrs. Waithman on silk says:—"Since last mail very few transactions have taken place. Japans, hitherto so ready of sale, have failed to attract the attention of buyers; yesterday, however, there appeared a general disposition on the part of the export houses to do business, and the result was that 500 bales or more of Japans were sold at prices about 1s. 6d. below the highest point of the year. Deliveries 1st and 9th inclusive:—China, 1,312; Japan, 280; total, 1,592 bales."

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN THE TABLE.—April 6, at Texel, from Rangoon, J. U. Brookman; 10, off Salcombe, from Macao, Martin Luther; March 28, at New York, from Manila, Castilian; April 11, from London, for Hong Kong and Canton, Glenclune; for Colombo, Charlotte Ann; for Singapore, Prince Alfred; for Newport and Galle, Navigator; 2, at Madeira, from Clyde, for China, Pekin (str.).

DEPARTURES.—April 7, from Deal for Shanghai: Palmerston, Bosworth; 6, from Liverpool for Hong Kong: Dictator; 8, for Shanghai: Niphon; 7, from Sunderland for Shanghai: Alexandra; 9, from London for Colombo: Maggie; 10, from Liverpool for Shanghai: Albrecht O'Swald; from Glasgow for Singapore and Penang: Ripisiquit; April 10, from London for Shanghai, Fow-tsun; for Batavia and Sourabaya, Nord; 8, from Cardiff for Hong Kong, Nicoline: 10, from London for Cardiff and Manila, Steadfast; 9, from Cardiff for Hong Kong, Ellen; 10, from Shields for Singapore, Maid of the Tyne; 9, from Sunderland for Shanghai, Zodiac; 12, from Liverpool for Newport and Hong Kong, Typhoon.

LAID ON.—At London, for Shanghai, Speedy; at Liverpool, for Hong Kong and Canton, Brilliant; at Liverpool, for Hong Kong, Tientsin, Cutwater.

The *Star of the South*, Renner, from Bombay and Trincomalee, for Liverpool, was burnt at Barbadoes, March 24, with 500 bales of cotton and 100 tons linseed.

Monetary and Commercial.

CITY, SATURDAY, APRIL 11.

THE AGRA BANK.

The 29th annual general meeting was held on the 11th inst., when the report, which we subjoin, was unanimously passed. The Hong Kong opium loss was, of course, the chief topic, and a more vexatious swindle could not fall into the hands of restless shareholders; a few general comments were made by Mr. Morland, who was reminded, however, that it was not for the general interests of the bank that the directors should circularise, and otherwise keep such a matter before the public. For our part, we think the great source of consolation is that by the prudence of the Directors, they have a reserve fund capable of swallowing such losses in one year. The total profits of the year will be found to be highly satisfactory; and altogether the Bank's affairs appear to us to be administered with more vigour and ability than ten years ago. The *prestige* of the establishment, both in public estimation and on the Stock Exchange, bids fair to place it as the first Oriental banking undertaking. The £50 shares were this morning quoted at £100.

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the audited accounts for the year ended 31st December last, exhibiting a surplus of £173,815. 17s. 5d. The directors regret to say that a very serious loss has been sustained by the opium frauds at Hong Kong, the whole of

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which they have deemed it their duty to write off to debit of the reserve fund, according to the discretion vested in them under the deed of settlement. Out of the above sum of £173,815. 17s. 5d., the directors have paid the usual dividend and bonus, amounting to £120,000, and have transferred the balance, £53,815. 17s. 5d. to credit of the reserve fund, which now stands at £192,658. 17s. 8d.

Since the last annual meeting the directors have opened a branch of the bank at Sydney, under the management of Mr. Alexander Campbell, the progress of which has been satisfactory.

The house occupied by the bank in Calcutta has long been found insufficient for the extended business at that Presidency, and the directors are glad to report that a most eligible site has been secured, on which suitable premises will be immediately erected. The directors have purchased the freehold of the premises in Cannon-street on favourable terms.

The Commercial Bank of India have declared a dividend of 20 rs. per share, being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending 31st December last, after paying and writing off in full all bad and doubtful debts, and carrying 233,000 rs. to the reserve fund. The head office of this bank will shortly be transferred to London from Bombay.

The report of the directors of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, presented at the general meeting on the 8th inst., was a follows :—

"The directors now lay before the shareholders the general balance-sheet of the bank for the year ended the 31st December last, exhibiting a profit of £70,792. 5s. 4d. The shareholders were informed by circular, on the 29th of August last, of the loss which this bank, in common with others, had sustained by the extensive opium frauds perpetrated at Hong Kong, and which precluded the directors from recommending a half-yearly interim dividend in October last. They regret to state that, notwithstanding every effort, the hopes which were at first held out to them of recovering a portion of the loss thus incurred have not been realised; and the deficiency, amounting to £50,323. 13s. 10d., must now be regarded as a total loss. Under these circumstances the directors have decided to write off that amount from the profits of the year; and out of the remaining balance of £20,468. 11s. 6d., they now recommend that a dividend for the half-year ended 31st December last be declared at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, leaving £4,368. 11s. 6d. of undivided profits to be carried to new account. Apart from the loss above noticed, the directors are able to report that the general business of the bank throughout the year has been very satisfactory. Since last annual meeting they have opened a new agency at Rangoon, and completed arrangements for another at Kurrachee."

Accounts from the Island of Labuan, dated the 7th of February, state that the Governor, who had just left for England, had, previous to his departure, paid a visit to the coal mines, and expressed satisfaction at the great progress made since the arrival of Mr. Sinclair, the present manager. The stock on the 31st of January was 2,867 tons, and some small quantities has since been supplied to her Majesty's ships *Leven* and *Renard*. The commanding officer of the latter had furnished a report that "the quality for generating steam is good, and that it is well adapted for the service." Sufficient coal headings had been opened to produce 200 tons per day, with a proper supply of labour, of which there was now a better prospect, 147 Chinese coolies having just been engaged at Singapore.

The following communication with reference to the trade of Japan appeared in the *Times* :—

"Sir,—As the increasing value and importance of British trade with Japan are not, it seems, generally known in England, will you allow one who has lately returned from that country after a residence of two years at the port of Yokuhama, Kanagawa, to lay before your readers a short statement of the trade of that port?

"The export of raw silk thence for the half year ending the 31st of December last was 14,231 bales, being an increase, as compared with the same period of the previous year, of about 9,000 bales; and the advices received yesterday, which reach to the 30th of January, tell us that the settlements to that date had advanced to 19,000 bales, with plenty more silk in the country; so that the export for the present season will not be less, probably, than 25,000 bales, or more than double that of the season 1861-62.

"The exports of Kanagawa for the current year (1862-63), it is estimated, will be in value about three millions sterling; and, as the value of the imports of goods is not likely to exceed £300,000, a balance of £2,700,000 will have to be paid in Mexican dollars.

"From this trade the Japanese Government is deriving a large revenue. The export and import duties will be over £100,000, and the gain by the exchange of itzibus for Mexican dollars will amount to from £800,000 to £900,000, or together, in round numbers, about a million sterling.

"It is much to be regretted that Earl Russell consented to defer the opening of the port of Osaca,—Osaca being the great emporium of the country, and the opening of it in January, 1863, the most important stipulation in the treaty. This concession will do no good—it may be regarded only as a sign of weakness; but since it has been made it is much to be hoped that our own Government will insist on the due fulfilment of the other conditions of the treaty.

"The state of the currency is the greatest impediment with which the export trade has to contend. So, if Her Majesty's Government will cause this important question to be settled on a just and fair basis, it will do a great service to British trade in Japan.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant, "JOHN HUGHES."

At the meeting of the Ceylon Company, the directors' report, recommending the payment of interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, was agreed to. Operations were commenced in Ceylon early in September, and since then upwards of £59,000 had been invested in mortgages, and about £29,000 in purchases. The business has been extended to the Mauritius. The chairman congratulated the proprietors upon the success which has already attended the company's transactions. A resolution was passed authorising the board to borrow money.

The biddings for 60,00,000 rupees in bills on India took place at the Bank of England. The proportions allotted were —to Calcutta, 30,60,000 rupees; to Bombay, 24,00,000 rupees; and to Madras, 34,000 rupees. The declared minimum price was as before, viz., 1s. 11¾d. per rupee on Calcutta, and 2s. on Bombay and Madras. The applications within the limits were for about 110 lacs. Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 11¾d. will be allotted in full; on Bombay at 2s. will receive about 17 per cent., and above that price in full; on Madras at 2s. will receive in full.

At a meeting of the Ottoman (Smyrna to Aidin) Railway Company, the chairman, Sir Macdonald Stephenson, observed that the success of the enterprise entirely depends on the completion of the line to Aidin, and that a special meeting will be held on the 4th of May, to consider the subject. The report was agreed to. Messrs. George Smith and Henry Lloyd Morgan were re-elected auditors of the company.

A report which had been circulated, that some relaxation of the prohibitive navigation system, as regards the American coasting trade, was contemplated, so far as to allow goods shipped at Panama for San Francisco to be treated as if from a foreign port, had been positively contradicted, and the *New York Journal of Commerce* adds that there is no reason to expect any change in the national policy. The origin of the rumour is attributed to a desire to promote a speculative movement in the shares of the Pacific Steam Company, and a characteristic aspersion is consequently levelled at the Government by the intimation that the Secretary of the Treasury "may" have been innocent of any connection with such speculation, and "may have been merely used by interested parties for their own purposes."

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The Board of Trade returns for the month ending February 28 have made their appearance. The following are the exports to the Far East in that period :—

To CHINA.—Cotton Yarns: The quantity exported in February last was 12,410 lbs., making for the two first months of the year 142,410 lbs., against 758,200 lbs. in January and February of 1862, and 2,257,570 lbs. in the corresponding period of 1861. Cotton Goods: The quantity exported in February last was 509,672 yards, against 2,075,906 yards in February, 1862, and 27,667,127 yards in February, 1661; for the two months ending February 28, the amount exported this year was 1,866,510 yards, against 10,517,166 yards in January and February of 1862, and 58,987,483 yards in the corresponding period of 1861. Woollen and Worsted Manufactures: The value of the quantity exported in February last was £13,582, making with the January exports a value of £32,606, against £15,632 in the first two months of 1862, and £88,513 in the corresponding period of 1861. Lead: The quantity exported in February last amounted to 1,248 tons, and, with the export of January last to 1,816 tons, against 718 tons for the first two months of 1862, and 1,009 tons in the corresponding period of 1861. Worsted Stuffs: The declared value of the quantity exported in February last was £24,484, which, with the value of the January exports, makes a total for the first two months of this year of £55,747, against £35,274 in the corresponding period of 1862, and £37,094 in 1861.

To PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—Cotton Goods: The quantity exported in February last was 1,645,741 yards, against 3,389,185 yards in the first two months of 1862, and 9,019,498 yards in January and February of 1861, there being no exports of cotton goods to the Philippine Islands in January last.

To JAVA.—Cotton Goods: The quantity exported for the first two months of this year was 813,876 yards, against 5,204,429 yards in January and February of 1862, and 8,001,896 yards in the corresponding period of 1861.

To CEYLON.—Cotton Yarn: The quantity exported in February, 1863, was 4,500 lbs., against 45,200 lbs. for January and February of 1862, and and 32,500 lbs. for the first two months of 1861.

EXPORT OF COTTON GOODS.

In Sam Mendel's Prices Current of April 1st are given the latest published returns of exports of cotton and twist to the Far East, from London, Liverpool, and the Clyde :—

The export of plain cottons to Hong Kong and Canton from February 17th to March 17th, was 1,003,629 yards; from March 17th to April 1st, 109,192 yards; and for the twelve months ending March 17th, 16,923,100 yards; the quantity of plain cottons exported to Shanghai for the first-named named period was 1,099,798 yards; for the second period 1,966,205 yards; and for the third period, 1,966,205 yards. Of coloured cottons there were exported to Hong Kong and Whampoa, from February 17th to March 17th, 28,768 yards; from March 17th to the 1st inst., 29,650 yards; and in the twelve months ending the 17th ult., 1,209,373. The exports of coloured cottons to Shanghai were for the first-named period, 709,441 yards; for the second period, 500,025 yards; and for the third period, 4,898,740 yards. The printed cottons exported ot

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Hong Kong and Canton from Feb. 17th to March 17th amounted to 145,600 yards; from March 17th to April 1st to 52,800 yards, and for the twelve months ending March 17th, to 1,428,774 yards. To Shanghai the exports of printed cottons were for the first-named period 87,400 yards, for the second period 181,280 yards, and for the third period 3,402,837 yards. Of twist there was exported to Hong Kong and Canton in the month ending Feb. 17th, 18,800 lbs.; from March 17th to April 1st, 40,000 lbs.; and in the twelve months ending March 7th, 2,120,114 lbs. The export of plain cottons to Calcutta from Feb. 17th to March 17th reached 8,474,513 yards; from March 17th to April 1st, 9,000,722 yds; the export of plain cottons to Bombay from Feb. 17th to March 17th were 5,173,414 yards, and from March 17th to April 1st 3,809,131 yards; to Madras, in the first named period, 281,469 yards, and in the second period 199,695 yards. The export of coloured cottons to Calcutta for the month ending March 17th was 1,174,806 yards, and thence to the 1st inst., 484,700 yards; to Bombay, for the month ending March 17th 203,050 yards and thence to the 1st inst. 409,990 yards; to Madras in the first named period, 128,003 yards, and in the second period, 165,300 yards. The amount of printed cottons exported to Calcutta from Feb. 17th to March 17th, reached 734,245 yards, and thence to the 1st inst. 535,660 yards; the printed cottons exported to Bombay from Feb. 17th to March 17th reached 84,560 yards, and from March 17th to the 1st inst 382,230 yards; the printed cottons exported to Madras in the month ending March 17th was 286,075 yards, and from the 17th ult. to the 1st inst. 105,470 yards; the first-named period reached 36,300 lbs., and in the second-named period 50,000 lbs. The twist exported to Calcutta from Feb. 17th to March 17th was 750,500 lbs., and from the 17th ult. to the 1st inst. 409,420 lbs.; there was exported to Bombay in the first-named period 29,530 lbs., and in the second period 108,923 lbs.; the exports to Madras for the month ending the 17th ult. was 36,300 lbs., and thence to April 1st 50,000 lbs. From Feb. 17th to March 17th there was exported to Ceylon 117,602 yards of plain cottons, 79,655 yards of coloured, and 69,472 yards of printed cottons, also 34,000 lbs. of twist; the exports for the same destination from the 17th ult. to the 1st inst. were 308,341 yards of plain cottons, 128,531 yards of coloured cottons, 237,642 of printed cottons, and 30,000 lbs. of twist; Other exports of cottons and twist to the Far East were as follows:—Singapore: from Feb. 17th to March 17th, 611,280 yards of plain cottons, 105,900 yards coloured cottons, and 12,400 lbs. twist; from the 17th ult. to the 1st inst., 3,588 yards plain cottons, 16,853 yards coloured cottons, and 25,908 yards printed cottons. Batavia: Exported from Feb. 17th to March 17th, 130,566 yards plain, 182,011 yards coloured, 168,143 yards printed cottons, and 33,400 yards twist. Manilla: Exported from Feb. 17th to March 17th, 816,140 yards of plain cottons, 768,461 yards coloured cottons, 25,000 yards printed cottons, and 6,550 lbs. of twist.

The amount of bullion by the P. and O. Company's steamer *Ripon*, from Southampton on the 4th inst. was, in gold: to Ceylon, £8,000; to Madras, £2,566. In silver: to Hong Kong, £138,184; to Foo-chow-Foo, £1,596; to Shanghai, £38,600; to Amoy, £1,000. To Aden, Bar gold and silver, £200. Total in gold and silver, £190,146.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—Our market has been very quiet; the arrivals have continued on a large scale, and have been freely offered, and the trade, with the uncertainty as to the reduction of duty, have been disinclined to add to their stocks, except at reduced prices, and the result has been a decline on many kinds, without leading to any improvement in demand. The Budget will be brought forward on the 16th of April, when we hope the Government will be in a position to grant the long delayed reduction in duty,—a step which the supplies on hand and afloat would fully warrant, they being ample to admit of a largely increased consumption. Dusty and broken-leaf kinds of Congou have sold to a moderate extent at about former prices, also the fair qualities with leaf. Good common is scarce, and, owing to moderate purchases, has risen to 1s. 1½d. per lb. Flavory kinds, of old import, remain much as before. Common to fair Ho-Hows and Ning-Chows have been difficult of sale at a reduction of fully 1d. per lb. Good Ho-Hows and Ning-Chows and second-class Monings, Wopaks and Honams, have been sold to a moderate extent at a further decline of 1d. to 1½d. per lb. Fair to good Kaisows have not been readily saleable, and prices have given way about 1d. per lb. Fine Monings and Wopaks have sold at 1d. to 1½d. per lb. reduction, but finest, owing to the limited quantity, have supported former rates. Fine to finest Kaisows show no alteration. In Tayshan kinds there has been but little doing, and prices remain much as last month. Common Oolongs have been difficult of sale; the fair to good descriptions have been sold to some extent at a decline of fully 1d. per lb. Fair to good qualities of Souchong have been less in demand for export, and prices have given way 1d. to 2d. per lb; fine to finest have been better maintained. In flowery Pekoes there have been some transactions at the low prices established for good qualities. Scented Capers have been only in moderate request. Common kinds show no change; the fair to good kinds have sold 1d. per lb. lower. Fair to good Canton-made Orange Pekoes have been taken to a fair extent, but prices have ruled rather easier; fine are in slight demand at about previous prices. Foo-Chow kinds continue in full supply, and have not been readily saleable at the decline last quoted. There has been an export inquiry for uncoloured Japan up to 1s. 6d. per lb., and the sales made show rather higher prices. The Assam and Cachar kinds, of private growth, did not sell so readily as usual at the public auction, and prices must be quoted irregular at a decline of 1d. to 2d. per lb. Business in Green Teas has been to a fair extent generally at about previous prices. Twankays and Hyson Skins show no material alteration. Common to fair Hysons have been difficult of sale at a decline of about 2d. per lb.; good and fine show no change. Common Young Hysons remain difficult of sale at lower prices; the good and fine kinds have been readily saleable at former prices. Imperials show no alteration. Gunpowders have sold very readily at full prices, especially for the good and fine Moyune kinds, which are scarce. Japan kinds are difficult of sale at former prices. Canton-made Young Hysons have been heavy; but there has been a fair demand for Gunpowders at from 11d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. for common to fair quality. The public sales comprised 39,939 packages, of which 9,876 packages were sold, including 5,195 packages without reserve, and 1,600 packages Assam and Cachar kinds.

SILK.—We have had a very inactive Silk market during the past month; continental politics having to some extent interfered with business, while the prolongation of the American war continues to operate adversely to the interests of manufacturers. In China Silk the transactions have been quite unimportant, and the few sales in Tsatlees recently effected show a decline of about 1s. per lb. from the highest point of January. Taysaams, owing to their scarcity, are still held firmly. The deliveries for the month, 4,586 bales of China and 1,426 bales of Japan, though far behind those of March, 1862, indicate that consumption is progressing satisfactorily. Japan Silk has been almost a dead letter during the past month; occasionally sales have been made at a sensible decline, but it is difficult to quote the fall. Some large arrivals now being unloaded will no doubt lead to business, and establish market rates. The New York circular of Mr. Johnson states: The market continues firm, though less active, at the advanced rates. The reduction of the ten per cent. duty on silk imported from England, will undoubtedly check a much greater advance in Taysams. We quote: Re-reeled Canton Cumchook, Nos. 1 and 2, $8 to $8.50; Long Reel Canton, No. 3, $5; Japan, $9 to $10; Tsatlees, No. 1 to 2, $10 to $10.50; do. Hong, $8.50 to $9; Taysams, usual reel, No. 1 and 2, $8.50 to $8.75; do., do., No. 3 and 4, $7.50 to $8; do., do., re reeled, A 1, none. According to a circular of Messrs. Aries Dufour and Co., of Lyons, the silk markets at that city have, contrary to expectation, shown great flatness during the month. Manufacturers are complaining of the slow sale, even at losing prices, of their rather heavy stock of goods on hand and of the insufficiency of fresh orders. Notwithstanding the fears that have already arisen respecting the result of the next European silk crop, and although the stocks of raw material are small in the various markets, holders exhibit an increased desire to realise; but even the reduction of two to three per cent., shown by existing rates compared with those of last month, fails to create more than a very limited demand.

	Ordinary.		Superior.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Tsatlee, No. 1 and 2	24 0 to	25 0		
„ No. 3 and 4	21 0	23 0		
„ No. 5	19 0	20 6		
Ditto, Haug-Chow	19 6	20 6	21 0	
Yuenfa	19 0	20 6	21 0	23 0
Taysaam	16 0	19 0	20 0	21 0
Ditto, skeins	14 6	15 0		
Ditto, long reel	15 0	17 6	17 0	18 0
Canton	11 0	16 6	17 6	
Chinese Thrown	15 0	19 0	20 0	21 0
Maibash, dyepot Japan	20 0	23 6	25 6	26 6
Ida, bricks	19 0	23 0	25 0	27 6
Sodai „	18 0	20 0	22 0	23 6
Oshu, re-reeled	17 0	20 0	23 0	
Koshu, Selé	18 0	20 0	21 0	23 6
Archezan, slips	15 0	18 0	20 6	21 0
Mashtah „	15 0	20 0		
Hatchoice, Tussah	17 6	18 0	18 6	

SUGAR.—The dull state of the market has deterred importers from bringing forward any parcels by auction, and the transactions by private contract on the spot have been of limited amount. Our quotations are:—Bengal, crystalised, 24s. to 27s. 6d.; Benares, 22s. 6d. to 28s.; date, 19s. 6d. to 26s.; ordinary to fine brown, 14s. to 19s. 6d.; Penang, grey and white, 24s. 6d. to 26s.; brown and yellow, 16s. to 24s.; Madras, grocery, 21s. 6d. to 27s.; native, 15s. to 19s.; jaggery, 14s. to 15s.; Siam and China, white, 22s. 6d. to 28s.; brown and yellow, 14s. 6d to 22s.; Manilla, clayed, 18s. 6d. to 20s. 6d.; muscovade, 15s. to 16s. 6d.; Java, grey and white, 24s. to 27s. 6d.; brown and yellow, 15s. 6d. to 23s. 6d.

COFFEE.—The market has exhibited some improvement. The parcels of plantation in auction have amounted to 1,180 casks, 415 barrels and bags, which were taken readily as follows:—Fine fine ordinary to low middling, 85s. to 91s. 6d.; middling to good middling, 86s. to 93s. 88 casks, 2,439 bags native, likewise met free buyers; common good ordinary to superior, 73s. 6d. to 76s. Mocha: 1,385 packages were held for the extreme previous value, at which nearly the whole has been sold; middling to good clean garbled, 92s. to 95s. 6d. There were also brought forward at auction, 1,360 packages, which found free buyers at full prices; common to good yellow clean garbled, 92s. 6d. to 96s.; superior, 97s. Current quotations are as follows:—Mocha, ungarbled, 60s. to 78s.; garbled, com. to good, 80s. to 94s.; ditto, fine, 96s. to 103s.; Ceylon, native, good ordinary to fine, 72s. 6d. to 76s.; ordinary, 68s. to 71s. 6d.; Plantation, ordinary to fine ord., 73s. to 85s.; fine fine ord. to mid., 85s. 6d. to 89s.; good mid. to fine, 90s. to 98s.; Java, 68s to 90s.; Singapore, ordinary and good ord., 58s. to 74s.; Sumatra and Pedang, 57s. to 73s.; Madras and Tellicherry, 72s. to 100s.; Malabar and Mysore, good ordinary, 74s. to 76s.; fine ord. to fine, 77s. to 101s.

RICE.—The tone of the market continues dull, and not above 10,000 bags have been sold on the spot privately, great part Moonghy, at 8s. 7½d., and low cargo sort 8s.; afloat, however, two cargoes new Nakrenzie, amounting to about 2,600 tons, have been realised at 10s. 3d., for Liverpool, and two cargoes floating ditto, making 1,600 tons, at 10s. 1½d. to 10s. 4½d. for the continent. 1,322 bags Bengal in auction have been withdrawn; we are still without any business in Madras. Our quotations are as follows:—Bengal white, 9s. to 15s. 6d.; cargo, 8s. to 9s. 3d.; Madras, 10s. to 12s.; Arracan, Rangoon, &c., 7s. 6d. to 11s.; Java, 10s. to 21s.

SAGO.—Pearl, large, 16s. to 18s. 6d.; small, 17s. to 19s. 6d. per cwt. Large grain again 1s. to 2s. per cwt. cheaper, but small pearl steady; of 1,926 boxes at auction three-fourths sold at 17s 6d. to 18s. 6d. per cwt. for fair to good bold, and 18s. to 19s. fair to good small. Privately fine small has brought 19s. 6d. Flour: 13s. 6d. to 14s. per cwt.; very quiet, and of 1,437 bags at auction, only a few lots damaged sold.

SPICES.—Pepper: Malabar quiet, 330 bags at auction retired; price of sifted, 4d. to 4½d.; half heavy, 3¾d. to 4d. per lb. Black may be quoted at 3½d. to 4d. per lb.; it shows a downward tendency. Auctions have embraced 1,840 bags Singapore, mostly sold at 3¾d. to 3¾d. per lb., and 2,111 bags Penang, at 3½d. to 3¾d.; arrivals, and sales advertised: white, at 5d. to 6½d. per lb. is steady at the former low rates, and 225 bags

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ordinary Penang at auction were retired at 5½d., and subsequently quitted at 5d. per lb.; arrivals, Ginger: Bengal, native arrivals not yet on the market, sales advertised; quotations 45s. to 50s. per cwt.; stock on April 1, 2,392 cwt.; Galangal Root: Calicut and Cochin, £3 10s. to £6. 10s. per cwt. Rather dearer, especially the lower qualities; and of 88 cases at auction, one-third sold at 71s. per cwt. for middling. Aloes: Soccotrine and Hepatic £3 to £20 per cwt. cheaper, in consequence of increased supplies; but 21 kegs Soccotrine sold at auction at £10 to £15. 5s. per cwt., for fair to good but rather soft; 36 cases Mocha all retired. Cardamons, 5s. to 7s. 3d., quiet, with very little doing; 5 cases Malabar, 16 cases Aleppy, and 10 bags Madras at auction, all retired; 8 bags Ceylon sold at 4s. 10d. to 5s. per lb. for good, and 3s. 1d. low husky. Pimento: 584 bags, in auction, consisted chiefly of old and common qualities, which were about half sold, low middling to good, 2¾d. to 3d., very low, 2½d. per lb. Cassia Lignea meets only partial buyers; 341 boxes being barely half disposed of, low middling 88s., ordinary dark 82s. Cinnamon: Ceylon may be quoted—1st sort, 1s. 2d. to 2s. 1d. per lb.: 2nd, 1s. to 1s. 9d.; 3rd, 10d. to 1s. 4d.; 4th and Jungle, 8d. to 11d. per lb; very little doing. Cloves: Amboyna and Penang, 4d. to 1s. 4d. per lb.; Zanzibar and Bourbon, 3¾d. to 4d. per lb.; nothing doing in Penang; Zanibar cheaper and dull, supply exceeding demand, and of 1,663 bags at auction, a very small portion sold at 3⅞d. to 3⅞d. per lb. for fair to very good: 287 bags Amboyna sold at 3⅞d. to 4⅛d. ordinary dark to good; and sales advertised; stock on hand on 1st inst., 6,503 packages. Cubebs remain very dull; 119 bags at auction, all retired: quotation, £5. 5s. to £5. 15s. per cwt.; stock on hand on 1st inst., 562 bags; Galangal Root, 24s. to 27s. per cwt.; quiet; and of 84 bags at auction, half sold at 25s. per cwt. Mace, first quality, 1s. 8d. to 2s. 3d. per lb.; second, 9d. and 1s. 2d. per lb.; steady; and of 19 cases Singapore at auction, half sold at 8d. to 1s. 2d. per lb. for low to good bright reddish; small sales effected privately. Musk, first quality, 23s. to 28s. per oz.; lower qualities, 12s. to 21s. per oz.; auctions confined to 2 caddies Tonquin, and those not sold. Nutmegs, 1st quality, garbled, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per lb.; 2nd and 3rd, garbled, 11d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. without change, and 10 cases Penang and 16 cases Singapore at auction, sold at 3s. per lb. for fair bold, and 11d. to 1s. 9d. ordinary to fine medium. Soy: 2s. 5d. to 2s. 7d per gallon; a few casks sold privately at our higher quotation; but of 153 casks at auction, 83 casks were forced off at the reduced prices of 2s. 1d. to 2s. 3d. per gallon. Star Anniseeds: Quotation is 100s. to 105s. Oil of Anniseed, 5s. 7d. per lb.; retail sales made privately at this quotation; 82 cases at auction, all retired. Camphor: China and Japan, £8 to £8. 5s. per cwt. China has sold at £7. 17s. 6d. to £8 per cwt.; limited business privately up to £8 5s. Japan, and China £8.

HEMP.—Jute: This market has been generally much more active, and large transactions have taken place privately, new crop advancing 5s. to 10s. per ton, but old slightly receding; of 14,112 bales brought to auction, rather more than half sold at £18. 17s. 6d. to £28 per ton for common to fine new. Arrivals and sales advertised. We quote this description at £19 to £28 per ton. Stock on hand on 1st inst. 6,074 tons. Manila: The quotation £23 to £27 per ton shows material improvement, and of 5,129 bales brought to auction, a large proportion sold at and after the auctions at £25 to £28 per ton for middling roping to Sorsogon; and £23. 5s. to £23. 12s. 6d. common. The market remains very firm. Arrivals and sales advertised. Stock on hand the 1st inst. 6,477 tons. Sunn: Auctions confined to Bombay, 1,121 bales, of which about two-thirds sold at £23. 10s. to £28. 10s. per ton for low to fair. Sales advertised. Current price £15 to £30. Stock on the 1st inst. 184 tons.

SALTPETRE. The market is characterised by heaviness, and only small parcels Bengal have been placed on rather lower terms, viz., about 800 bags 5¾ to 2¼ per cent. refraction 37s. 6d. to 38s. Nothing has been brought to auction. Moderate transactions have taken place in nitrate of soda at 13s. 9d. to 14s. 3d.

COTTON.—More favourable accounts from India, and an improved demand at Manchester, have united to produce a revival of animation in the market here, and a large business has resulted at an advance of ⅛d. to ¼d. per lb.; the chief particulars of the week's sales being, 3,700 bales Surat, middling fair Kurrachee 11¾d., middling Mangarole to fair Jumbaseer 14¼d. to 15½d. middling Dhollera to fully fair Broach 15¼d. to 17d.; 2,150 bales Western Madras, fair 16d. to 16¼d., Coconada 15d. to 15¼d.; 1,440 bales middling to good fair Tinnivelli 14¼d. to 16¼d.; 3,300 bales middling to good fair Bengal 11¼d. to 12¼d.; 1,050 bales fair to good fair Salem 15¼d. to 16d. The purchases for arrival are 3,850 bales, the bulk Madras at 15¼d. to 16¼d.

TIN.—Banca: Current quotation is £127 to £128. 10s. per ton. The market is firm, with moderate operations. Stock on hand on the 1st inst., 2,505 tons. Arrivals—Straits: The current quotation, £122 to £125 per ton, is firmly maintained; moderate operations.

JAPAN WAX.—Of 519 boxes at auction about one-fourth sold at 69s. to 70s. per cwt. for good block, being cheaper than former quotations. On the 9th inst., of 300 boxes offered most were withdrawn; in the lots disposed of saucer brought 78s. to 80s., and a few blocks sold at 70s. The current quotation is 62s. to 80s. per cent.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cocoa Nut Oil: Cochin, £51 to £53. 10s.; Ceylon, £48 to £51; quiet. Tortoiseshell: 9s. to 20s.; nothing doing. Bees' Wax: White, £11 to £12 per cwt.; yellow, £7 to £8 per cwt.; both sorts continue scarce. Dragons' Blood: In reeds, fine bright colour when powdered, £11 to £13; in lumps, £4 to £11. Galls: Blue, 100s. to 110s. per cwt.; sorts, 70s to 85s.; scarce, and firm. Gum Ammoniacum: Drop, 80s. to 122s. per cwt.; block, 20s. to 60s. per cwt.; Animi: 1st size, £8. 10s. to £11; 2nd and 3rd size, £6 to £8; partially scraped, £2 to £6; Arabic: Picked, 32s. to 57s.; sorts, 25s. to 35s.; Assafœtida: Drop, 100s. to 120s.; block, 25s. to 90s. Kino: £10 to £14. Myrrh: 1st quality, £9 to £11 to 10s.; 2nd, £4 to £8. Olibanum: White, 65s. to 75s.; reddish, 45s. to 60s.; pickings, 8s. to 32s. per cwt. Madder Roots: Bright red, crisp, sifted, 24s. to 27s. 6d. per cwt.; quiet. Tortoiseshell: Fine, dark mottle on light ground, fine quality, 22s. to 26s.; sorts, 14s. to 21s.; inferior, 10s. to 13s.; Tumeric: 26s. to 30s.; China continues scarce, and wanted. Vermilion: 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d. Castor Oil: 4¾d. to 6d.; declined in value, sold at 5d. to 5¾d. per lb. for straw. Cowries: Fresh, 30s. to 40s.; dead, 22s. to 32s. per cwt; flat. Horns: Buffalo, 23s. to 45s. per cwt.; buffalo tips, 23s. to 28s. per cwt.; deer, 27s. to 55s. per cwt. Nux Vomica: 9s. to 12s. 6d. Rattans: 3s. to 10s. per 100; firm. Rhubarb: Dutch trimmed, 4s. to 6s. per lb.; common flat, 2s. to 4s. 6d. Sapanwood: Bemah, £5 to £8 per ton; Siam, £8 to £11 per ton; steady. Shells. Mother-of-Pearl: Singapore, 125s. to 150s. per cwt.; Manila, 80s. to 100s. per cwt.; nothing doing. Safflower: Good to fine, £6. 10s. to £8; inferior to middling, £4 to £5. 10s. Ebony Wood: £6 to £13 per ton; firm. Myrabolanes: 11s. to 13s. 6d. per cwt.; firm. Red Saunders Wood: £7. 5s. to £7. 10s. per ton; very firm. 4 tons sold at auction at £7. 10s. per ton. Senna: Tinnevelli, 4d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.: steady: only 11 bales at auction, one-third sold at 4¼d. per lb. for ordinary, and 11 bales pods retired. Sticklac: Siam, 60s. to 85s. per cwt.; very firm. Teeth, Elephants: 70 lbs. and upwards, £38 to £40 per cwt.; 40 to 60 lbs., £35 to £37 per cwt.; 20 to 40 lbs., £15 to £32 per cwt.; Scrivelloes, £30 to £43. Terra Japonica: Cutch Pegue, 24s. to 24s. 6d. per cwt.; steady. Gambier: 20s. 6d. to 22s. per cwt. Gum Benjamin: Sumatra, 1st quality, £15 to £16; 2nd, £12 to £14; 3rd, £6 to £10; 4th, £1 to 5. Damer: 35s. to 52s.; Gamboge: Picked, £8 to £10; in sorts, £4 to £7. Gutta Percha: 1s. 4d. to 2s. 4d. per lb. India Rubber: 3s. to 1s. 5d. per lb. Seed: Linseed, 61s. to 66s. per qr.; quiet; rapeseed, 62s. to 67s. per qr.; scarce. Rum: Scarcely any business done in East India.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £6. 10s. to £6. 15s.; nail rods, £7. 5s.; hoops, £8. 10s. to £8 15s.; sheets, single, £9. 10s. to £9. 15s.; Staffordshire bars, £7. 10s. to £8; rails, £5. 12s. 6d. to £6.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £16.

COPPER.—Sheet and sheathing, £96 per ton; yellow metal, 8¼d. per lb.

TIN.—119s. for block; 120s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, I.C. 28s. 6d. to 29s. 6d. per box.

LEAD, &c.—English pig, £20. 15s. to £21. 10s.; shot, patent, £23. 15s.; sheet, £21. 10s.; spelter, £18; zinc, English sheet, £23. 10s.; quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

Until the last ten days business in metals generally was lively, but there is now a slackness in the demand for all descriptions.—Iron.—Scotch Pig Iron has been steadily declining during the last month, the late advance having been mainly caused by speculation. English iron is flat. Staffordshire also is without animation. Copper.—The price continues steady with a moderate demand, but with the large quantity of Ore and Regulas constantly offering for sale, no improvement for some time can be expected. Foreign is without alteration. Tin.—The demand for English has been good all the past month, and for a week past the smelters have been selling small quantities only. Foreign was in great demand, and prices advanced almost daily, in one instance 127s. was reported as being paid for arrival, but the last ten days no business is reported higher than 125s. three months prompt, and 124s. cash, Banca is quoted 128s. and 128s. 6d.

The stocks of Foreign Tin, here and in Holland, for three years are given below, the increase of the stock here is mainly owing to parcels of Banca brought from Holland, and stored here.

	31st March, 1863.		1862.		1861.	
	Slabs.	Tons.	Slabs.	Tons.	Slabs.	Tons.
Foreign in London, estimated at		2,590		1,470		856
In Holland	44,090	1,330	36,066	1,104	41,454	1,269
		3,920		2,574		2,125
In Holland towards next sale	95,955	2,940	115,728	3,544	129,244	3,958
		6,860		6,118		6,803

The quantity of Straits Tin afloat for Europe is 654 tons, against 1,023 tons in 1861 and 834 in 1860 Tin Plates.—The demand is good, especially for coke plates, but prices have not advanced in the same proportion as that of tin. The quantity shipped to all parts was about 90,000 boxes, against 102,400 boxes in the same month 1862. Lead was dull last month, although of favourite brands there is no alteration in price; in other descriptions, sellers are inclined to give way. In Spanish there have been no transactions lately. Spelter continues very dull at £18 on the spot. The stock here is 4,161 tons, against 4,933 tons 1st April, last year.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from Southampton during the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers.

	Gold.	Silver
Shanghai	—	£305,105
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	6,096
Hong Kong	—	238,798
Amoy	—	—
Singapore	£650	754,445
Penang	—	750
Ceylon	£40,101	—

FROM MARSEILLES.

(BY THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.)

	Gold.	Silver
Shanghai	—	£10,384
Hong Kong	—	—
Singapore	£4240	45,814
Penang	—	640
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	—

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold (per ounce)	£3 17 9	
Spanish Doubloons	3 16 0	to 3 17 0
United States Gold Coin	3 16 3½	
Silver in Bars	0 5 1½	
Mexican Dollars	0 5 2½	to 3
Carolus Dollars	0 0 0	

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Mar. 23	Off Dungeness	Batavia	Atlantic	
— 24	Clyde	Shanghai	Sappho	Hildreth.
—	Queenstown	Manila	Mary and Catherine	Butler.
— 23	Brouwershaven	Banjoewangie	Jacoba Helena	Swart.
— 24	Texel	Tjilatjap	Almelo	Tjebbes.
—	Do.	Banjoewangie	Admiral Tromp	Tubergen.
— 23	Marseilles	Samarang	Nizam	Guion.
— 26	Queenstown	Manila	Martin Luther	Creadie.
—	Falmouth	Maulmain	Canova	Emmerson.
— 30	London	Manila	Stamboul	Foran.
—	Do.	Colombo	Conqueror	David.
—	Do	Shanghai	Queen of Nations	Mitchell.
— 31	Do.	Singapore	Ascendant	Cockburn.
—	Do.	Shanghai	Stuart Wortley	Nicolson.
—	Do.	Penang	Juventa	Wilson.
—	Do.	Yokuhama	Lady Alice	Meckleburgh.
—	Do.	Penang	Parsee	Linnington.
—	Do.	Canton	Eudora	Barker.
—	Do.	Cochin and Colombo	Cosmos	Way.
—	Do.	Sarawak	Sea Wave	Andrews.
Apr. 1	Do.	Colombo	Anna Maria	Hunter.
Mar. 27	Falmouth	Rangoon	Xanthippe	Rees.
— 24	Texel	Banjoewangie	Dionysia Catharina	Kluyt.
— 29	Falmouth	Rangoon	J. U. Brookman	Crockett.
— 28	Liverpool	Manila	Oriental	
—	Off Queenstown	Rangoon	Ella E. Badger	Healy.
— 14	New York	Shanghai	Gamecock	Jayne.
— 28	Texel	Banjoewangie	Anna Digna	Ouman.
— 27	Off the Start	Batavia	Joha. Maria Christina	
—	Off Southwold	Maulmain	John McVicar	Flannery.
— 29	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Albrecht Beyling	Muller.
— 28	Palais Roads, B.I.	Do.	Bretagne	Fabier.
— 29	Cuxhaven	Maulmain	Avik	Rogstadius.
— 30	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Ottolina	Eeleman.
— 31	Off Dungeness	Do.	Batavier	Pfeiffer.
Apr. 1	Liverpool	Rangoon	Glaramara	Watson.
— 2	Off Dungeness	Batavia	Vangalen	Brandligh.
—	Brouwershaven	Samarang	Cornelis Wer. Eduard	Baker.
— 6	London	Shanghai	Laurel	Garrick.
—	Do.	Colombo	Juanita	Williamson.
— 5	Liverpool	Manila	Abo	
— 2	Marseilles	Alexandria	Labourdonnais (str.)	
— 1	Do.	Sumatra	Tarquin	Hoyt.
—	Channel	Batavia	Cornelis Gips	Loos.
— 6	Brouwershaven	Banjoewangie	Hugo Grotius	Vogelensang.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Mar. 22	Off Dungeness	Singapore	Typhoon	
— 21	Newport	Galle	Venus	Seymour.
— 23	Liverpool	Shanghai	Loodianah	Moir.
— 24	Cardiff	Singapore	Boreas	Steffen.
— 31	Liverpool	Do.	Tigris	Miller.
— 25	Do.	Shanghai	Castor	Stevenson.
Feb. 15	Pernambuco	Do.	J. S. Williams	
Mar. 28	London	Do.	Swallow	Irwin.
— 26	Deal	Batavia	L. A. Bang	Follenius.
— 28	Gravesend	River Amoor	Gemthouck (str.)	Swart.
— 28	Off Falmouth	Sourabaya	Mentor	Duinker.
— 28	Sunderland	Shanghai	Marion	Loughton.
— 29	Do.	Do.	Egeria	Mackay.
— 31	Shields	Do.	Palmerston	
— 31	Sunderland	Do.	Constance	Risdon.
Apr. 1	Deal	Batavia	Francis and Eliza	
— 1	Do.	Do.	Batavia	
Mar. 31	Cardiff	Philippine Islands	Henry Darling	Reed.
— 31	Liverpool	Shanghai	Mimosa	Johnson.
Apr. 1	Do.	Hong Kong	Banda	Morris.
— 2	Falmouth	Manila	Charlotte Henry	Rickmers.
Mar. 31	Off the Start	China	Philip I.	Koch.
Apr. 1	Cardiff	Shanghai	Spirit of the Sea	Mcguire.
— 1	Do.	Galle	Garland	Briel.
— 1	Liverpool	Shanghai	Bentinck	Thomas.
— 2	Clyde	Hong Kong	Fokien (str.)	
— 2	Sunderland	Shanghai	Thos. S. Stow	Rice.
— 2	Do.	Do.	Bosworth	Nicholls.
— 6	London	Cape and Singapore	Chieftain	Borlase.
— 6	Do.	Manila	Manila	Alkatena.
— 7	Do.	Shanghai	Osprey	Andrew.
Feb 20	New York	Hong Kong	Contest	
— 28	Do.	Do.	Fow Kien (str.)	Johnson.
Mar. 6	Do.	Do.	Georges	
Apr. 3	Off the Owers	Singapore	Celeritas	Wagner.
— 7	Sunderland	Do.	John Land	Hochkiss.
— 8	London	Shanghai	Fairlight	Bush.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Kanagawa: Sea Witch. For Bankok: Lode Star. For Amoy and Foo-chow-Foo: Vibilia. For Shanghai: Mirage, Princess of Wales, Fow-tsun, Queen of Nations. For Hong Kong and Canton: Glenclune, Mary Ann Wilson, Stuart Wortley, Laurel. For Singapore: Prince Alfred, Lucknow, Juventa, Ascendant. For Penang: Teesdale. For Batavia: William Simpson. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Nord. For Colombo: Avon, Charlotte Ann, Marion, Maggie, Regia, Conqueror.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Manila: Tetuan. For Shanghai: Our Queen, Albrecht O'Swald, Spirit of the Deep. For Hong Kong: Falcon, Typhoon. For Hong Kong and Canton: Jessie Beazley. For Batavia and Sourabaya: California. For Singapore: Electric. For Singapore and Batavia: Louis Ceizard. For Ceylon: Advance.

At GLASGOW.—For Shanghai: Yuh Shin, Sappho. For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Georg Becker. For Singapore and Penang: Nipisiquit. For Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya: Graham. For Batavia and Singapore Helen's Bank. For Saigon: Maria Adolphine, Maria Catherina, Ortelius.

SPOKEN.

EDINBURGH, Shields to Shanghai, Feb. 7, 1 N., 24 W.
MATTHEW BELL, Liverpool to Manila, Feb. 13, 4 S., 25 W.
WESTMINSTER, London to China, 50 days out, 37 S., 4 E.
CHARLOTTE (ship, of Dunkirk), Sing. to Marseilles, Feb. 28, 31 N., 37 W.
IMOGENE (Dutch barque), Amsterdam to Batavia, Feb. 5, 4 S. 26 W.
CONTEST (American ship), for Hong Kong, March 4, 28 N., 43 W.
BARNIAN, London to Hong Kong, Feb. 6, 4 N., 28 W.
THULE (s), Cowes to Shanghai, March 28, 47 N., 10 W.
SIDON (Hamburg brig), for Hong Kong, Feb. 9, 1 N., 22 W.
PHILIP I. (of Hamburg), Bremen to Singapore, March 30, 49 N., 7 W.
IDA MARIA (Dutch barque), Batavia to Holland, Feb. 16, 1 S., 29 W.
LUCY, Cardiff to Galle, Dec. 4.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Outward freights remain unaltered. Vessels for China are in request also for other ports at last rates. Homeward freights are quoted firm at 75s. from Singapore, and 80s. for Manila.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth:—To Amoy: 50s. to 60s. measurement, 60s. weight; Kanagawa: 60s. measurement, 80s. weight. To Shanghai: 30s. measurement, 50s. weight. To Hankow: 60s. To Hong Kong: 25s. to 30s. measurement, 40s. weight. To Manila and Labuan: 50s. weight or measurement. To Singapore: 30s. weight or measurement. Penang: 35s. to 40s. Batavia: 40s. weight, 30s. to 40s. measurement. To Bankok: 60s. weight or measurement.

The quotations for coal and iron from the North are as follows:—For Hong Kong: £41. 10s. and £1. 17s. 6d. For Shanghai: £51. 10s. and £2. 10s. For Manila, £1. 12s. to £1. 12s. 6d. For the Philippine Islands, Penay, or Zebu, £2. For Singapore, £27 and £1. 8s. For Penang, £24. For Galle, £27 and £1. 10s. These rates are from the Wear or Tyne, and Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, respectively.

The Admiralty have offered the following Government stores for tender, viz., 21 tons victualling stores, 2 tons heavy targets, &c., and 3 tons oils and paints, from the River Thames for Hong Kong.

CASUALTIES.

The Weymouth, Norris, which sailed from London 24th inst. for Shanghai, had to put back to Gravesend the same day with loss of fore and main yards, having been in collision, but proceeded next day.

New York, March 16, the Game Cock, Jayne, which arrived here March 14, from Shanghai, reports having passed several boxes which looked like tea chests, March 4, in lat. 27 N., long. 69 W.

The Economie Visser, from Marseilles, for Hong Kong, put into Gibraltar March 23 with loss of fore and main topmasts, jib-boom, &c., afterwards she lost her anchors, and was towed further into the Bay till others were supplied.

The Freia (Dan. ship), Sorensen, from Java to Amsterdam, with sugar, put into the Mauritius Feb. 15, leaky, having experienced a heavy cross sea in lat. 25 S., long. 66 E., she had discharged her cargo and would be obliged to go into dry dock.

The Ethereal (Brit. ship), Duncan, from Singapore, with a general cargo, anchored at the Bell Buoy, (Mauritius), Feb. 10, with planks round the stern ports started, and some cargo thrown overboard, having been struck by a sea in a hurricane Feb. 6, in lat. 19 S., long. 70 E., which lasted four days; on the 11th, she was obliged on account of bad weather to slip 75 fathoms of chain and an anchor, and put to sea, and throw overboard about 100 tons of cargo; on the 15th she returned to the Mauritius.

Off ASCENSION.—Feb. 24, Schelde (Dutch barq.), from Padang for Amsterdam.

At MADEIRA.—March 22, Amoy, Chinese gunboat, from Falmouth.

At St. VINCENT, C. V.—March 16, Fowkien (str.), Johnson, from New York for Hong Kong.

At. St. HELENA.—Feb. 20, John O'Gaunt, Stanton, from Galle, and sailed, 21, for New York.

At TABLE BAY. Jan. 28, Voltigeur, Scharmberg, from Newcastle, and sailed, Feb. 1, for Hong Hong; Feb. 7, Teviot, Jones, from Colombo, and sailed, 9, for London; 1, Sydpolen, Gjertz, sailed for Batavia; 14, Clan Alpine, Bolton, sailed for Hong Kong; 17, Peiho, Ohlsen, sailed for Anjer.

Off TABLE BAY.—Feb. 20, Louisa, from Colombo.

At NATAL.—Jan. 17, Bob Tail Nag, Atkins, sailed for China.

At MAURITIUS.—Feb. 10, Marie Anais, De Venancourt, sailed for Galle; March 1, Reward, Bidder, sailed for Singapore.

LAUNCH OF THE P. AND O. STEAMER "RANGOON."—A splendid iron screw steamship, named the *Rangoon*, intended for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, was launched from the ship-building yard of Messrs. Samuda, at Blackwall; but, unfortunately, in attempting to bring her up, she took ground on the opposite (Kent) side, on the 4th inst. The *Rangoon*, which is nearly 3,000 tons burthen, left the slip in the most easy style, and all seemed fair for a most successful launch. It would appear, however, that on entering her future element she acquired such an impetus that she went ashore. Several powerful steamtugs got hold of her, and by their united power endeavoured to haul her off, but to no purpose, and as the tide began to fall it was evident that her floating could not then be accomplished. On the tide receding gangs of labourers were employed in cutting away a channel for her, and on the following morning she floated, without having sustained any material injury. The P. and O. Company's new steamer *Carnatic* has arrived in Southampton docks. The new steamer *Poonah* is appointed to leave on the 20th inst.

THE CARGO BOATS FOR THE YANG-TSE.—We noticed lately the building of a fleet of iron boats under the superintendence of Captain Maxton. Four of the larger vessels, named the *Sparrow*, *Swallow*, *Robin*, and *Raven*, are of 170 tons register, schooner-rigged, and have sailed for Shanghai. The remaining fourteen are now in course of shipment, in pieces, per *Osprey*, and another vessel to follow. These boats are, we understand, for Messrs. Russell and Co., and intended as cargo boats on the Yang-tse, to be towed by steam power.

The bark *Constance*, lately despatched by Messrs. Holmes, Knevitt and Holmes, is intended to trade on the coast of China, and is owned by Messrs. Ellissen and Co. She is commanded by Captain Risden, late chief officer of the *Ballarat*.

The steamer *Fo-hien*, which will be found in our shipping list as having sailed for China, is intended as a tug-boat for the Foo chow river. She has been despatched by Captain Dring. A steamer of the same name has also been despatched from New York.

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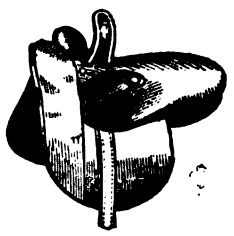

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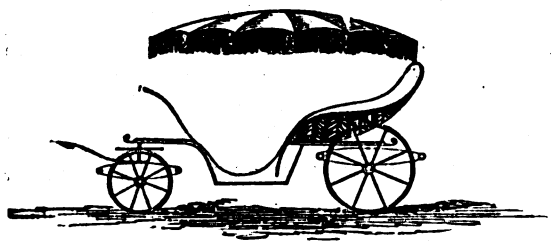

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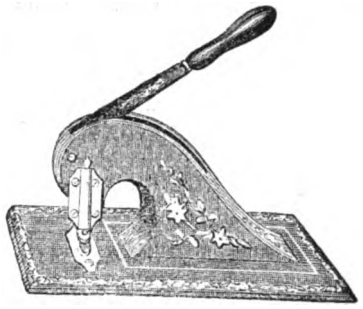

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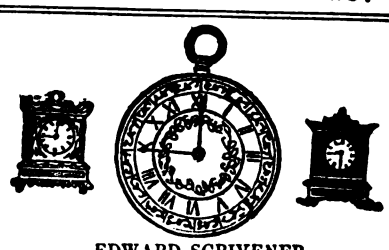

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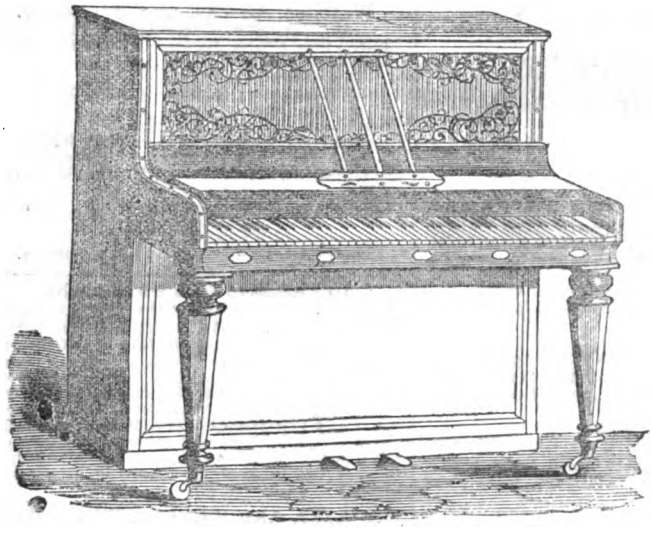

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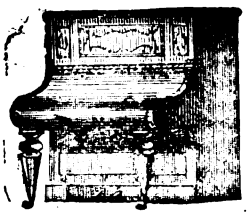

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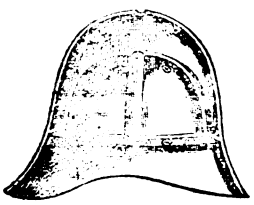

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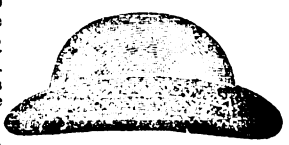

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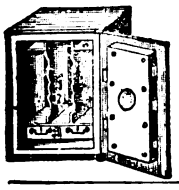

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Age.	Without Profits.	With Profits.	Age.	Without Profits.	With Profits
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
18	2 3 3	2 8 9	33	3 2 0	3 9 11
21	2 5 11	2 11 11	36	3 7 9	3 16 6
24	2 9 3	2 15 6	39	3 14 5	4 3 11
27	2 12 11	2 19 9	42	4 1 11	4 12
30	2 17 2	3 4 6	45	4 10 3	5 1 10

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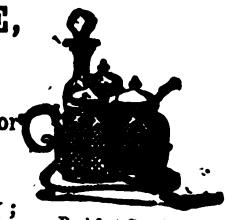

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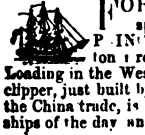

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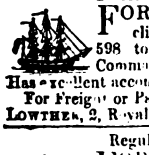

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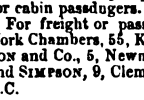

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THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

THE FOURTH Volume of this JOURNAL was completed on the 14th Nov. 1862 The Subscription is 18s. per annum, or 5s. per quarter, not including Postage, and to the Export Supplement 12s. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines; and 6d. for each additional line.

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The London and China Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS, via MARSEILLES, in connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS."

VOL. V.—No. 107.] LONDON, MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1863. [Sub. 18s. per ann., and 12s. to Supplement. Single copy of either, 9d.

Latest Advices.

	From London.	Arrived out.	Homeward. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			Feb. 14
Kanagawa			„ 28
Nagasaki			
CHINA—			
Peking			„ 20
Tien-tsin			„ 25
Hankow			March 9
Shanghai	Jan. 10	Feb. 27	„ 10
Foo-Chow-Foo			„ 10
Amoy			
Swatow			
Hong Kong	„ 26	Mar. 10	„ 15
Canton			
Macao			
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	„ 10	Feb. 26	„ 8
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			
Saigon			„ 10
SIAM—			
Bankok	„ 10		„ 10
BORNEO—			
Labuan			
Sarawak			„ 10
JAVA—			
Batavia	„ 26	Mar. 7	„ 14
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	Feb. 10	„ 15	„ 22
Penang	„ „	„ 13	„ 24
CEYLON—			
Colombo	„ 26	„ 24	„ 30
Galle			

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Marseilles, per Valetta, arrived 25th April.—From Hong Kong: Capt. Fitzgibbon, Messrs. Stokes, How. Egerton, and Watson, Rev. Mr. Smith. From Singapore: Mr. Thurkon. To Southampton, per Ripon, expected to arrive 1st May.—From Hong Kong: Capt. Burton, Lieuts. Walcott and Gardiner, Messrs. W. Masler, H. Paterson, W. Alexander, P. Fleming, and J. Stephens, Asst. surg. Maher, Capts. G. Roberts and Haslewood, Master Soames, Lieut.-col. Thomas, Capt. R. Cairns, W. Hinton. From Singapore: Mrs. Velge, child, and European female servant, Capt. Evans, Mr. Watson, Capt Scherk J. F. Campbell. From Ceylon: Dr. and Miss Shipton, Mr. De Livera, Mr. and Mrs. Dalziel, four children, and native female servant, Messrs. Johnson and Oliver.

Per Bengal to Suez, arrived 15th April.—From Galle: Mr. C. Pearson. From Hong Kong: Mr. Appert. From Singapore: Messrs. Liebert and Van Hort, and one deck passenger. To Alexandria from Hong Kong: Col. Forrester and servant, and Mr. P. Ehlers.

By last Bombay mail, per Massilia, arrived at Marseilles 19th April.—From Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. McClelland. To Southampton, per Pera, arrived 25th April.—From Hong Kong: Mr. C. Scott.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

By this mail, per Poonah, 20th April, from Southampton.—To Shanghai: Mr. H. Lewis, Commander S. Moriarty, Mr. Beazley, Mr. Mackenzie's groom. To Hong Kong: Messrs. S. Douglas, W. D. Caldwell, C. Deane, J. M. Lloyd, R.N., E. K. Barnes, R.N., J. Morris, R.N. To Penang: Capt. and Mrs. Robson. To Ceylon: Messrs. A. Cayley and W. D. Grey. To Calcutta: Mr. A. M. Ross, Rev. Mr. Clough, Lieut. H. and Mrs. Campbell. Mr. F. Leisk, Mr. and Mrs. Morse and infant, Miss Murray, Miss Jones, W. D. Jones, Louisa Kennoy, Mary Ann Kennoy, C. P. Murray, Matthew Crawford, Lieut. Algar, Capt. E. Howard, Henry Coster. To Madras: Mr., Mrs., and Miss Cadell, Mrs. Chambers, Miss Stoddart, Miss Moorat, Mr. W. A. Porter, Mr. R. Gallardyce. To Alexandria and back: Mr. Price and son, Mr. H. Walton. From Gibraltar.—To Hong Kong: Deputy-Assist. Com.-Gen. Mercer. From Alexandria.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Teickman. From Suez.—To Ceylon: Mr. M. H. Thomas.

From Marseilles per Massilia, to leave April 29.—To Shanghai: Mr. Howie. To Hong Kong: Mr. W. Cryder. To Singapore: Mr. J. Murray. To Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Strong, Mr. McDonell, Ensign F. Fane, Major-General Garvock, Capt. Hon. C. Chetwynd, Lieut. Sanderson. To Madras: Mr. C. Austin.

Per P. and O. steamer, May 4, from Southampton.—To Hong Kong: Mr. C. A. Roetzschke, Staff Assistant Surgeon Clapp. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. De Wind, Mr. Kelso. To Ceylon: Miss Tait. From Gibraltar to Hong Kong: Governor Amaral and lady. From Marseilles, May 12, to Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Maclean, Mr. Myburgh, Mr. Dring. To Shanghai: Mr. Arthur Ilbert.

Per P. and O. steamer 20th May, from Southampton.—To Singapore: Mr. K. R. B. Robertson. From Marseilles, 28th May.—To Hong Kong: Mr. G. Wallis, Mr. W. Parizot. Per French mail steamer Labourdonnais, from Marseilles, 19th April.—To Galle: Mr. Forster, Mr. Henry Scott.

Summary of News from the Far East.

ANOTHER REPULSE OF THE IMPERIALISTS AT SHAOU-HING.

The rebel victory at Tai-tsan on the 15th February, has been succeeded by another victory at Shaou-hing (more properly Shaou-hsing), ninety miles from Ningpo, which took place on the 20th February. This is unfortunately the second repulse which the Imperial disciplined troops have met with before Shaou-hsing; in the first attempt to take the city, General Lebrethon, it will be remembered, was killed by the bursting of a gun, and the troops under his command became disheartened in consequence. On this occasion General Tardif, his successor, was also killed, by the fire of his own men as he was leading the assault. For a second time, too, the assault was impeded by the want of proper means for crossing a moat that surrounded the city—the first time being at Tai-tsan. It continues to be noticed that the rebels seem well supplied with European arms of the newest pattern. Captain Dew and Lieutenant Tinling, from H.M.'s ship *Encounter*, were present at the second attack upon Shaou-hsing, in the capacity, it is said, of spectators. Lieutenant Tinling received a wound in the head, which has proved fatal; he died in Ningpo a day or two after receiving it. Not long ago he had been promoted for gallantry at Ningpo. Captain Dew and he were both absent from duty on the unhappy occasion, and the event will probably put an end to British officers travelling beyond a radius of thirty miles.

The special correspondent of the *North China Herald*, who accompanied the expedition, writes:—"The whole country through which we passed between Ningpo and Shoau-hsing is richly cultivated, and, in many parts, very beautiful. On the 17th February, we slept in a large Chungmaou town near a very celebrated monastery, in which is a large statue of Buddha, some twenty-feet high, cut out of solid rock. It was a great mistake on General Tardif's part, and much against Captain Dew's wish, to take the men into this place, as the consequence was that they were all dispersed looting on the following day; and it was only after much trouble that they could be got to move forward against Shaou-hsing. When they did so, at least 500 boats followed, each soldier having his own private *san-pan* containing, and ready for more *loot*. Many of the officers were almost as bad as the men, drinking and smoking, and taking hardly any care to maintain discipline among their men. On the morning of the 18th we arrived before the walls of Shaou-hsing, and during the night got our 68-pounder in position, without much molestation. On the morning of the 19th fire was opened from it and also from the French howitzers; but the practice of the latter was bad. That of the mortars was moderate, but the 68th quickly made one of the finest breaches I have seen. So much of the earthwork was knocked down that it could easily be walked up, and the necessity for scaling ladders was avoided. The fire from the walls during this time was heavy and well-directed; and wounded were being constantly carried to the rear. A good hospital had, however, been got ready, with beds and plenty of straw, under the superintendence of the Bishop of Ningpo, and they were made tolerably comfortable. At noon the drum from the European company beat the advance, the trumpets took up the order, and all was made ready for the assault. It was just at this time that General Tardif was knocked

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over, he was carried to the hospital and treated with every care by a medical gentleman who accompanied the force, but his case was hopeless. The ball had smashed the back of the head, and the brain was protruding. Paralysis almost immediately supervened, but he survived ten hours, though the greater part of the time in a state of delirium. The assault was made almost immediately he was wounded, but it is thought his loss dispirited the Chinese. There was also some bungling about the boats at the creek, so that only a few got across, and none of the Chinese would follow. Colonel Corpier got about half way up the breach, but was knocked back by a brick.

"The *Chung-maous* kept up a most infernal fire, and over a hundred men were wounded; more than half of the European company and half the officers, including two of Ward's; and finally the attempt was obliged to be given up. Notwithstanding the number of wounded, the killed were very few—I think not more than ten, of whom two were Europeans. It is surprising what a number were wounded in the neck; in others the shoulder blade was completely smashed, and some were shot through the lungs. The bullets used by the rebels were principally of the needle pattern. I think the total loss was about 110—viz., ten killed, thirty wounded dangerously, and seventy more or less severely. Among the latter is Mr. Tinling, fourth Lieutenant of the *Encounter*, who has had a bullet extracted from his head. This is a tolerably full bill for a few hours' work, and shows that rebel fighting is not quite so pleasant and easy an amusement as, in some quarters, it is considered.

"At present we are awaiting the arrival of a French officer to succeed Tardif in command of the force; and, in the meantime are making a sap and throwing up fortifications under Captain Dew's superintendence. Several 32-pounders are also expected, and on their arrival the city has to fall. Everything is going on well, save that the rebels have got in our rear, where they are burning diligently. The officers are rather troublesome. I cannot call them French, for they consist of almost every nation under the sun—American, English, French, Dutch, Portuguese, Italians, and Negroes. They are given to drinking, and it is difficult to persuade them that work, or even superintendence, is better for their constitutions. However, it is only a question of more guns, and Shaou-hsing must fall. You see I am very confident, notwithstanding that we were beaten in our two first attempts."

JAPAN.

The telegraphic news that "military hostilities" had commenced in Japan is not confirmed by this mail. It is stated, however, that the Japanese Government is endeavouring to bring its army to a high state of effectiveness. The object of Admiral Kuper's expedition to Japan has not transpired; but it is rumoured that he is commissioned to demand a large fine (£125,000, according to the *China Mail*) for Mr. Richardson's murder. Another journal states that if this indemnity is refused, he will bombard the seaport towns "until further notice.'

CHINA.

PEKING.

Prince Kung seems to be as active as ever in reforming the general administration of the Empire. The Viceroy who was, a month ago, appointed to succeed Laou at Canton, has been called to Peking to receive, it is supposed, instructions of a personal kind as to the Imperial policy with regard to foreigners.

TIEN-TSIN.

As reported in our last issue, the ice on the Peiho had broken up unusually early this season. It is now said that the ice broke up at Taku, on the 2nd of February—the earliest time known since the location of foreigners in North-China. The latest advices from this port are to the 21st Feb.; up to which date remarkably fine weather prevailed. Throughout the winter season generally it was also mild; and very little sickness occurred either at Taku or Tien-tsin. A formidable band of marauders has appeared in the country to the westward of Tien-tsin—the distance they are off is stated to be from 30 to 100 miles, the latter supposed to be nearest the mark. At all events their proximity to the place was considered by the British military authorities so threatening that the detachment of the 67th regiment, quartered at Taku Forts, had been ordered up to Tien-tsin; and it was reported that Captain Coney of that corps, who has been employed in drilling the Chinese, was about to march out against the enemy with two battalions of the disciplined force. These marauders who are disturbing the province of Pe-cho-li are said to be local banditti, and not to have any connection with the Taipings.

The formation of the Chinese Hospital at Tien-tsin, it will be remembered, was proposed by some of the medical officers to Brigadier-General Staveley, C.B., who appointed a committee for the purpose of reporting upon the practicability of establishing an hospital and dispensary for the benefit of the sick paupers at Tien-tsin. This was recommended by the committee, and the hospital was established in January, 1861, under the superintendence of Surgeon Lamprey, of the 67th, who had kindly volunteered his services. A subscription list was circulated, which was liberally responded to, and the institution was in operation for seventeen months, during which period the sum of $1,445.25 was expended. The want felt by the Chinese population since the departure of the British troops from Tient-sin has induced the foreign community at that port to endeavour to establish a similar institution; the progress of which, we hope to learn, will be equally successful.

SHANGHAI.

Regulations with regard to Russian commerce on the Yang-tse have been published by order of Colonel de Ballusick, Minister Resident of Russia, at Peking. The several clauses of these regulations are precisely the same as those acceded to by the English and American ministers, with the following *addendum*, relating to the overland trade of Russia:—

"Remark. By Art X. of the Regulations for the overland route, Russian merchants carrying Chinese produce through Tien-tsin to Russia, pay at Tien-tsin the Coast-trade Duty (half duty) for such produce. Should, therefore, a Russian merchant have already paid on such produce the full and half duty at the port of shipment, he will, if exporting it to Tien-tsin, receive from the Customs at the port of payment a drawback (*tsun-piao*) for the recovery of the half duty.

On the recent treaty with the King of Burmah, the *North China Herald* writes:—"The only step gained appears to be the recognition of a Commercial Agent of the British Government at the Court of Mandalay; while, to obtain this concession, we have sacrificed our frontier dues and yet allowed the King to retain his. If this be the case, it is not surprising that the strong objection His Majesty has hitherto manifested to the conclusion of a treaty should have been overcome. The King is friendlily disposed towards foreigners; but, even if Colonel Phayre succeed in concluding a treaty containing provisions favourable to the extension of British commerce and protection of British traders, it is doubtful whether the King will be able to give it effect. Although, nominally, he is absolute, his actual executive strength is little. Like all Asiatic potentates, he is surrounded by a network of intrigue, which renders it difficult, if not impossible, for him to arrive at a correct idea of the state of affairs in his dominions. The dynasty is effete, and even the people appear to be on the decline. The population is slowly diminishing—not from effeminacy on the part of the people, for they are stalwart and strong; but from the singular fact that the majority of the children die before they attain the age of maturity. The results most likely to ensue on this treaty are collisions between the natives and foreign traders, and complications, consequent thereon, between the two Governments. Travellers who have visited even the capital of Burmah are few; but they agree in characterising the country as one of the most beautiful and fertile in the world. Under the present oppressive and exclusive rule, development of its riches, either mineral or agricultural, is impossible; but under that of England, it would become one of the finest countries in the world. We fear it will not be till that result is brought about, that free communication will be opened through the country, or any traffic of importance established with the south-western provinces of China across its frontier."

On the sale of the *Jinkee* steamer, belonging to Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone and Co., to the Japanese Government, Capt. J. G. Milton was presented with a very handsome gold watch as a mark of esteem and respect by the officers and engineers of the *Jinkee*.

HANKOW.

From this port we learn that the Yang-tse has begun to rise with greater rapidity than usual. It commenced on the 11th of February, and up to the 1st of March had risen about nine feet.

The native authorities at Hankow are said to be badly disposed towards foreigners; the unfortunate course taken by H.M.'s Consul at that port in ordering the gunboat *Havoc* to

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use force in settling a dispute about transit dues has not improved matters.

AMOY.

The second annual report of the Chinese Hospital at Amoy, under the care of Dr. Carnegie, has been published. The report gives the average number of patients attending the hospital on dispensing days at forty, and adds that they are of the labouring class; the higher classes of the Chinese having not yet learned to appreciate the advantages of foreign medical skill. The number of patients entered on the register during the year is given at 1,356, or, with outdoor patients, a total attendance of 5,160. Cases are adduced, also, to show the beneficial results of the hospital as a missionary institution. The hospital begins operations this year with a large balance of fund in hand.

HONG KONG.

The *China Mail* has an article entitled "Hong Kong an Asylum for Pirates," in which it asserts "Pirates come here to refit after having had a brush with some tougher customer than usual; they come for stores of food and ammunition, to convert their captured craft into fresh privateers, or perhaps to sell those craft for hard cash. No matter what they want, whether to buy, sell, victual, or refit, here they are welcome; no papers are asked or given; no one says to them, "What doest thou?" In their own ports, the strictness with which all vessels' papers are examined and made out is to them most objectionable—it renders their occupation dangerous and disreputable; but Hong Kong happily affords them a grateful asylum, where they can anchor beside the vessels they intend to capture; where they can sell the vessels when captured; and where there is rarely a Lieutenant Tucker of the *Bustard* to mar their genial mirth. Why English policy should have begun by eccentric attempts to extirpate pirates in the China Seas, and should now have settled down into admitting piratical craft into Hong Kong harbour, is a deep mystery. Why we should demand papers from the vessels of every nation excepting the only one that supplies pirate craft in considerable numbers is to the ordinary mind an impenetrable secret."

The colonial surgeon's report on the health of the colony contains the following passages:—

"So satisfactory has the health of the colony been during the past year, that but for the fact of the occurrence of a similar state of matters during each of the three years immediately preceding, it might well be considered exceptional in its character; it is to be hoped that a permanent improvement in the sanitary condition of Hong Kong has been the result of the many sanitary reforms that have taken place.

"Situated on the very edge of the tropics, it is not to be expected that its sanitary condition can ever be equal to that of a well-regulated European town, added to which the continual intercourse with the main land of China and neighbouring countries, where no attention is paid to sanitary regulations, must expose it to epidemics of contagious disease. It is not, therefore, remarkable to find cases of small-pox occurring both in spring and autumn, more especially when it is remembered that the Chinese are in the habit of employing inoculation in a most reckless manner, and which indeed they prefer to the safer and milder practice of vaccination. Small-pox became a perfect scourge in the north of China last spring, and at the same time cholera was reported as raging at Singapore, Saigon, and Manila—in a short time it appeared in Shanghai, and in the towns further north, where it produced great havoc, and ultimately visited Japan. For a time our colony continued quite free from the disease, although cases were reported as occurring as near us as Macao and Whampoa. The Government most judiciously appointed a health officer to board every vessel arriving in the harbour, and at the same time erected a quarantine station on the small island adjoining Green Island. To this station three vessels infected with small-pox were ordered.

"At most two or three isolated cases of cholera occurred in the colony, of which two proved fatal in the Seaman's Hospital. But one of our institutions, viz., the gaol, proved an exception to the general immunity, for there an epidemic of the disease in its most malignant form broke out on the 17th of October, continuing for three weeks, during which time twenty-five cases occurred, principally among the long sentence men. The European prisoners, who were then occupying the new buildings, suffered at the same time from an epidemic of acute dysentery, which fortunately in no case had a fatal result."

The American ship *Sea Serpent* reached Hong Kong from San Francisco on the 7th March, the day after the French mail steamer *Alphée* from Suez, bringing New York advices of January the 22nd, while those from the French mail only came down to the 2nd of that month. Up to the closing of the mail nothing had reached Hong Kong by way of Europe of so late a date.

CANTON.

A long correspondence appears in the papers between Mr. D. Poonjabhoy, the Customs authorities, and the British Consulate at Canton. It seems, according to the *China Mail*, that a Chinaman sold a quantity of fire-crackers to Mr. D. Poonjabhoy, paid duty upon them by weight at the Customs in Canton, and proceeded to Whampoa in order to put them on board ship. On reaching Whampoa, however, he found that the vessel he was in quest of had filled up, and could take in no more cargo; he accordingly brought back the fire-crackers to Canton, and re-entered them at the Customs in due form. The correspondence then shows that a re-weighing of the goods proved that the first weighing must have been inaccurate, or that fraud must have been perpetrated; the Customs, at any rate, quietly confiscated the goods. Assuming that the facts given in the letters of Mr. D. Poonjabhoy are correct, it appears that the idea of fraud is morally inadmissible. Mr. D. Poonjabhoy concludes his correspondence with H.M.'s Consul as follows:—"I will now review the working of the present case. The 150 boxes fire crackers were seized and privately offered for sale. I interfered in their behalf, and you heard my statements, and these I presume must have had some weight as you stopped the sale. Attempts are made at compromise; and while the matter is under discussion, Mr. Markwick, of the Custom House, assures the Chinese that they will be restored as soon as your order to that effect is given. You revert to the question of ownership, and under plea of the goods being native-owned, abandon the protection of the general interest, and they are immediately and privately sold at half their value. The result now confirms the views and opinions I have before expressed, and I shall appeal to the public to aid in making good the loss which has been so wantonly and vexatiously entailed, and adopt such other measures as shall seem fit to me in obtaining fuller satisfaction.—I remain, Sir, your most obedient humble servant."

COCHIN-CHINA.

The loss of the American ship *Holspur* is reported on the Paracels. The owner of the American barque *Nagasaki* bound from Saigon to Singapore, writes, near Cape St. James, 7th March:—"Yesterday the first mate and seven men from the American ship *Hotspur*, Captain Bennett, came alongside; he reports the ship lost on the Paracels February 19th, the captain and eighteen men were in the long boat, the mate ands even men in another. The second mate and seven men in the third boat. All kept company until the 25th February; that night the mate lost sight of the other two boats. Seeing nothing at daylight he made for the land, the weather then became bad; at evening they landed on the Cochin China coast and were received in a very kind manner by the natives; who gave them a house to live in and plenty to eat; in fact, were very kind. In the Captain's boat were Mrs. Dr. Abbe, her little girl, six years old, and her son four years old with a Chinese female servant, Mrs. Eastlake with her little son and also Chinese female servant, and Mr. Eaton, passengers in the ship. The mate, Mr. Sayard, and his men are now with me to go to Singapore; he states that Captain Bennett had been on shore near Turonne, but not liking the look of the people (although they did them no harm) he went to sea, and told the mate that they would run down in hope to meet some vessel. When the mate lost sight of the captain's boat, they were thirty miles from land; and, as the mate states that after he got on shore it became very bad weather, blowing a gale of wind for three days, I am afraid the captain's and second mate's boats were lost. The ship was from Hong Kong, bound to New York with tea and cotton. The mate, since the evening of the 25th February, landed every evening on the coast, and was most kindly treated by the natives. Admiral Bonard, on the report of the loss being handed to him, ordered the *Cosmos* to proceed in search of the missing boats, which she did on the morning of 8th March. H.I.M.S. *Forben* left Saigon on the 6th for Hue, and the Messageries steamer *Alphe* left on the 1st March for Hong Kong—both these vessels would in all probability pass in the track of the missing boats."

In a Saigon market report, dated the 3rd March, we find the following intelligence:—"Reinforcements having lately arrived from Shanghai and Manila as well as direct from France, Go-cong has been taken without almost any resistance on the part of the Annamese, who, on approach of the troops, retreated and evacuated the place. Stacks of grain there are reported to consist chiefly of paddy, but we trust that, notwithstanding, the opening of this district will have a beneficial influence on our rice market."

BORNEO.

Sir James Brooke, who went down to Sarawak in the *Coquette*, will resume there the Supreme Government during the absence of Rajah Muda in Europe. The financial returns

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of the Rajah's kingdom were most satisfactory during the past year; the revenue has reached the amount of £23,000, with every prospect of a still further increase.

SIAM.

At the Palace there has been much gaiety in connection with the ceremony of shaving the tuft of a young Prince, a ceremony of some importance in Siam. A vast procession of nobles, soldiers, with their bands, and children of all nations, is in attendance, gaily clad. The Prince, covered with gold ornaments, and apparently uncomfortable under their weight, is carried on a Supat chair, accompanied by music, and conducted to the presence of the King, by whom he is led to the hall, where the ashes of his progenitors are deposited. Here the Prince performs acts of adoration for three days, on the fourth he is shaven. This ceremony is performed when the Prince attains the age of thirteen. On this occasion there were three Princes borne upon chairs.

On the 9th March, His Majesty the King of Siam applied the candle to the pile that was to consume the remains of the late Phya Pesan. The funeral ceremonies, associated with the burning of the bodies of the high nobility of Siam, are of a very costly and ostentatious character. The building of the Temple in which the burning took place occupied some three months, and much credit is due to the superintendent for his taste in producing so elegant an edifice. The ceremony lasted about six days, and the concourse of people night and day was immense, and was said to be quite as large as any fair in England.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

The *Straits' Times* contains an article extending over several columns, on the P. and O. Company, in which it criticises the manner in which the business of the company is conducted, and asserts that the monopoly exercised by it is extremely prejudicial. The opening paragraph will serve to show the *animus* of the article:—

"The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company has up to the present time enjoyed a monopoly of the richest trade in the world. It has yearly received magnificent sums for the mail services of India, China, and Australia. It has carried at enormous freights the richest products of all these countries, and has possessed a passenger trade which must of itself bring a princely revenue; and yet, strange to say, the dividends paid by the company to the shareholders have seldom exceeded ten per cent. per annum; for the last twelve months the dividend only amounted to seven per cent. Had the profits of the company to be divided over an exceedingly large capital, the small dividends could be easily understood. But the total capital and liabilities only amount to three millions sterling, of which amount nearly one million is made up of the liabilities, which must bear a very much smaller rate of interest than the declared dividend. And these remarkably small dividends, when contrasted with the enormous property of the company in the East, and the gigantic character of its traffic, have led to a very searching examination of the company's affairs by the public. In Bombay, it is the all-absorbing topic of the day, and the facts that have been elicited are sufficiently startling to merit the serious consideration of the thinking mercantile public all over the East."

The British steamer *Chanticleer*, Captain Brown, from Glasgow on the 14th of November last, arrived at Singapore on the 14th of March and sailed for China on the 19th.

The British steamer *Clan Alpine*, Captain Bolton, from Glasgow on the 1st of January last, having called at St. Vincent, the Cape, and Point de Galle, arrived on the 16th of March, and sailed for Hong Kong on the 17th.

The American steamer *Shanse*, Captain Curwen, sailed for Hong Kong on the evening of the 18th of March.

News has been received of the total loss of the Dutch barque *Pertinax*, which was wrecked on the "Helen Bank," on the 26th of January. A schooner from Singapore saved ten men from the wreck, after being in the boats without food or clothing for ninety-six hours. Twenty-three men perished in the waves.

Another matter that has occupied public attention is the proposal to build public bungalows on Gunong Poulai, a hill of about 2,000 feet high, on the Johore Peninsula, and which could, when a road of some sixteen miles is cut through the jungle, be reached in nine hours from Singapore. From the height of the hill, the temperature is delightfully cool, and the project, if carried out, would be a great boon to Singapore.

CEYLON.

The prospects of the cotton crop are unusually promising. The *Colombo Observer* writes:—"There can be no doubt that this season's out-turn will show a large balance over any other previously; on no side do we hear the usual grumbling that so often disturbed our equanimity, about this or that estate giving so many thousand cwts. less than the estimate—of the destruction by bug, and, except in solitary cases, of loss from any other cause. There is reason to believe therefore that that very discontented individual, the Ceylon coffee planter, is this year satisfied with his crop. And though its shipment may be extended over an unusual period of time, the coffee is here and must find its way out at one time or other. Our readers who are not directly interested in coffee (a small minority) may feel surprised at our generally dwelling so lengthily on the minutest details connected with this article; but if they think for a moment on our position as a colony, this feeling must soon be dissipated. Ceylon and coffee may be looked upon, in one respect, as synonymous terms. We mean, that Ceylon would be nothing without coffee; and, though not exactly reciprocatory, coffee is everything to Ceylon. Except for Galle being the great steam port of the East, the artery for so many branches of communication—this island might be unknown to any of our countrymen, but the few officials administering the Government, were it not for the coffee enterprise. Certain it is that this alone has attracted British capital to our shores, has carried hither the thew and sinew of the sister isles to exercise that capital, and has rendered this such an advanced and prosperous colony in every way. The prospects of the coming coffee crop are exceedingly good; blossoms have come and gone very satisfactorily; and what with the present high prices, and the low exports likely to be afforded by Brazil and Java, our planters are expecting a continued run of prosperity.

The organisation requisite for the construction of the railroad is progressing. Already 1,000 men are engaged in the work.

The health of the country generally is good—if we except the prevalence of small pox in the Pettah of Colombo. Such a wet season as that which, by the last accounts, is now passing away, has not been known in Ceylon for several years.

According to the *Colombo Observer*, the result of the pearl fishery this year is likely to be much below, not only the anticipations, but also the estimate. "The revenue," says the writer, "derived from the pearl fishery is of a precarious and uncertain nature. Some unexpected and unforeseen circumstances very often bring a prosperous fishery to an abrupt termination. In estimating, therefore, the revenue from this source the Government have always been exceedingly moderate in their expectations. We find, however, that in the estimate of this year the amount fixed by the Colonial Secretary is £54,800, which, we think, is quite unprecedented. True, the prospects were such as might induce the least sanguine to consider this estimate founded on excellent grounds. Indeed, from what we heard at one time of the banks and samples of oysters, the realisation of a windfall of from £80,000 to £100,000 seemed not at all improbable. Since the commencement of the fishery, however, a more sober view of things was forced upon our attention, and half of the the above large sum, or £50,000, was looked upon as an outside figure for the return. We have now reason to fear that not more than £35,000 or £38,000 will be realised."

The same journal writes:—"The memorandum of the arrivals and departures of coolies during the month of February, discloses the rather alarming deficiency of 5,070 less arrivals than departures, the difference being increased to 6,700 if we include the figures for January. We must remember, however, that is the season of the year, after crop, when the coolies do return to their country, to come over again between the months of May and September. We also see it stated that there is an unusually large crop of rice on the coast of India this season, which would of course, operate as a great inducement to the coolies to remain at home, and, therefore, prove most disastrous to Ceylon. It will not do for us, selfishly, to wish that misfortunes may befall our neighbours, or their crops of rice, across the water; but certain it is that the question of our labourers being able to subsist in their own country with cheap and abundant food, is fraught with the gravest consequences to our coffee-planting operations. We have on record the opinion of an experienced planter, who lately left the island, and who went so far as to say that the continued prosperity of Ceylon hinged entirely on the one question of labour. "In twenty or thirty years," says this by no means sanguine gentleman, of our prospects,—"Ceylon will be used up or at a standstill. The soil is nothing—manure can only pay on flat estates; for it is not the expense of the manure but of its application, as labour is the great bugbear. Get labour and you can manure, you can have a railway, you can do anything; but there never has been a superabundance of this commodity in the country, and on its hinges alone the

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prosperity of the colony. Wait until a year of plenty in Southern India comes to pass—one with plenty of rice—and Ceylon coffee planters may shut the doors of their stores and depart for a more favourable destination ! Ceylon stands, not because of its own merits, but because of the forbearance of others."

Several changes are to take place shortly in the Civil Service. Foremost among them is the approaching departure from the island, on leave, of Mr. John Bailey, Assistant Colonial Secretary, whose post it is reported will be occupied during his absence by Mr. Templer, District Judge of Caltura.

Mr. Curgenven, of Avishavella, also proceeds to England shortly on leave, and it is said that Mr. Caulfeild will act for him ; Mr. Childers being his *locum tenens*, and Mr. MacCarthy acting Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor. It is also said that Captain Fisher is to be the Chief Justice's Private Secretary ; but there is no word as yet of Mr. Dalziel's successor.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

ASKEY—On the 21st ult., at Colombo, the wife of Mr. Henry Askey, Clerk Colonial Secretary's Office, of a daughter.

BUSH—On the 12th Feb., at Bangkok, Siam, the wife of John Bush, Esq., Harbour Master and Master Attendant, of a son.

HUTCHINSON—On the 20th ult., at Slave Island, Colombo, the wife of Mr. Edward Hutchinson, late of Madras, of a son.

JANSZ—On the 22nd ult, at Colombo, the wife of Mr. A. W. Jansz, of the Ceylon Telegraph Departm nt, of a daughter.

LAFABER—On the 19th ult, at Cottanchina, Colombo, the wife of Mr J. D. Lafaber, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LICHFIELD—SMALE.—On the 12th ult., at St. John's Cathedral, Hong Kong, by the Rev. J. J. Irwin, Colonial Chaplain, assisted by the Rev. G. Wylde, Military Chaplain, Edwin Litchfield, Deputy-Assistant Commissary General, to Marian Jacks n, eldest daughter of the Honourable John Smale, Esq, H.M.'s Attorney-General for Hong Kong. No card sent.

LOBSCHEID—VON BIEBERSTEIN.—On the 24th Feb., at the Berlin Missionary Chapel, Hong Kong, by the Rev. R. Lechler, the Rev. W. Lobscheid, to Bertha Rogalla von Bieberstein, second daughter of Chr. Rogalla von Bieberstein, Major in the Royal Prussian Army in Posen.

DEATHS.

DE MOIDREY—On the 22nd February, from a gunshot wound before Shou-hing-foo, Monsro Tardif de Moidrey, Captain in the Artillery Service of H.I.M. the Emperor of the French, and Commander-in-Chief of the French contingent of Disciplined Chinese, engaged with their Allies of the British Navy and Shanghai Free-booters in subduing the rebellion in China.

HARDING—On the 31st December, 1862, at Guildford, Jane Harding, wife of Mr James Harding, Harbour Master of Freemantle, Swan River.

MCLEOD—While skirmishing with his company of Disciplined Chinese assaulting the city of Tat-seang, Captain W. Duncan McLeod, native of Scotland.

MCCARTEE—While skirmishing with his company of Disciplined Chinese assaulting the city of Tat-seang, Captain McCartee, of Ireland.

MURRAY—On the 26th February, at Sung-kiang, from a gunshot wound at the assault on Tat-seang, Captain Neal Murray, formerly Governor of Honolulu goal.

TINLING—On the 5th ult., at Ningpo, from the effect of a wound received before the wall of Shau Shing, Lieut. Tinling, of H.M.S. *Encounter*.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

			Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael.)	6	months sight.	6s. 2½d. to 6s. 2¾d.	6s. 3d. to 6s. 3¼d.
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	6	ditto	...	...
At Canton, At Hong Kong, At Macao	6	ditto	4s. 8¾d. to 4s. 9d.	4s. 9d. to 4s. 10d.
At Singapore	6	ditto	4s. 11d to 4s. 11½d.	4s. 11d½. to 5s. 0¼d.
At Manila	6	ditto	4s. 7d.	4s. 7d. to 4s. 8d.
At Batavia (guilders.)	6	ditto	..	..
At Colombo			...	..

The Exchange on India at Shanghai was 298 rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 228 per $100. Bar silver at Shanghai 111.75 per 100 tls., and Hong Kong — per cent. prem. The current quotations at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 80 tls. per $100, and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 23 to 24 per cent. discount.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN SEASON 1862-63.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From June 1, to Feb. 28, 1863	40,518,123	38,138,350	...	100,789,209	74,172
Comparative period last season	25,474,129	33,808,259	...	89,438,645	56,628
TO UNITED STATES.					
From June 1, to Feb. 28, 1863	...	...	...	17,693,726	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	18,154,490	...
TO THE CONTINENT.					
					Bales.
From June 1, to Feb. 28	...	...	...	2,733,156	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	1,460,000	...
TO SAN FRANCISCO.					
				Packages.	
From June 1, to Feb. 28	...	...	...	44,298	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	48,505	...

TO AUSTRALIA.

				Total lbs.	
From June 1, to Jan. 31	...	...	...	6,618,459	
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	6,708,700	...

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From 1843 to 1844	...	...	...	51,022,600	..
„ 1845 to 1846	...	...	...	57,334,200	18,604
„ 1850 to 1851	...	...	...	63,972,300	22,143
„ 1853 to 1854	...	...	...	77,327,800	61,987
„ 1855 to 1856	...	...	...	92,240,300	50,480
„ 1857 to 1858	...	...	...	76,990,255	68,311
„ 1858 to 1859	...	...	...	65,789,792	83,135
„ 1859 to 1860	...	...	...	85,560,452	61,163
„ 1860 to 1861	...	...	...	90,066,160	72,644
„ 1861 to 1862	...	...	...	109,854,040	70,199

The picul is 133⅓ lbs. weight ; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

VESSELS SAILED SINCE 28TH FEB.

TO GREAT BRITAIN, per Wynaud, 186,100 lbs. tea and 839 bales silk, from Kanagawa. Per Lord Raglan, 493,671 lbs. tea, from Shanghai. Per Burman, 365,000 lbs. tea, from Fow-chow. Per Audelicia, 155,380 lbs. and 936 bales silk, from Kanagawa. Per Neville, 836,169 lbs. and 40 bales silk, from Shanghai. Per Unrivalled, 928,706 lbs. do. from Canton. Per John Banfield, 661,992 lbs. do. from Canton. Per Vision, 502,682 lbs. do. from Shanghai. Per Patrician, 1,366,000 lbs. do. from Foo-chow. Per Red Riding Hood, 831,600 lbs. from Foo-chow. Per Egean, from Shanghai, 410,386 lbs. Per Albertine, from Foo chow, 190,300 lbs.

TO CONTINENT, per Albis, 121,400 lbs. do., from Foo-chow for Hamburgh. Per Kamschatka, from Foo-chow for Cronstadt, 375,000 lbs.

TO NEW YORK, per Hotspur, 523,820 lbs. do., from Canton. Per Lillie, 300,373 lbs. do. Per Almena, 22,895 lbs. do., from Shanghai, and per Cossack, from Foo-chow, 463,700 lbs.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CHINA EXPORTS.

TEA.—Macao : The stock last reported of 1,500 half-chests remains untouched with the exception of about 200 half-chests of the better kind of Tysham Congou now going forward per *Psyche* on Chinese account.

CANTON.—The settlements of Congou have continued on a fair scale since the date of last report, and have been principally of medium to good blackish leaf and Pekoe flowered classes. Prices have been somewhat irregular, several chops having been taken in barter against manufactures, but except in one or two instances the tendency of rates has been slightly upwards—say 7 mace to 1 tael for the better kinds since the opening of the market upon the resumption of business after the holidays. The settlements of Scented Teas have been upon a fair scale, and the market is now rather firmer in consequence, but the desire to quit old stock ere the new teas come in, will check any upward tendency which may be manifested. Small settlements of Canton Gunpowder and Country Greens for the English market are reported and complete the fortnight's transactions. The settlements of the fortnight are reported as under :—Congou, 20 chops, say 8 chops Honahams, at 20 to 37½ taels ; 1 do. Ningchow, at 27 taels ; 11 do. Oopack, at 25½ to 31½ taels. Scented Teas, 3,000 boxes Caper, at 14 to 16 taels for common to fair ; 18 to 23 taels for middling to good ; and 25 taels for fine. 15,000 boxes ordinary Pekoe, at 16½ to 20 taels for common to fair ; 22 to 25 taels middling to good ; and 27 taels for fine. Canton Greens, 2,000 boxes Gunpowder, at 14 to 23 taels for common to good. Country Greens, 3 chops or 1,700 half-chests, at 39 to 42 taels. The total settlements of Congou for the present season amount to 237 chops, besides 6 do. contract teas. The unsold stock is 41 chops. The stock of Country Greens is 16,300 packages new and 1,900 do. old. Of Oolongs, there are 4,000 half-chests. Of Flowery Pekoe, 400 chests ; of other kinds the quantity on the market is uncertain.

SHANGHAI.—Black : There are no settlements to report during the past fortnight. The stock is composed of very common kinds, which are held for such extreme rates that no purchasers can be found. They have no receipts from Hankow, and the market has been exceedingly quiet, though a little more activity was caused by late advices from the home market. Hohows, com. lines, are quoted 19 to 20 taels ; Oonams, 20½ to 22. The settlements of the fortnight are restricted to 810 chests, making the total for the season to date 273,300 chests, against 194,500 chests at corresponding period last season. The remaining stock on the market is reported at 2,000 chests Congou, and 1,800 do. Fowery Pekoe. Green : Fine teas are becoming scarcer, and rates are generally well sustained both here and Kewkiang. A few chops have been settled on this market at a small decline, but they were Pingsuey and medium country teas. Common Country and Japan kinds meet with no inquiry, and are almost entirely neglected. We quote :—Gunpowders, 34 to 53 taels ; Imperial, 32 to 44 ; Young Hyson, 25 to 43 ; Hyson 34 to 60 ; Twankay, 18 to 27. The settlements for the fortnight are reported at 1,447 packages Pingsuey, and 7,735 do. Fuchau and Moyune, making the total settlements of the season to date 262,800 packages, against 202,700 do. at corresponding period of last season. The stock on the market is computed at 16,000 packages—say 2,000 Shanghai packed, 2,000 Pingsuey, 10,000 Fuchau and Moyune, and 2,000 Japan.

FOOCHOW.—Business continued suspended for some few days after the new year's festivities were over, but the market at length opened with such a degree of briskness that Congous advanced fully one tael on rates previously ruling. The supplies from the country having ceased for the present, the stock has become small. In other kinds than Congou, the transactions have been insignificant. The following are the settlements reported since the resumption of business. Congous : 7,600 chests and 10,200 half-chests, do., at 5½ to 14 tls. for dusty and low to fair com., and 15 to 22 tls. for good com. to flavoury. Flowery Pekoe : 150 chests at 19 tls. Oolong : 5,700 half-chests at 12½ to 16 tls. Scented : (dust) 1,300 boxes at 9 tls. The stock on the market is stated at 7,100 chests Congou ; 1,400 chests Flowery Pekoe ; 2,500 half-chests Oolong ; and 1,000 boxes Scented Tea. The supply this season (to date) of Congou has been 604,000 chests, against 550,000 chests at same period last season ;—of Oolong, 211,000 half-chests against 205,000 ditto.

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HANKOW.—There are 7 chops inferior Congou still on the market, which no one cares to buy. The total settlements of the season amount to 480 chops Congou, of which 90 were contract teas.

KEWKIANG.—The advices from that port are to the 2nd March. The operations of one American house have caused considerable activity in the tea market since its reopening, the settlements for the last few days amounting to nearly 7,000 packages. In common teas a decline of nearly a tael has taken place, but fine teas still command full rates, though there is an easier tone in the market generally. Supplies from the country continue to arrive very slowly, and a considerable amount of tea has gone forward to Shanghai on native account, so that the stock is reduced to 44,000 packages, mostly common tea.

AMOY.—A fair demand has continued throughout the past month, an advance of fully one dollar per picul having been established on Oolongs and Ankois, the former kind having commanded so much attention that the market is nearly swept of it, Ankois being in pretty fair supply. The few Congous remaining are common and Amoy packed. The settlements of the month are reported as under:—Oolongs 9,500 half-chests at $15 to $17½ for inferior and common cargo and $18½ to $20½ for fair; Ankois 1,700 half-chests at $7 to $10½; Congous 800 half-chests common, Amoy packed at $8 to $16; Plain Orange Pekoe 600 half-chests at $10 to $14; Plain Capers 1,400 boxes at $7 to $8.50 for common to fair. The stock remaining on the market is thus stated:—Oolongs and Ankois 7,300 half-chests; Congou 350 do.; Plain Orange Pekoe 1,100 do.; Caper 1,090 boxes. The supplies of the season to date are thus given: Oolong and Ankois, 140,000 packages this season, against 99,000 packages last; Congous, 24,500 half-chests this season, against 21,700 half-chests last; Plain Orange Pekoe, 15,000 packages this season, against 11,500 packages last; Capers, 21,700 boxes this season, against 11,100 boxes last.

NAGASAKI.—Prices remain without change, kept up probably by the value of the dollar. Supplies large, consisting of best inferior descriptions. Medium kinds have been demanded of late.

YOKUHAMA.—Markets inactive; holders inclined to take lower rates, there being but little inquiry. Stocks are large, and may be placed as under:—Ordinary, 1,000 piculs, to $1 to 3; good do., 1,000 piculs, to $4 to 6; common, 1,500 piculs, to $8 to 12; good do., 1,000 piculs, to $14 to 20; medium, 1,500 piculs, $21 to 28; fine, 1,500 piculs, to $29 to 32. Exports from June, 1862:—To London, 1,191,859 lbs.; to America, 790,232 lbs.; to Hong Kong, 95,300 lbs.; to Shanghai, 970,245 lbs.

RAW SILK.—Shanghai: The high prices and continued firmness of the dealers have checked operations, and the purchases since last mail are estimated at only 1,000 bales. Silks which had been withheld from the markets for several months, have during the past fortnight been shown, and a portion of them found buyers; their superiority as compared with recent arrivals being very apparent. Prices are firm at last quotations. The receipts from up country are reported at 500 bales, and there have been no arrivals from Japan. The settlements of the fortnight are reported at 1,000 bales, against 2,500 corresponding fortnight of last year, and 2,102 the year before. The total settlements of the present season to date amount to 61,000 bales, against 59,500 same period last season, and 73 600 same period the season before. The present unsold stock is 2,500 bales, against 7,000 bales and 6,000 bales respectively at those corresponding periods. Tsatlees, No. 1, tls. 480 to 490; 2, 455 to 470; 3, 435 to 450. Market, 3, 420 to 430; 4, 405 to 415; 5 and com., 380 to 400. Taysaams, No. 1, 405 to 415; 2, 375 to 395; 3, 345 to 365; 4, 5, and com., 310 to 340. Youenfa, No. 1, 430 to 450; 2, 400 to 420; 3, 375 to 395; 4 and com., 360 to 370. Hainings, 360 to 440. Sewhings, mid. to inferior, 300 to 320.

NAGASIKI.—Stocks very small, chiefly of Tagagoma, held $410; No. 2 Mashta has been sold within the last few days to $420, and Earir Tazima at $380.

DRUGS, &c.—Cassia Lignea: Sales 750 piculs at $15.50 to 15.75; stock 1,000 piculs, held at $16. Cassia Buds: Sales 15 piculs at $45; no stock. Cassia Oil: Sales 5 piculs at $190, stock 25 piculs. Aniseed Oil: Sales 25 piculs at $440, stock 100 piculs. Star Aniseed: Sales 50 piculs at $19, stock 200 piculs. Galangal Root: Sales 120 piculs at $3.20 to 3.50, stock 350 piculs. Gall Nuts: Sales 17 piculs, $11, no stock. Ginger Preserves: $2.70 to 3 for best. Vermilion $36.

COTTON.

HONG KONG.—Prices of Shanghai and Ningpo staples were firm in the early part of the fortnight, and some four to five thousand bales changed hands, but since the arrival of the late intelligence from England, communicating a fall in the Liverpool market, and a vague rumour which the judgment of people causes some importance to be attached to of a contemplated mediation of France and England in the American quarrel, the market has become very unsteady, and rates have fallen nearly one dollar. The present quotations are:—Shanghai, $20 to $20½; Ningpo, 21¼ to 21½; Japan, 20 to 23. Stock unsold fully 20,000 bales. Canton: The market continues very quiet, and no sales have transpired during the fortnight. Quotations are nominally as follows:—Bombay, 14*t* 4*m* to 16*t* 2*m*; Madras, 15*t* to 16*t* 5*m*; Bengal, 14*t* to 15*t* 5*m*; Shanghai and Ningpo, 14*t* 5*m* to 15*t* 5*m*. The stock in the pack houses consists of 560 bales Bombay, 185 bales Bengal, and 13,000 bales Shanghai. Shanghai: The article is still scarce, and has advanced nearly 5 mace per picul. The only settlements of the fortnight reported are 3,000 bales for shipment to England at 13 taels. There have been no exports to Great Britain since the date of last report, but upwards of 7,000 bales have been sent down to Hong Kong. The arrivals from the country are small, and the stock is very light. The capacity of the market for supply cannot be said to have been fairly tested, because hard cash has to be sent up the country to purchase, and there has not been time to make the necessary arrangements, since the opening of business after the new year holidays. Amoy: Of Bombay staple there have been no sales. The rate remains nominally $16 to $16½, and the stock 700 bales. Shanghai staple has advanced nearly one dollar, although supplies have been pretty free, and stock fully 3,000 bales. The sales of the month from foreign hands amount to 1,000 bales at $18.75 to $19.25. Holders are very firm, and require an advance.

CHINA IMPORTS.

HONG KONG.

COTTON YARN.—The sales reported in this market during the fortnight amount to 339 bales, at about the rates previously quoted. In Canton, 190 bales have found purchasers, at prices which show an advance of $1 per picul upon the lower numbers, and $2 per picul upon the better qualities.

GREY SHIRTINGS.—Some 6,000 pieces have changed hands here, and from Canton settlements of 9,400 pieces are reported, principally in barter for tea.

WHITE SHIRTINGS.—The settlements of these goods in this colony show a considerable falling off, as compared with those reported on the 28th ultimo, amounting to only 3,050 pieces, taken without material change in value. In Canton the sales are put at 1,000 pieces, at about previous rates.

T-CLOTHS.—About 6,800 pieces of these goods have been sold here, in addition to which some 6,000 pieces of damaged goods have been moved off at auction.

AMERICAN DRILLS.—1,000 pieces of thirty yards reported as sold in Hong Kong at the annexed quotations.

WHITE SPOTTED SHIRTINGS, DYED DO., BROCADES WHITE AND COLOURED.—Of the first-mentioned, 750 pieces have changed hands during the fortnight, at a slight advance upon the rates previously current. Brocades have also met with fair inquiry, and the sales of the fortnight are put at 350 pieces of white, and 800 of coloured. In Canton these goods are not in any demand

CHINTZES AND HANDKERCHIEFS.—The sales of the fortnight amount to 1,550 and 1,000 dozens respectively, prices continuing much as formerly quoted.

RAW COTTON shows some decline in value, as compared with the prices obtainable at the date of last report. The business transacted has also been somewhat restricted, and the total settlements advised only aggregate 5,500 bales of Shanghai staple. Neither are any transactions to be reported from Canton, stocks there having been reduced only to the extent of about 1,000 bales of Bombay Cotton forwarded to this colony, probably for shipment to England.

WOOLLENS.—Spanish Stripes, Medium Cloths, Ladies and Habit Cloths—The sale of Spanish Stripes reported here are are limited to 142 pieces of Scarlet; while in Canton, the settlements advised are put at 48 pieces, without change in value.

LONG ELLS have met with fair inquiry, as, in addition to about 600 pieces of sea-damaged goods disposed of by publie sales, 1,200 pieces have been settled. In Canton these goods are dull of sale, and the slight inquiry noticed in last circular seems to have ceased for the present.

CAMLETS.—780 pieces of those goods, of English manufacture, have changed hands here; in Canton there is nothing doing.

LASTINGS continue in fair inquiry in Hong Kong, at a shade better prices than those previously quoted, and the sales of the fortnight are put at 600 pieces.

METALS.—Iron, flat, &c., remain much as before, the sales in this colony being limited to 2,600 piculs of nail rod, and 84 of hoop. In Canton, where a slight advance had taken place in nail rod, the sales are put at 800 piculs, and 550 piculs of hoop, the latter description being likewise saleable on rather better terms.

LEAD.—The sales of Lead in Hong Kong are put at about 800 piculs, and in Canton at 1,400 piculs, where an advance of 10 cents has been established.

TIN.—120 slabs sold in Hong Kong constitute the business of the fortnight.

TIN PLATES.—200 boxes have been sold here; and in Canton, where an advance of 30 cents is obtainable, 100 boxes have changed hands.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At SHANGHAI.—From Liverpool: Feb. 24, Barlochau, Northern Light. From Shields: 24, Laertes. From Newcastle: 24, Maggie Leslie. From Cardiff: 25, Burg-Buckwitz. From Newport: 26, Anne Porter.

At HONG KONG.—From London: March 13, Star of China.

At BATAVIA.—From England: March 3, Johannes Martinus. From Shields: Feb. 17, Zeverver; 23, Kandanghauer. From Amsterdam: Feb. 27, Prins Mauritz. From Rotterdam: Feb. 23, Henr. Ger Susanna. From Hamburg: March 3, Stella.

At SINGAPORE.—From London: March 4, Herluf Trolle; 16, Semper Fidelis; 16, Winden; 18, Wandrahm. From Hamburg: March 12, Vonopone; 13, Caroline. From Glasgow: March 14, Chanticleer; 18, Clan Alpine. From Bordeaux: March 5, Lieutenant Bellot.

SAILED.

From SHANGHAI—For London: March 4, Egean. For New York: Feb. 27, Behring. For Sydney, March 5, Star of Peace.

From FOO-CHOW-FOO.—For Falmouth, Feb. 25, Albertine, Algernon, Glendover, Geologist.

From HONG KONG.—For London, March 3, Minerva; 13, Rachael. For Liverpool: March 14, Foam.

From BATAVIA.—For England, Feb. 19 (st.), Snake. For Holland: Feb. 22, Vernuiging; 26, Zaanstroom.

From MANILA.—For Liverpool: Lady Head. For San Francisco: Ratler. For Cork: Caprera. For Boston: Danube. For Sydney: Schab Jehan.

From SINGAPORE.—For Bordeaux: March 7, Singapore. For Liverpool: Feb. 28, Ceylon.

LOADING.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Martaban, Leichardt, Vision, Southern Cross, Egean. For Liverpool: Caldera, Acapleo, Thames, Charlotta, Cylone.

At FOO-CHOW-FOO.—For London: Merse, Albuvin, Ariel.

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At HONG KONG.—For Liverpool: Cumberland, Rajah of Sarawak.
At CANTON and MACOA.—For London: Margaret, Mitchell, Peterborough, Landerdale, Psyche.
At SINGAPORE.—For Liverpool: Ariadne, Isabella, Violet, West. For London: Bonito. For Hamburg: Revere. For New York: Jupiter. For Falmouth: Jannie Adelie.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

SHANGHAI.

Very little is doing, either for Great Britain or the United States. Tonnage is scarce and wanted in Japan, but little is doing for that quarter. Vessels are wanted to proceed to Newchwang and Cheefoo for pulse and bean cake, and liberal rates are being offered. To Tientsin there is little doing, owing to the alarming advices thence being discouraging to trade. To Foochow and back the prices have fallen, owing to the monsoon changing and making native craft available. There is a good coast business doing, although the scarcity of cotton makes employment to the Southern ports rather scarce. The current rates of freight are as follow:—To Great Britain, £3. 15s. to £4 for tea and cotton; to New York, $16 for tea; to Nagasaki, $4 per 40 feet and 25 cents per picul. to Kanagawa, $5 per ton and 25 cents per picul; to Tientsin, 6 to 7 taels per ton; to Hankow, 7 to 8 taels per ton. To Foochow, $4 per ton, and 15 cents per picul. To Amoy and Hong Kong, $4 per ton, and $1 per picul bale of cotton.

AMOY.

At the beginning of the month freights were very dull, but immediately after the new year a good demand sprung up at about the previous rates, and there is at the present moment no great amount of disengaged tonnage in harbour, several vessels having left for the South in ballast. Charters reported are as follows:—Sawa, 4,800 pls. for 3 months, at per month, $1,300; Farvel, 5,000 pls. to Siam and back, 25, $3,500; Wodan, 5,000 pls. for 4 months, at per month, $1,280; Helene, 2,800 pls. for 6 months, at per month, $710; Felicie, 5,000 pls. for 4 months, at per month, 1,200; Adventure, 5,500 pls. to Saigon and back, 30, $3,500; Roska, 5,000 pls. for 4 months, at per month, $1,175; Golden Gate, 9,000 pls. to Bankok and back, 35, $4,800; Britain's Pride, 3,000 pls. to Takow and Ningpo, 15, $1,300; Douglas, 6,000 pls. to Singapore, 25, $1,200; Rubicon, 5,200 pls. to T. sui Ningpo and back, 30, $3 000; Active, 3,000 pls. to Ningpo and back, 30, $1.75; Altona, 120 tons meast., Takow and back, 13, $600; St. Helena, 189 do., Singapore, S'ry, and Sourabaya, $2,200; Amoy Trader, 2 0 0 pls. to Takow and back, 15, $600; Elbe do., 118 tons meast., Ningpo and back, 30, $1,000; Russalka, 130 do., for 4 to 5 months, per month, $570; Glencoe, 3,600 pls. to load rice at 37½ per picul; Nancy, — do., for Shanghai, 37½ per pls.

JAPAN.

NAGASAKI.—To Shanghai, $3: Hong Kong, $5; London, £4. 10s. Nominal.

YOKOHAMA.—To London, 50 feet £4. 10s.; Silk, £5. 10s. per ton. To Shanghai, 40 feet, $6.00; Silk, per picul $4 per steamer; per sailing vessel, 40 feet $4.00; Silk, per picul, $2½.

HONG KONG.

There is for the moment a lull in the demand for vessels for England, owing to the disinclination to ship cotton, and to the exhaustion of the export season. For California and Australia a good demand for large vessels exists, both emigrants and cargo offering freely. For the British West Indies ships are wanted to take hired emigrants. For Havana with coolies high rates would be paid, but ships cannot be obtained. For rice charters small vessels are wanted. A good business is being done upon the coast, especially by steamers.

Rajah of Sarawak, British ship, 423 tons, on the berth for Liverpool to load cotton, at current rates (£4 per ton).

Lauderdale, British ship, 851 tons, on the berth at Whampoa for London, at current rates (£4 per ton).

Elizabeth Kimball, American ship, 1,000 tons, on the berth from San Francisco, at current rates ($8 per ton).

Buena Vista, American ship, 547 tons, from Hong Kong to San Francisco, $10,500 in full.

Ringleader, American ship, 1,156 tons, $15,000 in full from Hong Kong to San Francisco.

Ganges, British ship, 820 tons, from Whampoa to Demarara with emigrants £28 per head, find firing and provisions.

Mercedes, Chil. ship, 623 tons, from Macao to Havanah with coolies, $75 per head, ship find water only.

Rosella, British barque, 283 tons, hence to Ningpo, 52½ cents per picul.

Cæsar, British barque, 306 tons, hence to Ningpo, 50 cents per picul; if ordered to Shanghai, 10 cents extra.

Rona, British steamer, 784 tons, from Whampoa to Tien-tsin, to call at the intermediate ports, $20,000 in full.

Viola, British steamer, 683 tons, hence to Chefoo and back, calling at the intermediate ports both ways, $25,000 in full.

Heversham, British barque, 486 tons, on the berth for Kanagawa, current rates ($8 per ton).

Omar Pasha, British ship, 819 tons, hence to Melbourne, £3,500 in full; if sent from there to Sydney, £200 extra.

SINGAPORE.

Is in good demand, and for country employment brings higher freights. Rates to England are unchanged, being still £3. 5s. per ton for gambier, sago flour, tin, and other dead weight, and £4. 10s. per ton for pepper, pearl sago, gutta percha, and similar light freight. The former is very scarce, but the latter is plentiful. The Isabella is a full ship for London, and the Violet and West, for the same port, are well on with their loading. The Ariadne has a considerable portion of a cargo engaged for Liverpool. The Jupiter loads to Falmouth for orders at £3. 5s. per ton for dead weight, and £4. 5s. per ton for light freight. The Wandraham 702 tons) goes *via* Penang to New York at £3. 15s. per ton all round. Nothing has been done in rice port charters. £3. 10s. per ton has been offered for American vessels, and £4 per ton open charter for neutral flags.

BATAVIA.]

For Great Britain, £3.

MANILA.

There are no transactions for the United Kingdom to report; an offer of £3. 10s. per ton for unclayed sugar to Liverpool has been made, and refused by the only disengaged vessel in port,

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From China to England and Continent: Feb. 17, Antipodes Radnagore, Spirit of the North, Rapido, Brinley Hill, Robert Henderson, Gresham; 19, Gorilla, Zealandia, Queen of the North, Burman; 25, Oriental. From England and Continent to Singapore: Feb 28, Wandrohm. From Singapore to England: Feb. 17, St. Sans Pareil; 19, Crescent City; From Manila to Cork: Feb. 14, Italia, to Boston; 24, Aurora, to London, Commodore. From Batavia to England: 19, St. Snake.

CASUALTIES.

SHANGHAI.

We regret to have to announce the loss of the iron bark Pertinax on the "Helen Bank," and the loss of thirty-two souls, including the captain and his wife and child. The Pertinax was from Macassar, *via* Batavia. On the 25th January, the lat. by observation showed the vessel to be in 2.23 N. and long. 133.00 E., running at the rate of 4½ knots. On the following morning at five o'clock breakers were reported on the lee bow and ahead. The vessel was immediately tacked, but the foreyard having been hauled round, the ship would not come up to the wind, and consequently drifted against the reef. Everything that could be done was done for the safety of the ship, but all efforts proved fruitless. The position of "Helen Bank," as marked down in Wilson's (late Norie's) chart, and corrected up to 1862, is twenty-five miles out of its true position. It is laid down in lat. 2.55 N., and long. 131.42 E., but its true position, by good and reliable observation, is in lat. 3.10 N., and long. 132.10 E.

HONG KONG.

The P. and O. steamer Aden arrived off the harbour on the 2nd Mar. at about one, and sent a boat in to report, at 5 A.M. on 28th February, that when twenty miles south of Chapel Island, near Amoy, she had lost her screw, and was consequently obliged to return to this port under sail. The shaft has broken close to the inner stern port. It was blowing heavily at the time, and the ship pitched considerably. The Cadiz was sent out at 8 A.M. that day, and soon returned with the Aden in tow. She proceeded to Whampoa on the 4th March, and in four days the old shaft was taken out, and a new one substituted. She returned to Hong Kong on the 10th, and left for the southern stations on the 12th.

VESSELS SOLD.

The steamer City of Hankow has been sold to the Japanese, and the steamer Victoria also, for $53,000. Hamburg schooner Sophia Fredericka was sold by auction and brought $2,850,75. Messrs. Thos. Hunt and Co.'s new steamer, now being discharged from the N. B. Palmer in Whampoa, will be called the Tommy Hunt. The Kumsing steamer, built at Whampoa, has had a satisfactory trial trip. The ship Celestial Breeze, of Calcutta, having been condemned, has been sold at auction for the sum of $4,400, and bought by Mr. Douglas Lapriak. She is now being converted into a receiving ship. H.M.S. Ringdove, and convict hulk Royal Saxon, are now in Lamont's dock undergoing repairs.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE BUDGET.

(April 16th.) The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER made his annual financial statement. He prefaced it by remarking that the last few years had been years of unusual pressure upon our resources, and by adverting to the rapid growth of the expenditure, which, from the financial year 1858-9 to that of 1860-1, had augmented £8,178,000, and the average expenditure in the four years 1859 to 1863 had been £71,595,000, the expenditure of the year 1858-9 being £64,664.000. Deducting from the expenditure such items as the interest of the National Debt and the charge for the collection of the revenue, the ratio of increase in what he termed the national expenditure was still greater. All he could say, he added, on the part of the Government, was that, in proposing the outlay of these vast sums, he did not think they outran the general state of public opinion and public conviction; on the contrary, he thought they fell somewhat short of what public opinion would have sanctioned. The expenditure of the country had, however, thereby been kept in a state of tension, that tension being increased by the accompanying remission of taxation. After adverting to the condition of the manufacturing districts in Lancashire and to the distress of Ireland, the operation of which special causes, he observed, deprived the revenue of the country of a very large sum, he proceeded to compare the estimated amount of the expenditure of the last year with the actual amount, showing a diminution of £59,302,—and the estimated revenue with the actual produce,—showing an excess of £583,000. In comparing the general revenue of last year with that of the year immediately preceding it, he pointed out the disturbing effects of the miscellaneous receipts, consisting of items which were scarcely revenue at all, depending upon fiscal arrangements, and which should, he said, be deducted from the statement of revenue. Making these deductions, the real relative revenue in the last two years would be £66,985,000 in 1861-2, and £67,790,000 in 1862-3, showing an increase of £805,000 in the latter year. He then stated the estimated amount of expenditure and revenue for the current year. The difference between these estimates was a surplus of revenue over the charges of £3,741,000. Before stating the mode in which it was proposed to deal with this surplus, he specified certain additions to the revenue. He proposed to equalise the duty on chicory and coffee, and to place upon an equal footing certain taxes upon licences, removing anomalies therein, and the withdrawal of an exemption under the income-tax acts of corporate trust property and charitable endowments. These additional taxes would

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amount to £133,000 a-year, raising the estimated surplus to £3,874,000. He then stated the manner in which it was proposed to apply this amount in the remission of taxation. He proposed, he said, to repeal the petty charges upon mercantile transactions, including the stamp upon bills of lading. With respect to the minor incomes now liable to income-tax, the limit at which the full tax should attach had been fixed by Mr. Pitt at £200 a-year. Since then the limit had been carried down to £150 and to £100. The Government proposed to meet the claims of equitable justice by retaining the limit of £100 as the taxable point, reducing the rate of the tax at the several stages of £100, £125, £150, and £175. With regard to the tea and sugar duties, it appeared to the Government, he said, that whatever they did, they ought not to divide the reduction into two parts; it therefore became a question between tea and sugar. There were, he said, some secondary considerations in favour of tea which, however, obviously could not decide the question. Our direct pecuniary interest in China, our military establishments there, our interest in developing our commerce with that country were certainly important national considerations, but they could hardly be held to turn the scale in a question like this. He then compared the arguments for and against the claims of each, observing that the question of the sugar duties was one of great complexity, and that the most important argument in favour of tea was that the present duty was more than 100 per cent. on the value of the article, whereas the duty on sugar was only half the value. Moreover, by reducing the duty on tea, a more considerable reduction would be made in the price to the consumer than by a similar operation upon sugar. The proposal of the Government was, therefore, to reduce the duty on tea to 1s. the pound, and that the reduction should take effect immediately after the resolution had been adopted by the House.—Mr. Gladstone then spoke as follows with regard to the probable results of this important change: "We shall propose to grant that duty till the 1st of August, 1864. I must not presume to say that the duty on sugar can be reduced next year or in any particular year; but we may hope that the tea and sugar duties may be considered together with respect to the question of a permanent duty or an annual one; and it will be most convenient, therefore, that we should not review the tea duty beyond the period I have named. No ill effect can happen in consequence of this arrangement, because the trade will understand, that if this proposal is sanctioned by the House, it is adopted as a final one, so far as we can presume to look forward into the future. The financial result of this change will be as follows:—In the year 1862-3 there were consumed 77,500,000 lbs. of tea, which paid a duty of £5,490,000. In 1863-4 if there were no change in the law, we should estimate the consumption at 79,636,000 lbs., the duty on which would be £5,640,000. The loss of 5d. per lb., would be £1,659.000. But we think we may reasonably venture to assume that there would be an increased consumption, even in the present state of the country, equal to 6,000,000 lbs., in the first year after the reduction. The duty on that would be £300 000. The loss, therefore, on the full twelve months, would be £1,359,000; but from that a sum of £59,000 may be deducted on account of a small portion of the year which will have elapsed before the change comes into operation. We reckon upon a net loss of £1,300,000 as the price of this great boon to the community. Now my hon. friend the member for Lancaster (Mr. Gregson) mistrusting, perhaps, the intelligence and understanding of the committee, at the close of his campaign, upon the termination of which I cordially congratulate him, has been good enough to construct for me two packets—[Here the right hon. gentleman held up a small packet in each hand, to the amusement of the committee, and amidst great laughter]—one of them labelled, 'a pennyworth of tea with the duty at 1s. a pound;' the other labelled, 'a pennyworth of tea with the duty at 1s. 5d. a pound.' I will only submit these packets to the notice of the house. It is, however, really a matter of very considerable importance, because it sometimes happens that when duties of this kind are reduced, a portion of the profits goes into the pockets of the dealer. But here my hon. friend, who is a man of the highest character and honour, having the confidence of the whole mercantile world, has bound himself personally to the proposition that a man who buys under the new duty will have the same increase over the man who has bought under the old duty, as is represented by the large packet in my right hand over the small packet I hold in my left." Mr. Gladstone then proposed a reduction of 2d. in the pound in the general rate of income-tax. The result of these remissions would be a loss of revenue to the following amount:—

The small charges	£143,000
Minor Income-tax	300,000
Tea Duty	1,300,000
The general rate of Income-tax	1,600,000
	£3,343,000

The surplus of revenue being £3,874,000, and the loss by remission of taxation £3,343,000, there still remained a surplus of £531,000, which the Government did not propose to part with, and he appealed to the committees to support them in retaining this amount in their hands. Mr. Gladstone, in conclusion, took a comprehensive view of the effects of our recent fiscal measures upon the trade of the country, pointing to and dwelling with great satisfaction upon the result of our new commercial relations with France, which had more than made up for the falling-off in our trade with the United States of America. He moved certain resolutions to give effect to the proposed changes. The statement underwent a series of desultory criticisms, after which the resolutions were ultimately agreed to, and ordered to be reported.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

(17th.) Colonel SYKES asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the bodies of the officers, British subjects, attached to Ward's Chinese levies, and killed at the attack upon Tai-tsan were recovered; whether it was true, as stated in the Shanghai newspapers, that two pieces of Her Majesty's ordnance were lost at the attack upon Tai tsan which were lent by General Staveley to Ward's levies; and whether officers of Her Majesty's 31st and 67th Foot, of the Marine Light Infantry, and an officer of the Royal Engineers, were present at the attack upon Tai-tsan, which is beyond the thirty-mile radius from Shanghai.—Mr. LAYARD could not give a full answer to the questions of his hon. and gallant friend. It was only that morning he received an account of what took place, and that account consisted chiefly of articles from Shanghai newspapers. An attack appeared to have been made by Ward's levies upon a walled town on the borders of the thirty-mile radius. It was made by the authority of Chinese officers, and against the urgent advice of General Staveley, who, however, allowed Captain Holland to accompany the force, fearing some disaster might arise. Captain Holland was the only officer actually in Her Majesty's service who accompanied the force. He had no information as to the recovery of the bodies of British officers; and, though two guns appear to have been lost, they did not belong to Her Majesty, nor were they lent to Ward's levies by General Staveley.

THE ATTACK UPON TRINGANU.

(21st.) Sir J. HAY asked the Secretary to the Admiralty if he would lay upon the table of the House the report of the attack upon Tringanu by her Majesty's ship *Scout*, on the 11th November, 1862, and asked the Secretary of State for India if he would lay upon the table of the House any correspondence from the Governor of Singapore, or the Government of India on this subject; and asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he would lay before the House the papers containing a correspondence from the Government of Siam and Sir R. Schomburgh on the same subject.—Sir C. WOOD said that when the papers were complete there would be no objection to lay them on the table. Further papers were expected from India, and it was considered that it would not be right to lay a portion of them on the table.

THE TEA DUTIES.

(23rd.) The resolution for the reduction of the duty on tea from 1s. 5d. to 1s., to take effect from the 25th of April, 1863, to the 1st of August, 1864, having been put, Sir S. NORTHCOTE wished to know whether the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer had been called to the complaint of certain tea-dealers, who alleged that the right hon. gentleman had in some former speech laid down the principle that it would be convenient for the tea duties to run from July to July. They alleged that sufficient notice had not been given to them, that they had supposed from this statement of the right hon. gentleman that there was no occasion to diminish their stocks, and that they were taken by surprise by his present rapid proceeding. He did not express any opinion on the subject himself, but he wished to know whether the right hon. gentleman admitted there had been any breach of faith on his part in the matter.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the usual and uniform course had been followed. He repudiated any imputation of having given a pledge on this subject, having been engaged at the very time in proposing the remission of a multitude of Customs' duties, to take effect immediately. To give any drawback to the tea dealers would be to prejudice the claims of the consumer and the revenue without any adequate reason.—Mr. GREGSON said that the stocks of the dealers in tea were never so low as at the present moment. The dealers had prepared themselves for the proposed change.—Mr. D. GRIFFITH was sorry to see, by the resolution, that the 1s. duty would cease in August, 1864. He did not suppose that any Chancellor of the Exchequer would propose to go back to the high duty, but why limit the term? It would leave the door open so as to allow the Chancellor of the Exchequer to be tempted, if some emergency occurred, to reimpose the high duty.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the 1s. duty was proposed as a defined settlement, so to speak, of this question. The term of August, 1864, had been fixed as the period for considering whether this should be kept as an annual duty. The House might then consider the duty on tea in connection with that on sugar.—The resolution was then agreed to.

Spirit of the Press.

ANGLO-CHINESE OFFICERS.

The very arguments which are employed to justify the expedition of Captain Osborn constitute the strongest case against it. It might be wrong and inconsistent on our part to assist the Tartar Empire to put down a powerful rebel, but it would be an enterprise of a limited character, one fairly within the scope of our power, and involving no responsibilities which could not be readily foreseen. That, however, is not a description which does even the most imperfect justice to the magnitude of the enterprise undertaken by Captain Osborn. We are told that the Government of China has broken, not only from a decay in its military power, but from too conclusive a reliance upon moral teachings as a mode of influencing the people. How vessels of war and a liberal exhibition of Armstrong guns can cure the latter defect is not apparent. It would seem rather to call for a State Church, or some institution of the sort. But that is merely by the way; we have not undertaken to prescribe for the diseases of the Chinese Empire. What is material for our purpose is to observe that the language to which we are referring describes in no obscure or indirect way the complete collapse of a system of polity, if not of a form of civilisation. What idea can those who talk so glibly of the feats which our Jack tars are about to perform have of the real magnitude of such a catastrophe? It means rottenness and unsoundness in every part of society; it means want of national coherence, and incapacity for the fulfilment of the functions of national and social life. That being so, it is about as hopeful a task to restore it to soundness and health, by putting down a rebellion here, and slaughtering a few robbers there, as it would be to cure a man whose blood was unsound by healing the superficial sores which are but the signs and consequences of his disease. It reads almost like a joke when a writer solemnly talks of introducing steam and the electric telegraph amongst a people in this condition, as if he really believed that they were specifics for such disorganisation and such absence of all vital power as now afflicts the Chinese Empire. To any one who seriously considers the matter, it must be obvious that nothing can cure the evils of such a state of things without the establishment, as a preliminary, of a strong central government, and its maintenance in full vigour for a considerable number of years. When we have conquered Nanking, opened the Yang-tse, and cleared the rivers and coasts of the present generation of pirates, it will either be found that our work is still incomplete, and that our assistance is required in

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other and more important matters, or, on the other hand, that the burthen of gratitude already weighs too heavily on the Chinese Emperor, and that he is only too eager to get rid of us, and allow things to fall gradually back into their old state. In the one case, we should be entangled directly in the Government of a vast country; in the other, we should find ourselves regarded with a suspicion and distrust which would augur ill for the maintenance of friendly relations. Of course it will be alleged that England as a nation has nothing whatever to do with Captain Osborn and his proceedings—that he has now become an officer in the Chinese service, and that his proceedings are henceforth nothing to us. But those who talk thus are the dupes of words. English officers playing a great part in the pacification and administration of a foreign country, with the sanction of our own Government, and under the eye of our ambassador, must implicate the country in their proceedings. It is because we see the danger thus looming in the distance; because we are sensible, not only of the difficulties of the task which would be thrown upon us, but of the jealousies and, possibly, quarrels with other European nations in which such interference as we dread might involve us,—that we have always regarded with the greatest disapprobation the expedition of Captain Osborn and his companions. If, as seems to be the case, we are now hopelessly committed to it, there is, at at least, some satisfaction in discharging oneself of any share of responsibility for so ill-considered a scheme.—*Manchester Daily Examiner.*

OUR PROSPECTS IN JAPAN.

It is no news that our relations with our new allies of Japan have for some time past been in an unsatisfactory state. That singular kingdom appears to be undergoing an internal revolution, of which there is no denying we are in great measure the cause. Foreigners have never been welcome among that singular race, and it appears that the more they become acquainted with us the less they like us. And now the last mail brings us the intelligence that Admiral Kuper, with a strong squadron o' the fleet on the China station, has gone northward to protect the life and property of the British residents in the island. It is a very right and proper step; and we have nothing but praise to bestow on that gallant officer for the zeal and promptitude he has manifested on the occasion. But we confess to a little alarm on seeing the strength of the demonstration he is about to make. A single vessel is generally considered enough for such purposes, but here we have a powerful squadron employed on the duty, and that, too, under the special command of the Admiral himself. Is he going to enforce the treaty? He has certainly taken a much stronger force with him than it required to make it. It may be necessary, but the people of England ought to know. If we are going to fight for the enforcement of the treaty stipulations let us do it with our eyes open. Let us have the credit of sanctioning a war of which we must at any rate pay the expense. And when we get the information, and before we make up our minds, perhaps it will be well to ask, what gain we have derived by the treaty that we are to fight for? Our honour is a different thing; we cannot submit to insult; but let it be clearly shown that indignities have been put upon us. And, as for our interests, it will be well that we should insist upon knowing what we have gained by the treaty. That treaty has now been in existence for some time—long enough surely for us to test its value. Let us be told, then, who has been benefited by it apart from the merchant-adventurers at Shanghai? We confess that we shall be surprised and gratified to learn that as many ships have arrived in England direct from Japan since the treaty was ratified as will pay the expenses of the embassy from the profits of their cargoes.—*Standard.*

Continental Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The *Nord* announces the arrival in France of the Prince and Princess of Wales for the middle of May. They are to be received at the Palace of Fontainebleau, where the Court will be established at that period. The Empress went to Fontainebleau last week in order to examine the preparations which are being made at the Palace.

The *Moniteur* publishes the full text of the treaty of friendship and commerce concluded between France and Madagascar, on the 12th September, 1862. A special stipulation accords the same advantages to all nations as to France. The ports of Madagascar are to be thrown open to the world, and customs duties entirely abolished.

The Times Paris correspondent writes:—"The Emperor has, I am informed, all but made up his mind to recall Marshal Pelissier from his post of Governor-General of Algeria. The reasons for this measure are not very clear. They do not, it appears, entirely relate to his management of that dependency. The officer who would have a fair chance of taking his place is General Cousin Montauban, Count of Palikao, who commanded the French troops in China. General Montauban has spent several years in Africa, and is said to be an excellent officer; but whether the choice is one that would be popular in the army is another question. His nomination would be considered a sort of satisfaction for the opposition his dotation encountered last year in the Legislative Corps."

In the preamble to the *projet de loi* relative to the supplementary credits for the different branches of the public service for 1863, and which has been presented to the Legislative Body, there is given some information on the distribution of the army. The corps of occupation at Rome, for instance, amounts at the present moment to 16,300 men. The troops detached to China and Cochin China are 2,000. The expeditionary force in Mexico numbers 34,000 *French* soldiers. The general effective strength of the army will not exceed 420,000 men, and of the 52,000 men employed at present beyond the territory (not including the army of Africa, which amounts to 57,539 men), 32,000 will be taken from the normal effective of 400,000, which will not be exceeded by more than 20,000 men. The increase of expenditure resulting from the occupation of Rome, or from that of Cochin China, may be estimated pretty accurately. This cannot be done, however, as regards Mexico. The sum required for this special service during the second half of the present year will so depend on the events that are passing in Mexico at this moment that, as the Commission of the Budget observes, any calculation must necessarily be uncertain. But one of the Government journals remarks that "owing to the order and economy in the arrangement of the ordinary expenditure, the normal proceeds of the public revenue will cover the increase in the extraordinary expenditure which proceeds this year from the Mexican expedition."

At a dinner lately given by the principal inhabitants of Algiers to M. Forcade La Roquette, who is now making a tour in the colony as Government Commissioner, several remarkable speeches were made. In proposing the Emperor's health the Duke of Malakoff observed that some years ago the Sovereign whose health he proposed, speaking of the hardy colonists of Algeria, styled them the pioneers of civilisation, and promised that the protection of the mother country should never be wanting to them. He added that the Emperor's sentiments had not changed; now, as then, he desired equal justice and equal protection for all without distinction of origin or race. He proclaimed Algeria French territory for ever. Now, as then, the Emperor desired to see Algeria great and strong by the elevation of the natives to the dignity of free men, and by the progressive development of European colonization. In drinking to the health of Marshal Pelissier, Duke of Malakoff, M. Forcade La Roquette recapitulated in eloquent language the colonial advantages already obtained. He showed that the colonists supported themselves by the co-operation of the natives. Trade might be extended freely from the borders of the Mediterranean to the limits of the Desert. The native population accepted French domination, founded on the respect of its rights and of its religion, and it profited by the security for which it was indebted to the French Government, as a blessing which it had never before enjoyed.

The French Government, convinced of the advantage to be derived from planting the large tracts of mountain land so long waste, have encouraged the owners of these lands to undertake the work by grants of money. Their efforts have been eminently successful, as it appears by official returns that nearly 30,000 acres were planted last year. The oak, the larch, and the pine are the trees which are found to succeed best. Houses for drying the seed of forest trees and nurseries have been established by the Government to satisfy the demands of the planters. The Government have now six drying-houses, and it is calculated that these establishments can supply annually from 15,000 to 20,000 kilogrammes of seed—a quantity sufficient to sow 5,000 acres. 473 nurseries were established in 1861, and 359 were added to them in 1862, capable of producing 40,000,000 plants. These nurseries are spread over the immense surface which it is proposed to plant. Many of them, situated near the large towns, are so admirably managed that they may compete with the most celebrated private establishments. Nothing, in fact, has been neglected to encourage the planting of the waste mountain lands, and annual conferences have been organised for this purpose among all the agents appointed by the Government.

On the 20th inst., the Emperor Napoleon completed his fifty-fifth year.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, April 22.

As soon as the Second Chamber of the States-General meet after their Easter vacation the Colonial Minister will move the reading of the Bill he has laid on the table of the House for the appropriation of the surplus of the colonial revenue, and also the colonial budget for this year.

A letter from Harderwyk states that a detachment of supplementary troops, consisting of 125 men under the command of

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Captain A. P. Weber, of the East India Artillery, who is returning to duty from leave of absence to this country, and accompanied by the lieutenants of the E. I. Infantry, M. Harbach and J. C. van der Bos, are under orders to march from the Colonial Recruiting Depot at Harderwyk on the 2nd of May to Nieuwe Deep, where they will embark on board the chartered transport *Staatsraad van Eeyck*, Capt. F. de Winter, for Java.

The Colonial Minister calls the attention of speculative capitalists in this country to two advertisements published in the *Java Courant* of the 7th and 28th of January last, the first of which eminates from the Resident of Kedirie inviting tenders for taking on a lease of twenty years the whole or part of an area of 400 bouws of waste lands situate in the district of Warsedjayeng in the Regency of Berbek (Residency of Kedirie). The second is published by the Governor of Celebes and its dependencies, inviting similar tenders for twenty years' leases for 200 bouws of waste lands in the northern district and known by name of Batoe Bassie; the bouw computed at five hundred square roods of Rhenish measure.

Major W. A. van Rees, a pensioned officer of the Indian Army, and formerly Aide-de-camp of General Duke Bernhard, of Saxe-Weimar, has just published a very interesting account of his experiences in the East under the title of "Recollections of the Career of an Indian Officer," 2 vols., 8 vo. with plates (Visser and van Santen, the Hague and Leyden). The work, which gives a very good description of life in Netherlands India, has become already exceedingly popular.

Accounts from the Island of St. Martin state that the slave-owners are indignant at the low amount of compensation offered them for the emancipation of their slaves. On the 10th of March the Governor published a proclamation calling on the slave-owners to state whether they would receive their indemnity in cash or bills of exchange on the Home Government. At a special meeting of the parties interested the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

1. To refrain from stating whether they will accept the alms tendered by the law in lieu of an equitable compensation for their slaves in cash or bills, as they consider themselves entitled to a compensation commensurate to the other colonies, and therefore reserve to themselves the right of future action.

2. To deliver to his Honour the Governor a duplicate of this resolution for his information.

The following twenty-eight first-class vessels have been chartered by the Netherlands Trading Company, to load cargoes of produce in Netherlands India to this country:—

Ship.	Captain	Port of Discharge.
Kykduin	R. C. Dekker ..	Amsterdam.
Graaf van Heyden-Reinestein	B. H. Boer ..	do.
Stad Assen	H. J. Haverbult ..	do.
Gebroeders	C. de Groot ..	do.
Willemina en Clara	C. Abrahamsz ..	do.
Gov.-Gen. Duymaer van Twist	C. E. Hoeksma ..	do.
Catharina Maria	D. van Amerongen ..	do.
Anna	J. Bok	do.
Luconia	J. Admiraal, jun. ..	do.
Konink Nederl Yacht Club	F. L. Zack	do.
Duiveland	J. G. Marcussen ..	do.
Azia	F. Molendaar	do.
Wilhelmina Johanna ..	L. P. Andersen ...	do.
Minister Van Hall	A. de Haas	do.
Schoonderloo	S. R. Otto	do.
Pieter Schoenmakers ..	J. J. van Varelen ..	do.
Cornelis Wernard Edouard	J. Bakker ..	Rotterdam
Loevesteyn	C. J. Hulshoff ..	do.
Catharina Wilhelmina ..	J. O. Kluin ..	do.
President van Ryckevorsel	J. Vermey ..	do.
Jan Daniel	A. K. Zweede ..	do.
Bulgersteyn	G. Geerlong ..	do.
Hugo Grotius	F. Vogelsang ..	do.
Commissaris des Konings van der Heim ..	J. van Zanten ..	do.
Boni	J. W. Moller ..	Dordrecht
Tagal	J. F. Goebel ..	do.
Jeannette and Cornelia ..	A. Romeyn ..	do.
Noordster	J. Luteyn ..	Middelburg
Heilige Liduina	A. van Brink ..	Schiedam

The Netherlands Trading Company, on the part of the Colonial Department, invites tenders for a long list of articles required for the service in Netherlands India, among which are the following:—15,000 kilogrammes of salt meat; 1,720 pair of iron hinges; 28,500 kil. of rod and hoop iron; 16,400 kil. of flexible nails, and tinned and zinc do.; 1,100 kil. of zinc in rolled plates; 284 iron money chests; 2,200 pieces of gold and silver cord for shoulder-straps; and 100,000 coffee bags.

Among the numerous presents lately made to the Colonial Military Asylum, at Bronbeck, are files of the *Batavia Handelsblad* and the *Java Bode*, with the intimation from their proprietors that they will be regularly transmitted by the overland mail in future.

A letter from Berlin states that Mr. L. Kniffler, merchant at Nagasaki, has been appointed Consul at that port for the King of Prussia.

The building of H.N.M.'s first-class paddle-wheel steamship *Watergeus*, at the Royal Dockyards in this city, is now so far advanced that her launch may be expected to take place next month. The contract for making her steam engines has been taken by Messrs. Paul van Vlissingen and Dudok van Heel, of this city, for the sum of 213,482 florins. Those gentlemen have also just signed a contract with the naval department for a sea-water distilling apparatus, for the new screw corvette *Bommelerwaard*, of ten guns, for the sum of 9,410fl.

H. N. M.'s screw corvette *Soembing*, lately returned from the E. I. station under the command of Lieut. J. N. Slegt, has been paid off at Nieuwe Deep, and put out of commission.

During the year 1862 the number of foreign soldiers who completed their term of military service in Netherlands India, and were returned to the Colonial Depot at Harderwyk, amounted to 223. During the first quarter of the present year the number received was 66, of whom 30 were Swiss, 16 Germans, 12 Belgians, 5 French, 2 Italians, and 1 Dane. After receiving their discharge they were furnished with passports, and sent on to their respective homes.

PERSONAL.—Mr. N. M. Klein, formerly tobacco contractor in Java, has received the Royal licence to accept and wear the insignia of Knight of the Legion of Honour, conferred on him by H.M. the Emperor of the French.

Mons. A. F. de Pina has been recognised as Consul for France, at Padang.

Died at the Hague, Mr. J. S. Lotsy, formerly Burgomaster of Dordrecht, ex-member of the Second and subsequently of the First Chamber of the States-General, for some time Minister of the Naval Department, and since March, 1861, Minister of State without Portefeuille.

H.M. the King of Hanover has sent the insignia of the Guelphic order to Count von Bentheim, Resident in Netherlands India.

The King has nominated the following gentlemen to be Knights of the Order of the Netherlands Lion: P. F. Uhlenbeck, pensioned Captain-Lieutenant of the Sedentary navy in Netherlands India; H. A. Seeyn Parve, formerly Assistant-Resident of Ledok, in the residency of Bagelen, now Resident of Tapanolie; M. H. Hollman, Assistant-Resident of Ledok; P. F. Woesthoff, controller of the first class in the department of revenue and culture in Java; and A. J. W. van Delden, formerly superior officer of the Civil Service in the department of the Secretary-General of Netherlands India, now merchant at Batavia.

Mr. L. K. Turk, chief engineer and director of the ship-building department at the Royal dockyard at Vlissingen, has received from the Duke of Nassau the cross of a Knight-Commander of the Order of Adolphus.

Her Catholic Majesty the Queen of Spain has invested H.R.H. the Prince of Orange with the insignia of the Order of the Golden Fleece.

Captain-Lieut. G. P. Mossel, commandant of the second class screw corvette *Citadel of Antwerp*, 14 guns, now on the East India station, has received the Royal permission to accept and wear the ingisnia of Knight Commander of the Order of the Tower and Sword, conferred on him by the King of Portugal.

Lieut. O. M. de Munnick, R.N., hitherto serving in the Eastern Archipelago, has been permitted at his own request to quit the navy.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

Per *Batavier*, Capt. Pfeiffer, at Rotterdam, from Batavia. Mr. and Mrs. Bosschart and four children.

PASSENGERS OUTWARDS.

Per *Noach*, Capt. Wierickx, from Amsterdam to Batavia; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Abbink, Miss J. M. Abbink, Capt. Severin, E. I. Army, wife, and child, Miss A. Holland, Miss M. Nietzell, Mr. A. Burger, and Mr. A. van Oosterzee.

Per *Amalia Augusta*, Capt. de Veer, from Rotterdam to Batavia; Mr. Oliver and family, Miss J. L. Thilenius-Kruythoff, and Mr. Ketting.

Per *Maria Catharina*, Capt. Kluit, from Rotterdam to Japan; Mr. Schelfhout.

COMMERCIAL.

COFFEE.—Holders of parcels bought at the Company's last sale are remarkably firm, and demand a whole cent profit, which in some cases has been submitted to by needy purchasers for the execution of unlimited orders, but, in general, buyers are reluctant to do business at the present high rates. The sales were, therefore, but moderate. In private trade goods, several transactions are reported, among which are 1,000 bags of Java, ex *Cornelis Wernard Edward*, at 45½ to 46 cents, 1,000 bags of Java, ex same ship, with 1,400 bags of macassar, ex *Eduard and Marie*, at 44½ c., 750 bags of pamanoekan, ex *Crystal Palace*, at 46½ c., and 880 bags of Java, ex *Gebroeders*, at 46 and 46½ c.

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SUGAR.—Great activity prevails in this market both for raw and refined, as an alteration is made in the Russian tariff by which crushed sugars—which were hitherto prohibited—may be imported into that country at a very low duty. The business done since last mail has been very considerable at rising prices. The advance may be stated at 2½ to 3 fl., or at least ten per cent. The purchases of refined goods, chiefly for delivery in June or July, amount to four millions of kilogr., or 4,000 tons, so that the trade to the Baltic will be very lively this summer, unless the political complications of the present moment lead eventually to another war with Russia, and of course a blockade of the Baltic ports. The Dutch Trading Company have announced 71,600 kranjangs of Java sugar for sale at Rotterdam on the 12th of May. The company's May sales in previous years were as follows:—

1862 ..	66,000 kranjangs.	1857 ..	100,799 kranjangs.
1861 ..	63,461 „	1856 ..	78,642 „
1860 ..	88,711 „	1855 ..	56,482 „
1859 ..	70,895 „	1854 ..	57,218 „
1858 ..	84,762 „	1853 ..	59,818 „

RICE.—1,990 bags of uncleaned Java table rice, ex *Cornelis Gips*, have been sold at 12½ fl. The market is firm. An improved demand for cleaned rice has sprung up, but the actual business done was limited, as holders demand such very high prices.

SPICES are dull of sale, though values remain unchanged. Last week there was a considerable demand for soy, and higher prices were easily obtained. The article is now quiet, and purchases might be effected on easier terms.

TOBACCO.—The market for Java is firm, with a fair amount of business. Amongst the sales were 136 bales X ex *Edward and Marie*, and 200 bales P K ex *Elizabeth Susanne*, both by tender and at secret prices. The following are advertised for public sale on the 30th inst.: 735 bales Java TR, 286 do. VR, WJG, and Goebok, 1,243 do. KL/HBVH, and KB. The present stock of Java is 3,835 bales.

TIN.—Banca has remained pretty stationary at 77 fl., though the market is not so firm at present, and purchases might be made at 76½ fl.

RATTANS continue in favour, and prices rule firm. Among the sales are 3,240 bundles ex *Three Bells*, 4,631 bundles ex *Susanna Elizabeth*, 5,415 bundles ex *Samuel*, and 8,300 bundles ex *Robert Small*, all for home consumption, and 1,400 bundles ex *Santa Rosa*, for exportation.

INDIGO calm, in expectation of the Company's sale on the 29th inst., which will include the 200 piculs of Java arrived per *Alm lo* since the first announcement. The following are the quantities that will be brought to the hammer: 1,728 quarter chests (1,332 piculs) at Amsterdam, and 1,389 do. do. (1,188 piculs) at Rotterdam.

DRUGS.—Camphor, both refined and raw, is in more request, and full prices are easily obtained. Of Cassia Fistula, 782 packages ex *India*, have been sold at satisfactory prices.

THE SULTAN'S VISIT TO EGYPT.—*The Times* writes:—"No Sultan has visited Egypt since Selim I. conquered the country in 1517, and some old-fashioned Moslems think it so wonderful that the representative of the Prophet should leave his capital that they believe the end of the world is coming, and have made their wills, forgetting how useless such a proceeding would be if their forebodings came true. It is much to the credit of Sultan Abdul Aziz that he should have conceived the idea of such a voyage. The late Sultan on one or two occasions did actually visit some of the islands of the Archipelago, but to set foot in a remote province, to confront its hereditary ruler, and to assert his rights where for so many years another family has appeared to reign supreme, requires something more than the energy which usually belongs to an Ottoman Sultan. Ever since the family of Mehemet Ali rose to greatness in Egypt there has been a kind of rivalry between Cairo and Constantinople. The former has represented the willing and eager acceptance of European civilisation, the other a slow and niggardly acquiescence in it. All the Frankish improvements which the Turks have been forced to adopt may be seen in more vigorous development on the banks of the Nile. Such a man as the late Sultan would probably have shrunk from contact with an energy and a civilization superior to that which he was accustomed to at home; but his more active brother has thought it advantageous to inspect and inquire for himself. He has, with resolution unusual in his family, determined to rival the activity of the Egyptian family; and as the late Pasha of Egypt visited Europe last year, and received a welcome wherever he went, the Sultan thinks he cannot support his high rank better than by giving signs of a similar activity, and visiting first the most famous province of his dominions. His Highness has no cause to repent of his resolution. As a political measure, the visit to Egypt appears to have been quite successful. The Sultan has, according to all accounts, startled and overawed the Egyptians by his presence. A generation has grown up which knows no other family than that of Mehemit Ali, and which has been disposed to think that there was nothing higher than they upon the earth. Pasha after Pasha has been installed, and the consent of Constantinople has been so necessarily given to the investiture that people almost forgot there was a real ruler on the banks of the Bosphorous, and that Ibrahim Pasha or Said Pasha only shone by a borrowed light. If it had been the design of the Sultan to dissipate these ideas, he could not have done better than to present himself in the midst of the people. Though he kept himself quite within his strict rights, and came only as a guest of the Viceroy, studiously declaring that he would exercise no kind of power, yet the impression on the mind of the Egyptian community, both Frank and native, has been remarkable. The Europeans looked upon the Sultan as a mere nominal ruler, incapable, even if he were willing, of interfering in any way; while the Egyptians themselves merely thought of him with the vague respect that men feel towards greatness with which they have nothing to do. By landing in Egypt, and thus forcing the descendant of his father's great rival to stand before him with folded hands and downcast look, the Sultan has gained a great moral victory, which will wonderfully maintain his importance in the eyes of Orientals."

SIR JOHN BOWRING is (says the *Devon Weekly Times*) appointed by the Government as one of the envoys to attend the approaching conference at Paris with reference to the postal system; especially with reference to the postage of newspapers. All the large Continental nations will be represented at this conference.

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO THE EAST.—A correspondent of *The Times* writes:—"The authorities having decided to send to India five battalions of infantry this season, it would be as well to point out how much cheaper it would be to the Indian Government to send out these troops in steam transports to Alexandria, thence to Suez by rail, and on by steamers to the several Presidencies the regiments are bound to. There are men-of-war now in commission at home available, but if that is considered objectionable there are some five or six transports laid up in Portsmouth harbour which could soon be made ready for sea, and there are some 3,000 naval seamen (ten-years' men) who are idling their time in the various receiving ships in this port, and who might be thus usefully employed. The objection raised during the mutiny to sending regiments to India by the overland route was the difficulty of being able to procure steamers to take on troops from Suez to their destination. Now-a-days there are men-of-war, Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers, besides steamships belonging to private firms in the Indian Seas, which might easily be engaged for this duty. The voyage to India would in this case occupy from a month to six weeks, instead of four months, and the troops would arrive in India not only in better condition, but the Government could make use of their services on shore for the period they would occupy in going round the Cape in sailing ships. There is time now, if steps be taken immediately, to engage steamers to be ready at Suez to convey the troops to India; and the food, which is the chief expense, could be sent for the whole journey from England. There is no doubt of the feasibility of this plan, for the French have for the last two years invariably sent their reliefs to Cochin China by this route."

DR. CAMPBELL AND THE "SATURDAY REVIEW."—The proprietors of the *Saturday Review* having applied for a new trial in the action where a jury found that they had libelled Dr. Campbell, of the *British Ensign*, the Court, after hearing Mr. Bovill's application, decided that the verdict of the jury was one that ought not to be disturbed, and accordingly refused the rule. There is no doubt that Dr. Campbell's scheme of 'converting the lost millions of the land of China" by showering *British Standards* and *Ensigns* upon these islands was a fair subject of criticism. The only question was whether the critic did not exceed the limits permitted by law. Not satisfied with ridiculing Dr. Campbell's scheme, the Reviewers plainly intimated that the reverend gentleman had published a list of fictitious subscribers in order to induce other persons to follow their imaginary example. In other words, it was hinted that Dr. Campbell was a swindler, and had managed, by false pretences, to obtain a considerable sum of money.

SALE OF CHINESE CURIOSITIES, &c.—On the 16th, an auction of rare articles of *vertu* from China was held at Messrs Debenham, Storr, and Sons' great mart, in Covent-garden. The following lots realised high prices:—Lot 112, a set of appointments for a joss house of ancient Chinese enamel, 13½ guineas; two other sets, lots 113 and 116, fetched respectively £11. 11s. and £15. 15s.; lot 115, a pair of Chinese enamel jardinières, 15½ guineas; lot 117, a pair of ditto vases, £34. 13s.; lots 118 and 119, two pair of ditto basins together, £28. 17s. 6d.; lot 121, a superb oblong incense burner of the first description of ancient Chinese enamel, £42; lot 122, a truly magnificent font, 30 inches in diameter, of Chinese enamel, enriched with decorations, with pierced cover of metal guilt, and on carved black wood stand, four feet in height, and a very rare specimen, £94. 10s.; lots 123 and 124, a pair of ancient Chinese enamel bells together, £87. 5s.; lot 126, a pair of noble Japanese bronze lamps, 54 inches high, £7; lot 167, a pair of very rare jade screens, carved frames, Chinese characters and landscapes, 16½ guineas; lot 184, a pair of Dresden china vases, £42; lot 232, a set of three large Oriental jars and covers, and two beakers, £37; lot 243, a set of Indian jars, 30½ guineas; lot 250, a gilt clock, with three Cupids, inlaid with Sèvres China plaques and dial, £21.

THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN.—A crowded meeting of the Ethnological Society took place on the 14th, the attraction being a paper "On the Antiquity of Man," by Mr. J. Crawfurd, the President. The author objected to the recent work of Sir Charles Lyell, in respect to certain branches of the subject on which he had bestowed special attention. He stated at once his own conviction that the presence of man on the earth had an antiquity far beyond the usual estimate, and that there was no question as to his having been the contemporary of the fossil elephants, lions, and rhinoceroses. Mr. Crawfurd declared his conviction that there is no shadow of evidence for the unity of the human race, and none for any having undergone any appreciable change of form. If 1,000, or 4,000, or 10,000, or 100,000 years, supposing the last to be the age of the skeletons of the Belgian race contemporary with the Mammoth, have yielded no differences from the present European type, it is, he believes, reasonable to consider that multiplying any of these sums by a million of years would yield nothing but the same cipher.

DR. MACGOWAN'S EXPEDITION.—Evidence of the progress of Dr. Macgowan's proposed expedition for the exploration of Eastern Asia, is afforded by the following resolution, passed by the Legislature of Rhode Island:—"Resolved: That the scientific and industrial explorations of the unknown parts of Eastern Asia, proposed by Dr. D. J. Macgowan, and elucidated by him to the members of the General Assembly of this State, merits, in the opinion of the General Assembly, the attention of the General Government." We also learn that the Connecticut Academy of Science and Art has appointed a committee, of which Prof. Silliman is chairman, to memorialise Congress in behalf of the exploring project proposed by Dr. Macgowan.

AN American paper says that there is only one Irish Mormon in the Mormon territory. He has nine wives and forty-seven children.

AT a late sale of autographs in Paris a ray of yellow paper was sold for 500f. It was a note written and signed by Martin Luther, and dated 1531.

THE exports of cotton goods from France to England were greater in 1862 than in 1861, while the imports of cotton goods from England into France remained stationary.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1863.

HONG KONG CURRENCY.

In our issue of 27th March last, we gave a general outline of the decided benefit to the community of Hong Kong likely to result from the proposed alteration in the currency of that colony. Since then we have received several communications on the subject, chiefly relating to the fact that the "mils" are to be pierced for the purpose of "stringing"—a very great boon, and which only requires that the limit of tender be extended to $5, as recommended by Mr. J. J. MACKENZIE, to make the measure work with the utmost smoothness. We are sorry, however, to find that an impression seems further to prevail that we assumed the Imperial "cash" and the "mil" to have been assimilated in intrinsic value. We cannot see how such an interpretation can be assigned to what we then said, the more so that we specially designated the "mil" as simply a token, circulating *within* the colony, and, as a necessary consequence, only recognisable beyond its limits by special agreement to that effect. But we still think that for the purpose of facilitating its universal use in the colony, the Imperial cash actually circulating there should, if possible, be called in, and its further importation from the mainland forbidden under a penalty, so as to make the new currency the *only* legal tender for any transaction. We may add, while on the subject, that the new currency will be ready for transmission in about four or five weeks at farthest—the cent and 10 cent pieces having been struck at the Royal Mint, the mils at Birmingham.

OUR POSITION IN JAPAN.

DESPITE the revolution in Poland, the election of a King for Greece, and the perplexities which spring out of the civil war in America, we question whether our FOREIGN MINISTER has had for some time past any difficulty to contend with equal to that which springs out of our relations with Japan. The news received by the last mail that the British Legation at Yedo had been blown up with gunpowder was so eminently consistent with the previous conduct of the Japanese that the intelligence excited little surprise in this country. By the same mail we were informed that Admiral KUPER had sailed for Japan, and we have since learnt by telegram that military hostilities have commenced. Thus, at the very time when Earl RUSSELL is making large, and, let us hope, adequate demands on the Government for the murder of Mr. RICHARDSON, we have more than one additional proof of the hatred with which foreigners are regarded. Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, in depicting our position in Japan, declares that trade has been hampered, life menaced, and national rights violated, with impunity. This is not all. Not only does every foreigner in Japan live there in imminent peril of his life, not only has it been found impossible to gain more than a pecuniary compensation for injuries received, but we have actually made large concessions to the Japanese Government at a grievous loss to ourselves; and although in return for yielding some of the most important points in the treaty, we only required that its other conditions should be strictly carried out, even this reasonable demand has not been complied with, and Eastern cunning and duplicity have gained the day.

This success is, of course, but temporary; we can afford to be patient—even magnanimous, but there are limits to forbearance, and it seems to us we have but the choice of two evils, namely, to leave Japan altogether, or to prepare for prompt and vigorous action. No doubt the value of our commerce with that country is in a great measure prospective. At present neither our export nor import trade is large enough to possess a national importance. But there are other than strictly commercial reasons why England, having once obtained a treaty with Japan, should enforce the articles of that treaty, and should maintain her hold in the country. Within the last few years Japan, sorely against her will, has been compelled to hold intercourse on equal terms with other European nations. That, in the end, this intercourse will produce good fruit cannot be doubted, for only thus can this strange people be brought within the influence of Christian civilisation and Christian faith. We do not say that it is England's duty, come what may, to remain in Japan simply because, from her hands, the seeds of moral and spiritual life may be scattered over the country. Neither our national character, nor the genius of our religion, allow us to attempt any kind of evangelisation by force. If we retain our position in Japan, our reasons for doing so must be based on other considerations. France has a mission, and in order to proclaim it she resorts oftentimes to annexation or bloodshed. England, too, has a mission, but it does not tempt her to a crusade. Our argument, then, for retaining what we have won in Japan is not founded on any lofty but Utopian scheme of proselytism, although we may ardently hope that the "glad tidings of great joy" will yet be proclaimed to the Japanese by English tongues, and that the events now pending will lead to that glorious result. We are content, however, just now to urge the simple fact, that our political position in the Far East will not permit us to withdraw from the empire. Such an act could not fail to prove detrimental to our interests in China, for it would be regarded as a sign of weakness, and power is the only national attribute which the Chinaman thoroughly understands and respects. Moreover, if we were to withdraw from Japan, other nations would immediately occupy the position which we had resigned. Russia has long been striving to gain a predominance in the Japanese seas, and hopes, as has been stated in a magazine published under Imperial patronage, by establishing her mercantile and military fleets in the Pacific to be in a condition to take part "in the "solution of those universal questions which now exclusively "concern England and France." The passage is quoted in the present number of the *Edinburgh Review*, and the writer, after mentioning that the occupation of Tsusima by the Russians was prevented by Admiral HOPE, remarks that the mutual jealousies of the maritime States of Europe secure the territorial independence of Japan. Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK even goes so far as to say that there can be little doubt Japan would become a portion of the Russian empire at no distant date, if other European Powers retired. We must remember, too, that if England were to withdraw France would inevitably step in and annex after her peculiar fashion, and thus we should find our policy in the Far East thwarted or obstructed by two great maritime powers.

It follows, then, that we cannot withdraw from Japan. The great question therefore is—How can we maintain our position there with honour and safety? The writer in the *Edinburgh Review*, while arguing that it "would be for the "advantage of England to withdraw altogether from the "scene of so much bloodshed and intrigue,"—thinks that if this cannot be done it will be our true policy "to support the "authority of the TYCOON, and to maintain his rights, in opposition to the alleged sovereignty of the MIKADO "and the armed resistance of the Daimios." There never was a more outrageous proposition. Indeed, every lesson we have been learning from events in Japan during the last twelvemonths points to an opposite conclusion. We have been taught the weakness of the TYCOON, and that weakness has been alleged as an excuse whenever complaints have been made of the perils to which Europeans are subject. Moreover, the whole conduct of the TYCOON and of the Council of State has displayed a systematic insincerity. Duplicity from first to last has marked their intercourse with Europeans, and the one object they have in view is to return to their former state of isolation. But if, on the contrary, as we have recently been taught, the chief authority in the country is wielded by the MIKADO, it is to him we must look for the due ratification of our Treaty rights. And since the difficulties of our position may be increased by the large concessions we have made, it is imperative that we should demand the equivalent, which Earl RUSSELL has stated Her MAJESTY'S Government will expect and require, viz., the strict execution of every remaining

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point in the Treaty. If, however, we cannot obtain the satisfaction we require from the MIKADO, there would seem to be no alternative but war, an ultimatum which we sincerely trust will not be thrust upon us. Yet it seems as if the Daimios were preparing for such a contingency, for we learn that they are making frequent purchases of steamers and ammunition. There would be no glory in such a contest, and it is clear, as we have before stated, that the interests of our trade alone are not sufficient to justify it. Might it not be possible, if we are compelled to act on the offensive, to adopt a middle course, and to occupy some point on the coast, so that if we lost our trade with Japan we might still maintain our position in the Japanese waters? We do not forget that SATSUMA remains unpunished, and that he owns Kagosima and the Loochow Islands.

THE BUDGET.

A BUDGET speech by Mr. GLADSTONE generally presents two very discrepant features, which he has not always been so happy as on the present occasion in blending into a harmonious whole. There is the solid foundation and first story of hard facts and figures, upon which is erected the airy superstructure of rhetoric, just relieved here and there by a dash of humour, but usually strongly leavened by a captious tinkering spirit of detail, which is more frequently irritating than beneficial. In the Budget, however, presented on the 16th inst., he has been singularly successful in pleasing every class—so much so that the more solid of the two Conservative financiers, Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, took an early opportunity of saying that, so far as his party was concerned, there was no intention of gainsaying Mr. GLADSTONE'S estimates. It may be, too, that the saddening influence of the loss of Sir G. C. LEWIS may have had its effect in tempering the exuberance of our CHANCELLOR'S diction. Had all been smooth sailing, what an exultation there would have been over a surplus that admitted of the reduction of the Income-tax to its normal limit, at the expense of the remission of barely one-third of one of the heaviest duties still permitted to disgrace the Statute Book! On the other hand, inspired by having lost the only rival near his throne in the lamented Chancellor of the Exchequer of 1855, Mr. GLADSTONE never before was so straightforward, or so free from that petty meddling spirit which the leading journal dignifies with the name of "experimental statesmanship." It had hardly been a GLADSTONIAN Budget, were there not a few of these small rills accruing from sources hitherto untapped, but on the present occasion these minor details, which afford such an ample scope for rhetoric, were all marked by justice and common-sense, and an unexpected candour in withdrawing obnoxious imposts of trifling amount, which his "experimental statesmanship" of two years since had devised.

It will, perhaps, tend to simplify the Budget to the general reader, if we first of all state in a debtor and creditor form the chief items of Revenue and Expenditure, as they would have been, if the taxation remained unchanged. Adopting this plan we find as the

ESTIMATED YIELD OF TAXES.

Customs	£24,180,000	
Excise	17,600,000	
Income-tax	10,500,000	
Stamps	9,000,000	
Post-office	3,800,000	
Taxes	3,160,000	
China Indemnity	450,000	
Crown Lands	300,000	
Miscellaneous	2,500,000	
Total Revenue		£71,490,000

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

Funded and Unfunded Debt	£26,330,000	
Army Estimates	15,060,000	
Navy Estimates	10,736,000	
Collection of Revenue	4,721,000	
Consolidated Fund	1,940,000	
Miscellaneous	8,962,000	
		£67,749,000
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure		£3,741,000

After the cheers had subsided that greeted this agreeable announcement, Mr. GLADSTONE justified one or two items, one interesting enough to our readers, who may have asked themselves how the China indemnity had mounted so high—more than double what it was last year. This he explained by the fact that an amount of £192,000 had been paid to China merchants on account of their claims, which, as there is no corresponding deduction from the receipts of the present year, must be passed to the debit of that account, and is accordingly taken credit for on the revenue account. He then went on to point out how certain anomalies gradually sprang up, which it behoved a practical statesman to get rid of whenever he had a surplus,—some assuming the form of remissions of justly due taxation, others of downright unfair exemption, others,—not very numerous we dare say,—where remission was imperatively called for. Tobacco, as our readers will remember, has already been legislated for in this spirit, and the next on the list, chicory, was, by a vote of the House taken the same night to save the release next day of the stock in bond at the old rates, now put upon a par with coffee (26s. 6d. chicory, 27s. coffee, if foreign grown, and 24s. 4d. if home grown), so that our friends in Ceylon and Java do not benefit this year by the surplus; though we cannot go with Mr. GLADSTONE when he says that because coffee is taxed lighter than tea, he would therefore be endangering a considerable revenue by lowering the duties on it. Considering that the distress in Lancashire has told in a notable degree upon the consumption of spirits (estimated to yield £10,000,000, instead of which the excise return showed only £9,394,000, though there never was so little illicit distilling), we think Mr. GLADSTONE might legislate that all cheaper and more wholesome beverages should be encouraged, to fill up the vacuum. However, we may hope in course of time that coffee will share in the general reduction. The CHANCELLOR then trenched upon a delicate theme, considering how completely club life rules the House of Commons. These palaces are no longer to be exempted from the necessity of taking out a spirit license, Mr. GLADSTONE disdaining to answer the sophistry that, as the clubs belong to the members, such an impost is analogous in principle to taxing a private man for the liquors he consumes in his own house. This argument is defective in logic, but independently even of that, it is one of those cases where even logic must give way to sentiment; as, though he will probably not get £20,000 a-year more by such a tax, yet the bare fact that no wretched demagogue can henceforth excite an ignorant mob with accusations of class legislation in favour of the rich in this direction, amply justifies Mr. GLADSTONE in removing an obnoxious and invidious distinction. In like manner all persons taking out a spirit license for the purpose of getting a beer license at a lower rate, and then dropping the former, will now be compelled to take out fresh beer licenses at the higher rate. Carrier's carts are to please the omnibus interest, (who say these humble rivals carry passengers at more than four miles an hour), to pay one-half the duty of omnibuses. The 5 per cent. railway-tax on all passenger trains, except excursion trains, is to be commuted to 3½, with no exceptions—a salutary change, which may tend to check the ever-growing dimensions of the excursion traffic, and so possibly diminish the hecatomb of victims annually massacred. Charitable legacies in Ireland are to be no longer exempt, and charities and corporations are henceforth to pay Income-tax; a wise rule, considering that almost every such institution is endowed with testamentary funds only, *i.e.*, with money that a man cannot take with him into the other world, and which, therefore should pay Income-tax like any other source of income. These various items, it is estimated, will raise the revenue by £133,000 additional, so that the absolute surplus for the year 1863-1864, may be assumed at £3,874,000. In announcing that he proposed in consequence, first of all, to reduce the Income-tax by 2d. in the pound, Mr. GLADSTONE gave a brief but most interesting sketch of the history of the tax since its re-imposition in 1842, through all its fluctuations, till it has now reverted to its original standard of 7d., but with certain new features imparted to it so far as regards small incomes. Those from £200 downwards to £100, are to be entitled to deduct £60 for maintenance, and pay duty only on the remainder, so that a man with £100 per annum pays only on £40, with £140 on £80, with £200 on £140. We believe the relief would be just as well as great, were it extended to incomes as high as £400, but it is satisfactory that at last the principle involved has been to a limited extent recognised.

Mr. GLADSTONE then jocosely remarked that he was prepared to offer up on the altar of the commerce of his country certain offspring of his own, viz.: the penny stamp on all warrants for delivery, and of 1s. 6d. on all bills of lading outwards. Something more is sacrificed here than his self-love, for he mentioned that they had realised £191,000 per annum, but on the whole, considering what a constant source of worry and annoyance they have proved, it was as well to let them go.

Having thus, as he phrased it, got the pick-axe into the fabric of surplus, it did not take long to bring the whole to the

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ground. It was pretty well-known that the question lay between the lowering of the duty on tea *or* on sugar, and considerable curiosity was manifested to know which interest was to reap the benefit, not a few persons believing he would coquet with both, and seek to conciliate the sugar-growers as well as the China trade, by partially lowering the duties on each. In our issue of the 10th ult., we took occasion to express our views as to the advisability of confining the reduction to one only, if it were found impossible to do full justice to both, and we expressed a hope that tea might prove to be the recipient of the contemplated boon. We are glad to inform our readers that such is the case. The tea duty is reduced at once to 1s., but in so doing Mr. GLADSTONE took occasion emphatically to warn his hearers that the remission was only for *one year*, so that parties importing largely have fair warning to complete their consignments on or before 31st July, 1864, and further, he begged it to be distinctly understood that this reduction to 1s. duty must, so far as Government could see, *be regarded as a final measure.* This important measure implies a loss to the revenue of £1,359,000, but the CHANCELLOR seems to share in a measure our own sanguine anticipations as to the probable wiping out of even this large deficiency in a few years, by the great stimulus imparted by so large a reduction, even with the Damocles' sword of a re-imposition at 1st August, 1864, impending over the trade. As to the gain to the public, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER is of course entitled to make merry over the quaint device of Mr. GREGSON, M.P. for Lancaster, for making apparent to all the effect of the reduction in the shape of two packages, each representing one pennyworth of tea, one at a duty of 1s. 5d., the other at 1s. But the comparison was useful, for as the difference in size would at least equal another large cup of tea on a pennyworth's consumption, it is probable that the extra quantity drunk would imply a corresponding increase in the consumption of sugar. People will not of course drink more tea for the mere purpose of "swilling in" the reckless quantities which so disgusted Mr. TONY VELLER; but among the classes who chiefly consume tea, and with whom economy is an object, there is little doubt that a very considerable increase of quantity, rather than improvement of quality, will be the result, to the corresponding benefit of the sugar duties, which Mr. GLADSTONE hopes to reduce and equalise at some remote period on this side the Greek Kalends.

After allowing for all these deductions, amounting to £3,343,000, there still remains a surplus of £531,000, which Mr. GLADSTONE proposes to retain in the hands of Government, so that, as the net revenue—deducting, that is, the item of Miscellaneous, which indeed ought to stand Miscellaneous Receipts—has for four years past increased pretty steadily £805,000 per annum, he ought to have next year an available surplus of at least £1,350,000, not reckoning any improvement that may accrue from the cessation of hostilities in America, a good crop to replace three years' bad harvests in Ireland (where the destitution is something terrible, and another exodus has begun), and the certainty of a constantly increasing trade with France. Such are the wonderfully elastic resources of England, which, notwithstanding the overthrow of her chief manufacture, and an expenditure of £8,000,000 on the Chinese war, can still go on reducing taxation, and increasing net revenue. We congratulate our constituents on the honourable recognition China has obtained in this Budget, widely different from the Budgets of other days.

SHANGHAI GAS WORKS.

WE noticed in our last the gasworks for Hong Kong and Singapore. We have now to announce that a private company has been formed for the purpose of establishing gas works at Shanghai. The capital is £40,000, and the proprietary is composed of gentlemen who are residen both in London and Shanghai. Specifications have been issued, and tenders demanded for the construction of the works, which are to be of first-class character, both as to material and construction. Some idea of the intended extent of the works may be formed from the fact that the meter is to be made capable of passing 10,000 cubic feet per hour; that the requisite amount of gas will be supplied by twenty-five clay retorts and ten iron retorts; that the gasholder will be sixty feet external diameter, and twenty feet nine inches in height, so arranged as to afford a lift of twenty feet, whilst the length of the cast iron pipes, exclusive of sockets, will be 17,065 yards. One of Beale's exhausters is to be provided for the meter; also a four-horse pressure engine, with strap and pully for driving the exhaustor, and supplying water to the works. The roof over the retort-house will be fifty-one feet span from the centre of the columns, and sixty feet in lengthh, the principals and rafters being of T-iron, and the covering of corrugated galvanized iron plates. The specification stipulates for 450 lamp posts and lanterns, the former having a height of nine feet six inches from the base to the lantern frame, the whole of strong wrought iron. As soon as the respective tenders are sent in for the supply of material, no time will be lost by the members of the proprietary in London in securing its shipment. The designs, as prepared, show great geometrical beauty, and appear to involve the latest improved adaptations. Extraordinary care has been taken to ensure excellence of material and the best welding; and the iron employed before leaving the foundry or the rolling mill is to be protected from the action of the atmosphere by a coating of oil. The present enterprise is in the hands of gentlemen connected with, or well acquainted with, the wants of the European residents in Shanghai.

THE COURIER ROUTE FROM SIBERIA TO PEKING.—Intelligence has been received from Mr. Grant, of the organisation of this Service, and messages were despatched on the 25th inst., which are expected to reach Peking in 20 days. From Tien-tsin they will be conveyed by steamer to Shanghai in four days.

Literature.

We are glad to see that Mr. Summers' "Handbook of the Chinese Language" is now published. It is the first manual for students of this difficult language published in this country. Everybody who visits China ought to know something of the language spoken there. The objection which has always been raised is the difficulty of acquiring it without laborious study, which few have the heart to give to it after a day's toil in a climate like that of China. But, as Sir William Hamilton observes, "the most difficult matter becomes easy when properly explained," and Mr. Summers, with his experience in teaching at King's College, has had opportunity enough to digest what he acquired in China, and to state his information plainly. There will, indeed, always be knotty points about such a subtle language as Chinese. But it appears that most of the difficulties have been touched upon in this book, and we have no hesitation in recommending it to those who cannot avail themselves of the professor's living voice. We hope to give a more critical notice of this work in due course. We are glad, also, to announce that Professor Summers is about to edit a monthly magazine, entitled "The Chinese and Japanese Repository." It is intended to supply the place of the "Chinese Repository" which, after an existence of twenty years, was brought to a close about eleven years ago. The prospectus of this new undertaking does all honour to that most valuable work, but points out at the same time that its range, necessarily narrow then, will be widely extended. The magazine will be published in London at the commencement of each month in time for the mail to China *viâ* Southampton, and we need scarcely say that the success of the undertaking will greatly depend upon the support which may be given it by the merchants of China.

We observe in the list of bankrupts the publishing firm of Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co., proprietors of the late *Oriental Budget*, and East India agents.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

OAKELEY V. KNIGHT.

This case, which it will be remembered refers to an agreement between plaintiff and defendant, by which the defendant, Captain Knight, agreed to pay plaintiff £200 for five years, for travelling and other expenses of his son, who was to go as companion to plaintiff on a journey through India, China, South America, &c. The two set out, on March 4th, 1856; but it appears that plaintiff left India January, 1858, on return to England, leaving defendant's son at Ceylon. The plaintiff intended his absence should be of short duration, and accordingly continued to furnish certain means to defendant's son, and to give directions as to the course of travel he should take, so far as to direct him to go to Hong Kong, there to meet plaintiff on his return. Finally a letter arrived at Hong Kong from plaintiff who was in England putting an end to the joint expedition, and certain letters of credit in favour of defendant's son, were thereupon cancelled. The question was, when did the agreement terminate in effect and was there no set-off of the claim of £198 made by plaintiff for the nine months during which he was absent from defendant's son, up to the time when the agreement was declared by his letter to be terminated. For

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the defendant it was contended that, inasmuch as the travel of five years was determined before the expiration of that time, the defendant was not liable to pay after the actual period when it had been put an end to. He had only agreed to pay during the term of the joint travel; and had been put to great expense in bringing his son to England.

Their Lordships took time to consider judgment.

Naval and Military.

THE CHINESE NAVY.

The iron-screw steam gun vessel Tien Sien, Com. Nicholas, which left Plymouth for China, calling at Falmouth, returned in the afternoon to her former moorings in Barnpool.

The Keangsoo, at Southampton, is progressing rapidly, and although the contractors are after time, every effort is being made by the engineers to make up for their past delay. She ought to have been delivered on the 31st March, but her engines cannot possibly be ready before the 30th April.

Commander Charles Stuart Forbes, Royal Navy, has taken up his commission as a captain in the force, with the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

The Thule, screw schooner, was spoken off Cape Ortegal by the Hotspur, Captain Toynbee. The Thule was making fair progress against the southerly gales which appear to have prevailed in the Atlantic throughout the past winter.

By letters received from the gunboat Amoy, dated Madeira, 23rd March, we learn that she reached that port after a severe and stormy passage of seventeen days from Falmouth. She sprung her foremast off Lisbon, but fished it at sea so efficiently, that Commander Salwey was enabled to prosecute his voyage to the Cape and Singapore. The accident arose from one of her weather rigging dead-eyes carrying away; in other respects the Amoy made excellent weather in a very heavy sea, and her officers and men speak in the highest terms of their little vessel. The Amoy left Madeira on the 24th March for the Cape, all well.

The following officers have been appointed to the Kwang-tung, paddle despatch-vessel:—Commander Allen Young, R.N.R.; Senior Lieutenant Charles Burlton, R.N.; Lieutenant Charles Guy; Sub-Lieutenant William Penny, a son of the distinguished Arctic explorer; Assistant-Surgeon Frederick Woodman, M.D.; Engineer (in charge), Thomas Newberry, Indian Navy; Engineers, W. H. Cooke and J. A. Cartlidge; and Carpenter, Mr. W. Fookes. The Kwang-tung is an improved Nemesis. The Kwang-tung mounts a heavy 68-pounder and a 32 pounder Whitworth on pivots, as well as a due proportion of 32-pounder broadside guns, and her crew consists of 75 seamen and marines. The centre section of this vessel, as well as in the Tien-tsin, likewise built by Messrs. Laird, is plated with iron to the thickness of two inches, so as to be proof against spherical shell. The Kwang-tung has a ram bow, and is fortified below water for running down piratical junks. She will average ten knots speed, and is brig rigged.

The Curacoa screw frigate has been commissioned at Portsmouth to carry the pennant of Captain Sir W. Wiseman, as Commodore of the second class on the Australian station.

Capt. J. C. Caffin, C.B., has been appointed a Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, vice Capt. Seymour, promoted to be a Rear-Admiral; Capt. Sir W. Hoste has been appointed a Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, vice Capt. Wellesley, C.B., promoted to be a Rear-Admiral; Capt. T. P. Thompson has been selected to receive the good service pension vacant by the promotion of Capt. Hutton to be a Rear-Admiral; Capt. R. Harris is to receive the good service pension placed at the disposal of the First Lord of the Admiralty by the promotion of Capt. W. H. Hall, C.B., to be a Rear-Admiral.

Rear-Admiral R. Smart, K.H., has been appointed Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, vice Vice-Admiral Sir W. F. Martin, K.C.B., whose period of service has expired.

The Leander, 2,760 tons, 400-horse power, lately attached to the 1st division of the Chatham steam reserve, has been commissioned at the Nore by Capt. Thomas Harvey (January 31, 1848), late of the Colossus, 80, 400-horse power, for service on the Pacific station. The Leander was formerly one of the fastest 50-gun sailing frigates in the service, and about three years since was cut asunder, lengthened thirty feet amidships, and converted into a screw steamer. She is now one of the smartest frigates of her class in the British navy. The armament of the Leander has been reduced to thirty-five guns, like that of the Euryalus, flagship of Rear-Admiral A. L. Kuper, C.B., Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies. The Leander has been fitted with additional cabins to accommodate a Commodore and his Staff. She will probably relieve the Topaze, 39, 600-horse power, bearing the flag of Commodore the Hon. J. W. S. Spencer, senior officer on the southern division of the Pacific station.

About 6,000 shot and shell, intended to serve the 110-pounder Armstrong guns, at Bombay, were embarked in barges from Woolwich Arsenal for shipment on board the iron steamship Sarah Sands, now loading in the London Docks. The missiles are all packed separately in canvas bags, in order to preserve the lead coating from damage during the course of transport.

The surviving officers and crew of Her Majesty's ship Orpheus arrived on board Her Majesty's ship Victory, at Portsmouth, by the Peninsular and Oriental Mail Company's mail steamship Ellora, having come by the overland route. A subscription is being raised for the relief of the families of the lost.

The Adjutant-General, Sir J. Yorke Scarlett, has issued a circular memorandum, dated the Horse Guards, April 1, in which his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding in-Chief directs:—

"That all regiments of the Infantry of the Line at home and in the colonies (with the exception of those in New Zealand, Australia, China, and Ceylon, and the battalions under orders for India) shall be divided as follows, viz.:—10 service companies, 3 field officers, 10 captains, 11 lieutenants, 9 ensigns, 5 staff, 48 sergeants (exclusive of schoolmaster), 21 drummers and buglers, 40 corporals, and 640 privates; 2 depot companies, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 10 sergeants, 4 drummers and buglers, 10 corporals, and 110 privates. Total, 800 corporals and privates. The regiments in the West Indies and Bermuda, viz.:—The 1st battalions of the 14th and 21st, and 39th Regiment, have an additional assistant-surgeon. Highland regiments have a pipe major and 5 pipers, in addition to their establishment. The regiments in New Zealand, Australia, China, and Ceylon, viz.:—1st battalion 12th Foot, 2nd battalions 14th and 18th Foot, 31st, 40th, 50th, 67th, 70th, and 99th Regiments, are to be thus distributed:—10 service companies, 3 field officers, 10 captains, 11 lieutenants, 9 ensigns, staff 6, 48 sergeants (exclusive of schoolmaster), 21 drummers and buglers, 40 corporals, and 730 privates; 2 depot companies, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 10 sergeants, 4 drummers and buglers, 10 corporals, and 120 privates: total, 900 corporals and privates."

A return issued from the War-office shows the number of men serving in Canada to be 11.818 (including a colonial corps of 978), in New Zealand, 5,538, and at the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 4,719 (including a colonial corps of 870).

London Gazette.

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Colonial-Office.—Notice is given that the Colonial Secretary has appointed the agents general for Crown Colonies in London, Penrose Goodchild Julyan, Esq., and William Charles Sargeaunt, Esq., in pursuance of an ordinance for raising £1,000,000 sterling on debentures for the construction of a railway from Colombo to Kandy, jointly to sign the debentures to be issued on behalf of the Government of Ceylon, and to pay the principal and interest of said debentures as they shall become due.

The Silkworm in France.—M. Guérin-Méneville, at a late sitting of the Société d'Acclimatation, gave an account of the results obtained in various parts of France from the endeavours to overcome the baneful effects of the disease of the silkworm. It appears from this account that all the attempts to find a specific against this disease have signally failed; but that most practical men are now of opinion that the disorder is owing to the blight which has attacked the mulberry tree in various districts. It is now certain that breeds brought from places where the disease of the silkworm does not exist yield a good crop the first year in the infected districts, but cannot be propagated, their eggs being tainted like those of the diseased worms. Hence breeders are obliged every year to import eggs from foreign countries, when they can find healthy ones, which becomes daily more difficult. Nevertheless, from the experiment made with great care, it would seem that eggs obtained from diseased silkworms will produce a breed exempt from the disease in a country where the latter has not yet broken out. The acclimatisation of the silkworm, which feeds on the Ailanthus, or Japan varnish tree, is progressing favourably both in France and in other parts of Europe. The Palma Christi silkworm has succeeded admirably at La Plate. That which feeds on the oak has failed in France for the present, but it is likely to succeed this year in Holland, eggs having been brought over from Japan by M. Pompe Van Meert der Woort. This silkworm is called "Ya-ma-mi" by the Japanese. The silk it yields is made into very strong stuff, which never changes its colour, but which, on the other hand, takes no dye. This silk, as many of our readers are aware, is a monopoly of the Japanese Government, and is not allowed to be an article of trade.

A letter from Paris to Rome costs a franc, while one from Paris to China costs 80 centimes, making China nearer to civilisation by 20 centimes than Rome.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

City, Monday Afternoon.

The silk market has been rather unsettled during the past fortnight, the tone often varying from day to day, according to the views taken by some of the leading buyers. At one moment there was a considerable business done in Japans but the demand did not continue, the nature of the advices from the continent being always unsatisfactory. During the last few days the market has been very quiet, still the leading brokers show some disposition to fix silk. Deliveries, 1st to 25th inclusive, China, 3,897; Japan, 1,153: total, 5,050.

Arrivals not included in the Tables.—April 23, Off the Wight, from Batavia for Amsterdam, Wassenaar; 25, at Liverpool from Manila, Skylark; 23, at Queenstown from Manila, War Hawk; at Brouwershaven from Pasaroeang, Mary Goddard; at Liverpool for Ningpo, Mencius; at Queenstown from Manila, Caribon, Shaftesbury; Off Kinsale from Shanghai, Wm. Fairbairn.

Departures.—April 24, from Pill for Shanghai, Jupiter; from Sunderland for Shanghai, Elizabeth Dawson; 23, from Off Dungeness for Singapore, Zes Guzusters; from Off Dover for Macassar, Formosa.

Laid-on at London, for Hong Kong and Canton, Tamerlane; for Batavia and Sourabaya, Johanna Oluffa.

At Liverpool, for Shanghai, Rifle.

Spoken.—Nova Zembla, Sourabaya to Rotterdam, April 3, 34 N., 39 W.; Paradise (barque), Manila to Falmouth, Feb. 21, 30 S, 36 E.; Java (French ship), Batavia to Bordeaux, Feb. 28, 36 S., 22 E.; Shand (ship), Manila to Falmouth, March 13, 16 S., 6 W.; Spero (Dutch barque), Sourabaya to Rotterdam, March 21, on the line 22 W.; Revely, Singapore to London, Feb. 24, 34 S., 33 E.; Spanker, Singapore to the Clyde, March 16, 6 S., 16 W.; Cissy, Colombo to London, March 16, 6 S., 16 W.; Skimmer of the Waves, Shanghai to London, March 18, 3 S., 18 W.; Eerstelling, Sourabaya to Rotterdam, March 27, 5 N., 30 W.; Nonvora (?), Shanghai to London, April 5, 37 N., 43 W.; Ocean Mail, London to Shanghai, March 6, 2 N., 23 W.

Casualties.—The Juanpore, King, which arrived at Liverpool on the 24th of April from Shanghai, had been in contact the previous day, off Blackwater Light, with the Elizaheth, schooner, from Newport to Waterford, which sank with the master and two boys. The mate and one seaman were saved.

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Monetary and Commercial.

CITY, SATURDAY, APRIL 25.

THE BUDGET.

This event came off on the 16th inst., and has given quite an average satisfaction. The full expectations of those in the China trade have been realised by reducing the duty on tea from 1s. 5d. to 1s., as it was generally expected that sugar would have some reduction, and tea only 3d. per lb. Full details of the Budget will be found in another column.

At the meeting of the shareholders of the Oriental Bank Corporation a dividend of 5 per cent., and a bonus of 3 per cent., were declared, making a total distribution of 15 per cent. for the year 1862. The chairman, Mr. H. G. Gordon, mentioned that the deposits show a considerable increase. The insurance fund has suffered some diminution, owing to unavoidable causes. The business generally is increasing, although there are now upwards of twenty competitors. He added that the bank had sustained no loss by the opium frauds.

At the meeting of the Agra Bank, on the 11th inst., the report, which will be found amongst our advertisements, was unanimously adopted. The Hong Kong opium loss was, of course, the chief topic, and a more vexatious swindle could not fall into the hands of restless shareholders. A few comments were made by Mr. Morland, who was reminded, however, that it was not for the general interests of the bank that the directors should circularise, and otherwise keep such a matter before the public. For our part, we think the great source of consolation is that, by the prudence of the directors, they have a reserve fund and profits capable of swallowing such losses in one year. Altogether, the bank's affairs appear to us to be administered with more vigour and ability than ten years ago. The *prestige* of the establishment, both in public estimation and on the Stock Exchange, bids fair to place it as the first Oriental banking undertaking. The £50 shares are quoted at £100.

A prospectus has been issued of the Commercial Navigation Company of India, with a capital of £300,000 in shares of £50. The object is to carry on steam operations on the Ganges, and for that purpose provisional arrangements have been made with the East India Steam Navigation Company for the purchase of their vessels—a steamer and two barges—on payment of £15,000 in cash and £43,000 in stock, which is not to be entitled to dividends until in some one year ten per cent. shall have been paid upon the ordinary shares. The steamer in question is stated to be the only one on the Ganges of sufficiently light draught to reach Allahabad during the dry season, and from its success others are now to be built by the company on similar principles.

The Agents-general for Crown colonies invite tenders, to be opened on the 6th of May, for Ceylon Government Six per Cent. Debentures, to the extent of £250,000, being the first instalment of a loan of £1,000,000, authorised by the Colonial Legislature to be raised for the construction of a railway from Colombo to Kandy. It is pointed out that the public revenue of Ceylon has for many years past exceeded the expenditure, and up to the present date the colony has contracted no public debt, with the exception of a small loan of £100,000, which was borrowed in 1861 to pay off the shareholders of the late Ceylon Railway Company. Further particulars will be found in the advertisement.

The Ottoman Loan of 1863 has been submitted. It is for a sum of £6,000,000, in 300,000 bonds of 500f. each (£20) repayable in 23½ years by half-yearly drawings, of which the first will take place in November next. Before the loan was scarcely out in the market it commanded both here and in Paris 2 to 2½ prem. The terms on which it is floated are comparatively satisfactory, looking to the amount required for interest and the sinking fund, 12,000,000f., while the revenues pledged exceed 64,000,000f.

The biddings for 45,00,000 rupees (£450,000) in bills on India took place at the Bank of England. The amount allotted was only 3,14,000 rupees (£14,000), in the following proportions, viz.:—To Calcutta, 14,20,000 rupees; to Bombay, 16,00,000 rupees; and to Madras, 1,20,000 rupees. The declared minimum price was 1s. 11 1/16d. per rupee on Calcutta, and 1s. 11¾d. on Bombay and Madras, being ¼d. lower than the minimum rates for some months past. The applications within the limits were for about 57 lacs (£570,000). Tenders on Calcutta and Madras receive in full; those on Bombay at 2s. receive about 43 per cent., and all above that price in full.

A general meeting of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited (late Burmah), is called for the 28th inst., when a dividend is to be declared.

Great regret was expressed in the City at the announcement of the death of Sir George C. Lewis. Apart from the high and honourable character of the deceased, his statesmanlike capacity, and the especial ability which he displayed when he occupied the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer, had obtained for him general respect.

In the absence of demand for India the bar silver by the steamer *Tasmania* was sold to-day for the Continent at 5s. 1d. per ounce, showing a fall of ¼d. compared with the price obtained for the supply by the previous packet. The cause of the flatness of the silver market has previously been explained.

The accounts from the several manufacturing districts are not unfavourable, and there are some few localities where comparative briskness prevails, but particularly in the wool trade of Bradford, the armour plate and general steel and heavy branches of Sheffield, and in the cloth halls of Leeds. The home lace business of Nottingham is also rather more active, and the markets of Birmingham, Dundee, Halifax, and Manchester, although still rather quiet, are steady in their general character. From Huddersfield, Leicester, and Newcastle, the reports indicate a want of animation in the staple trades of these towns.

A call of £5 is to be paid by the 6th of May on the shares in the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan (Limited). No progress has been announced in amalgamating this bank with the Central India since our last. A manager has been advertised for China.

Hon. Mr. Walker has arrived from Washington, and it is reported will negotiate a Federal loan in London and Paris.

A meeting was held yesterday of the creditors of Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co., publishers and East India army agents, when the liabilities were stated at about £17,000, with assets estimated to produce 10s. or 11s. in the pound. A committee was appointed to investigate the estate.

The amount of bullion by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Poonah* from Southampton on the 20th inst. was—In gold: To Madras, £2,797. In silver: To Madras, £2,352; to Penang, £700; to Singapore, £62,050; to Hong Kong, £119,528; to Foochow-Foo, £1,500; to Shanghai, £88,097. Total in gold, £2,797; in silver, £274,227.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service, Limited	50	98 to 100	...
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	26¼ to 26⅜xd.	..
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	48 to 50	..
50	London Joint Stock	10	35½ to 36¼	...
100	London and Westminster	20	77 to 78	...
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	54 to 55xd.	...
50	Union of London	12	34 to 35	...
100	Hindustan, China, and Japan	20	2 to 1½ dis.	...
25	Bank of Egypt	All	29 to 30	...
100	Bank of London	50	116 to 119	...
	MISCELLANEOUS			
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	3 to 4	...
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	76 to 78	
50	Do. New	30	16 to 18 pm.	
10	Labuan Coal Company	8	...	...
10	China and Japan Steam Company	5	...	...
2	Telegraph to India Company	1	¾ to ⅞ dis.	...
5	Bombay Gas	2	¼ d. to ½pm.	...
10	E. I. and London Shipping B.	All	3 to 6	...
20	E. I. Irrigation and Canal	2	¾ to ¼ dis.	...
2	Indian Carrying Company	1	...	...
20	Madras Irrigation and Canal	1	1½ to 2½ pm.	...
1	Oriental Gas	All	1½ to 1¾	...
10	O. Inland Steam	All	5½ to 6	...
100	West India Steam Company	60	56 to 58	...
20	Ceylon Company	3	¼ dis. to ¼pm.	...

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—The most important feature in our market during the fortnight has been the settlement of the duty question, by the reduction so long promised to 1s. per lb., and which comes into operation to-day, and cannot fail to give a great stimulus to consumption. There was a large amount of business done previous to the 16th inst., at higher prices for all kinds, but since the announcement of the reduction there has been less excitement, the large public sales progress having occupied the atten-

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tion of the trade, who have also been very busy with the large clearances which will be made to-day, but our market is very firm. Low and dusty kinds of Congou to fair common have sold at an advance of ½d. to 1d. per lb.; good common we quote 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2d. per lb.; flavoury kinds of tea up to 1s. 7d. per lb. show a rise of fully 1d. per lb. Fair to good Hohows, Ningchows, and Moning and Wopak kinds have sold to some extent at an advance of 1d. per lb. Good Kaisows have been in moderate demand at rather higher prices. The decline in fine to finest Monings and Wopaks has been fully recovered, and they are now saleable at prices equal to the highest point of the market. Fine to finest Kaisows fully maintain former extreme value. Tayshan kinds have sold ½d. to 1d. per lb. dearer. Common Oolongs are difficult of sale, but good and fine have sold rather more freely at 1d. per lb. advance. In Souchongs not much business has been done. Flowery Pekoes remain much as before. Common to fair Scented Capers have sold rather higher; fine of Canton make are inquired for, but Foo-chow sorts are difficult of sale. Foo-chow kinds of Scented Orange Pekoe have sold about 1d. per lb. dearer; also good to fine Canton kinds. Uncoloured Japans continue saleable at former prices. Assam and Cachar kinds have sold freely at advancing rates at the last public sale. In green teas there is not much to notice. Common Young Hysons remain difficult of sale, but fair to good and fine Imperials and Gunpowders have sold freely at higher prices. Hysons also continue in demand. Canton made teas show no material change. The public sales, which commenced on the 21st inst., are still in progress, and are passing without spirit. They comprised 39,511 packages, of which 3,620 packages were Assam and Indian teas, and 4,095 packages were printed without reserve.

SUGAR.—A healthy tone prevails in the market at the close, and the bulk of the parcels in auction has been taken off at the following rates:—5,701 bags Penang, good middling to fine fine brown, 31s. 6d. to 33s. 6d.; low to good middling yellow, 34s. to 36s. 6d.; good yellow grocery, 37s. to 38s. 6d.; 576 bags good middling yellow Gurpattah Bengal were bought in at 35s. 6d. to 36s.; likewise, 1,500 bags dark grainy Madras at 30s. 6d.; and 5,548 bags ordinary old clayed Manila at 32s. 6d.; and also 22,700 bags clayed Manila, which met low bids, and were brought in at 32s. 6d. to 33s. 6d.; 511 bags native Madras, at auction, sold steadily: good brown to low yellow, 31s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.—one lot 33s. 6d.: 3,000 bags Madras Jaggery are reported privately at 27s. to 27s. 6d. The following are our quotations:—Bengal: Crystalized, 24s. to 27s. 6d.; Benares, 22s. 6d. to 28s.; date, 19s. 6d. to 26s.; ordinary to fine brown, 14s. to 19s. 6d. Penang: Grey and white, 24s. 6d. to 26s.; brown and yellow, 16s. to 24s. Madras: Grocery, 21s. 6d. to 27s.; native, 15s. to 19s.; jaggery, 14s to 15s. Siam and China: White, 22s. 6d. to 28s.; brown and yellow, 14s. 6d. to 22s. Manila, clayed, 18s. 6d. to 20s. 6d.; Muscovade, 15s. to 16s. 6d.: Java, grey and white, 24s. to 27s. 6d.; brown and yellow, 15s. 6d. to 24s.; Havana, white, 31s. to 34s.; brown and yellow, 17s. 6d. to 27s.; Bahia, grey and white 20s. 6d. to 25s. 6d.; brown, 16s. 6d. to 20s. 6d.; Pernam and Paraiba, white, 21s. 6d. to 27s.; brown and yellow, 16s. 6d. to 21s.; Foreign, Muscovade, low to fine grocery, 21s. to 31s.; brown, 17s. 6d. to 21s. The total landings of sugar from all parts from Dec. 27th to April 23rd amounted to £59,330 tons, against 45,340 tons in the previous corresponding period. The stock on hand on the 18th inst. was 65,390 tons.

COFFEE.—A good demand has continued to prevail. Ceylon: In public sale, 666 casks, 486 barrels and bags plantation went off freely as follows:—Fine ordinary to low middling, 84s. 6d. to 89s.; middling to good middling, 90s. to 94s. 6d. 346 casks, 3,483 bags native, were also chiefly realised at the extreme value—small, 72s. to 73s.; good ordinary, 74s. to 74s. 6d.; superior, 75s. to 77s.; fine picked, 78s. 6d. to 82s.; garblings, 69s. 6d. Mocha: Rather dearer; 803 packages fair to good clean garbled being taken with spirit at 95s. to 97s. East India: At auction, 1,723 bags Singapore found ready buyers; common mixed, 65s. 6d. to 67s.; good even mixed, 76s. to 77s. 6d.; bold, 79s. 6d. to 81s. 6d. Foreign: The supplies of floating cargoes being on a somewhat increased scale, there has been less inclination to purchase, and no sales are reported, while on the spot business is precluded by the small quantity on offer. The following are our quotations:—Mocha, ungarbled 60s. to 78s.; garbled, com. to good 80s. to 96s.; fine 97s. to 104s.; Ceylon, native, good ordinary to fine 72s. 6d. to 76s.; ordinary 68s. to 71s. 6d.; plantation, ordinary to fine ordinary 73s. to 85s. 6d.; fine ordinary to middling 86s. to 91s.; good middling to fine 91s. 6d. to 100s.; Java 68s. to 92s.; Singapore, ordinary and good ordinary 58s. to 75s.; Sumatra and Padang 57s. to 74s.; Madras and Tillicherry, 72s. to 100s.; Malabar and Mysore, good ordinary 74s. to 76s.; fine ordinary to fine 77s. to 101s. The total amount of landings from December 27th to April 18th was 9,440 tons, against 6,900 in the same previous corresponding period. The stock on hand on the 18th inst. was 7,970 tons.

RICE.—The market generally has had a dull tone latterly, and business is restricted to about 20,000 bags on the spot privately, white Bengal 10s. 6d. to 15s. 3d., low cargo 7s. 9d. to 8s., fair Ballam 8s. 9d., common Nakrenzie 8s. 10d½., good 10s., and Rangoon from 9s. 3d. to 10s. 6,478 bags Bengal (Ascooly), at auction, met scarcely any bids, and were withdrawn. The following are our quotations:—Bengal, white, 9s. to 15s. 6d.; cargo, 7s. 9d. to 9s. 3d.; Madras, 10s. to 12s.; Arracan, Rangoon, &c., 7s. 6d. to 11s.; Java, 10s. to 21s. Stock on hand on the 18th inst., 53,026 tons, against 29,667 at corresponding period of 1862.

SAGO.—Nothing of consequence doing. Pearl: 16s. to 21s. per cwt.; stock on the 18th inst. 1,448 tons. Sago Flour: Sells more freely; 1,500 bags middling to fair quality, in public sale, bringing 13s. 6d. to 13s. 9d. Our quotation is 13s. to 14s. per cwt.; stock on hand on 18th inst. 1,843 tons.

SPICES.—Pepper: black 3¼d. to 4d. per lb.; white 5d. to 6¼d. per lb. Pimento: By auction 420 bags common to good were chiefly disposed of at 2¾d. to 3d. Camphor: Nominal quotations are £8. 2s. 6d. per ton for Japan, and £7. 17s. 6d. to £8 China; but the drug has been completely neglected since our last, though the subject of constant inquiry. Cinnamon: We quote 1st sort 1s. 2d. to 2s. 1d. per lb.; 2nd 1s. to 1s. 9d.; 3rd 10d. to 1s. 4d.: 4th and Jnngle 8d. to 11d. The Quarterly Sales will take place on the 27th inst., when the quantity brought forward will be about 2,200 bales Ceylon. Cloves: Amboyna and Penang 3d. to 1s. 4d. per lb.; Zanzibar and Bourbon 3¾d. to 4d. Nothing doing in Penang; Zanzibar declined a further ¼d. per lb. subsequently to our last, but have since recovered the fall; and 2,290 bags at auction, nearly all sold at 3¾d. to 4d. per lb. for ordinary to very good; large sales also made privately; 19 bags Bencoolen sold at 4⅛d. Cubebs: £5. 5s. to £5. 15s. per cwt.; 60 bags at aucton sold at £5. 10s. per cwt. for fair. Cassia Lignea: 1, 2, and 3 qualities 82s. 90s.; Buds 260s. to 280s. Mace: 1st quality, bright, pale red, bold, even, not wormy, 1s. 8d. to 2s. 3d. per lb.; 2nd quality, 9d. to 1s. 2d. per lb; only 10 cases Penang and 1 case Singapore at auction, sold at 7d. to 11d. per lb. for low to middling red, being former terms. Musk: 1st quality, 23s. to 28s.; lower qualities, 12s. to 21s.; nothing doing. Aloes: £3 to £15 per cwt.; materially cheaper; supplies increasing; and 253 packages Soccotrine at auction mostly sold at £6. 5s. to £14. 10s. per cwt for middling soft to very good hard. 31 cases hepatic sold at £4. 15s. to £6. 17s. 6d. for fair soft to good hard; 91 cases Mocha retired. Colombo Root: 20s. to 60s. per cwt.; continues firm; and of 178 bags at auction, one-third sold at 59s. to 60s. for very good, and 10s. low. Star Anniseeds: 100s. to 105s. per cwt.; nothing doing. Nutmegs continue without change; and of 208 cases Penang, and 2 cases Singapore at auction, less than two-thirds sold at 2s. 7d. to 3s. 9d. per lb. for middling to fine bold; and 10d. to 1s. 5d. low to good medium. We quote, 1st quality, garbled, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per lb., 2nd and 3rd do., 11d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. Soy: 2s. 5d. to 2s. 7d. per gallon; flat. Oil of Anniseed: 5s. 6d. per lb.; flat. Cajaputa: 2½d. to 3d. per oz.; sold. Cassia: heavy, good flavour, 7s. 11d. to 8s. per lb. lower.

HEMP.—Jute: Our quotation is £19 to £28 per ton. Stock on hand on 1st inst., 6,074 tons. This market has continued animated, and prices of new Jute have further advanced 10s. to 20s. per ton; old comparatively neglected: large business done privately, on the spot, and for arrival; and of 16,785 bales at auction, three-fourths placed at £18. 15s. to £28. 10s. for very common to fine. Manila: £23 to £27 per ton; stock on 1st inst., 6,477 tons. This market has been generally inactive; and of 5,444 bales at auction, a small proportion only was quitted at £24. 2s. 6d. to £27 per ton common to good roping, with a few bales Lupez at £57 to £59. 2s. 6d. Sunn: £15 to £30 per ton; stock on 1st inst., 184 tons. Auctions have embraced 412 bales Bombay, half sold at £24. 10s. to £24. 15s. per ton for ordinary dark; 10 bales Sunn, and 280 bales Jubbulpore, all withdrawn.

SALTPETRE.—There has been a brisk demand, and a further advance has been paid, viz., for 7¼ to 3¼ per cent. on the spot 37s. 6d. to 38s. 9d., and for arrival 39s. to 39s. 3d. for five per cent. refraction. Holders mostly requiring advanced terms, the business on the spot is confined to about 2,000 bags Bengal, at an improvement of 6d. to 1s. per cwt. viz., chiefly 5½d. to 2¼d. per cent. refraction 37s. 6d. to 38s., and common quality at 36s. In auction, 693 bags Bengal, 14¾d. to 13 per cent. refraction, were held at 37s. and withdrawn. The following are our quotations: —Bengal, 36s. to 39s.; Bombay and Madras, 33s. to 36s. 6d.; English, refined, 40s. to 41s.; Nitrate of Soda, 13s. to 14s. The landings of Saltpetre from Dec. 27 to April 16, were 7,393 tons, against 6,136 tons in the same previous corresponding period; the stock on hand on the 18th inst. was 6,562 tons, against 3,367 at the same date in 1862.

COTTON.—The demand has been active, and extensive transactions have latterly taken place at an advance of ¼d. to ½d. per lb., viz.,—2,300 bales Surat—fair to good Kurrachee, 12⅜d. to 13½d.; fully middling Compta, 15d.; Middling Oomrawatty to fair Dhollera, 16.l. to 17¼d., 5,800 bales Tinnivelli Madras—fair to good fair, 16d. to 16¾d.; very middling, 15d. 1,000 bales Western—middling to good fair, 16½d. to 17½d.; Coconada, 15¾. 1,600 bales middling to fully fair Bengal, 12d. to 13½d.; and 1,100 bales China, at 15½d. to 15¾d. The business in parcels to arrive comprises 4,200 bales. The following are our quotations:—Madras, 1s. 2¼d. to 1s. 5½d. per lb.; Surat, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 7½d. per lb. The stock on hand, on the 18th inst., was 62,689 bales, against 51,501 bales in 1862. The total of deliveries for 1863 was 62 070 bales.

TIN.—Banca: Current quotation is £127 to £128 10s. per ton. Stock on hand on the 1st inst. was 2,505 tons. Straits, £122 to £124. This market has been very flat, with the most limited trade in each description within our quotations.

JAPAN WAX.—Quiet; and 392 hoxes, at auction, all retired; of very slow sale, at present, privately. We quote this article at 62s. to 80s. per cwt.

MISCELLANEOUS.—East India Rum, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per gallon; stock on hand, 2,881 hhds. Tapioca: 250 bags white good Penang were sold at auction at 2½d. per lb. Caster Oil, 4½d. to 4¾d. per lb.; sells readily at these quotations. Coculus Indicus: 9s. to 12s. per lb. Galls, blue, 100s. to 110s. per. cwt.; sorts, 70s. to 85s. per cwt., scarce. Gum Ammonicum, drop, 90s. to 130s. per cwt.; block, 30s. to 70s., scarce and in demand. Gum Animi, 1st size: £8 10s. to £11 per cwt.; 2nd and 3rd size: £6 to £8; partially scraped: £2 to £6. Gum Arabic; picked: 32s. to 57s. per cwt.; sorts: 25s. to 35s. Gum Assafœtida, drop: 100s. to 120s. per cwt.; block: 25s. to 90s.; Kino: £10 to £14. Gum Myrrh: 1st quality: £9 to £11. 10s.; 2nd quality: £4 to £8. Madder Roots: 23s. to 26s.; lower. Senna: 2½d. to 6d. per lb.; steady. Linseed: scarce; 66s. to 68s. per qr.; Rapeseed: 64s. to 72s. Guzerat: 73s. to 76s. Shells, Mother o'Pearl: 25s. to 64s. per cwt.; cheaper. Teeth, Elephants, 70lbs. and upwards, £30 to £35 per cwt. 40 to 60 lbs., £28 to £33; 20 to 40 lbs., £27 to £32; Scrivelloes, £12 to £32; Hollows, £13 to £29; Points and Tips, £14 to £34. Public sales fixed for 29th inst.; amount brought forward will be moderate, Sea Horse: 4 lbs. and upwards, 6s. to 14s. per lb.; 3 lbs., 4s. to 8s.; 1 to 2 lbs., 9d. to 2s. Tortoiseshell, Madras: 9s. to 20s. per lb. Beeswax, White, £10 to £11 per cwt.; Yellow, £7 to £8; Bleached, £9 to £8. 10s. per cwt.; unbleached, £7 to £7. 10s. per cwt., quiet. Cowries: fresh (with enamel), 30s. to 38s. per cwt.; dead (no enamel), 22s. to 32s. per cwt., flat and rather cheap. Nux Vomica: 9s. to 13s. 6d. per cwt., steady. Safflower: good to fine, £6. 10s. to £8 per cwt.; inferior to middling, £4 to £5. 10s. demand small. Shellac: Orange, 170s. to 190s. per cwt.; Garnet, 150s. to 160s.; Liver, 150s. to 170s.; Block, 100s. to 170s.; steady. Turmeric: 22s. to 26s. per cwt.; firm. Black Lead: 6s. to 20s. per cwt.; quiet. Cocoanut

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Oil: Cochin, £49 to £51. 10s. per ton; Ceylon, £46 to £49; flat; rates lower, with limited demand. Dragons' Blood: In reeds, £11 to £15 per cwt.; in lumps, £4 to £11. Galangal Root: 24s. to 27s. per cwt.; quiet. Rattans: 3s. to 10s. per 100; firm. Rhubarb: Dutch, trimmed, 4s. to 6s. per lb.; common flat, 2s. to 4s. 9d.; round, 1s. 9d. to 4s. 6d.; steady.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £6. 10s.; nail rods, £7 to £7. 5s.; hoops, £8. 10s. to £8 15s.; sheets, single, £9. 10s. to £9. 15s.; Staffordshire bars, £7. 10s. to £8; rails, £5. 12s. 6d. to £6.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £16.

COPPER.—Sheet and sheathing, £96 per ton; yellow metal, 8¼d. to 8½d. per lb.

TIN.—119s. for block; 120s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, I. C. 28s. 6d. to 29s. 6d. per box.

LEAD, &c.—English pig, £20. 10s. to £21.; shot, patent, £23. 15s. to 24s.; sheet, £21. 10s.; spelter, £18; zinc, English sheet, £23. 10s.; quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

TIN.—Since the English smelters have decided not to advance their price, foreign has been easier, some few holders wishing to realise their profits. Tin plates are in fair demand. Lead is drooping, the prices now quoted being 10s. per ton lower than a fortnight since, very good brands can be bought at £20. 10s. Spelter is heavier at quotations.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from Southampton during the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers.

	Gold.	Silver
Shanghai	—	£391,203
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	6,596
Hong Kong	—	358,326
Amoy	—	—
Singapore	£650	816,193
Penang	—	750
Ceylon	£40,101	—

FROM MARSEILLES.

(BY THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.)

	Gold.	Silver
Shanghai	—	£10,704
Hong Kong	—	—
Singapore	£4240	45,314
Penang	—	649
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	—

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold (per ounce)	£3 17 9
Spanish Doubloons	3 17 0 to 3 18 0
United States Gold Coin	3 16 2½
Silver in Bars	0 5 1½
Mexican Dollars	0 5 2¼ to 2½
Carolus Dollars	0 0 0

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

Since Tuesday the yarn market has been extremely dull, but spinners have declined to take a fraction less in price that they would have done on that day. The feeling has been a more cheerful one, and some few orders have been given out at the extreme prices of Tuesday. The yarn-market closes quiet, but extremely firm. In cloth there is less firmness than in yarn, and this is partly attributed to a weakness in the Liverpool cotton market. The latest report from Liverpool says, "The market is dull and without change," but private telegrams say that prices have been practically easier for buyers, and this causes some hesitation here. The *Nova Scotian* is reported with further news of the siege of Charleston, and there is naturally a desire to wait till the tenour of her advices has been published. These causes, with the uneasiness arising out of the political situation with America, which is regarded by commercial men as assuming a very grave aspect, tend to hinder business, and have apparently a more serious effect upon the cloth than the yarn market. The cloth market has been getting quieter throughout the week, and though prices are nominally unchanged, or at least without quotable change, it is felt that buyers might get on at more favourable rates. Buyers, however, seem indisposed to operate, though they still keep up a rather active inquiry for India goods. For the home trade and other markets the demand is quite as flat as it has been at any time during the last fortnight.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Apr. 10	Off Salcombe	Macao	Martin Luther	Kohler.
Mar. 28	New York	Manila	Castilian	
Apr. 14	Queenstown	Rangoon	William Kidston	
— 11	Marseilles	Singapore	Charlotte	Pimont.
— 16	Off Falmouth	Colombo	Teviot	Jones.
— 7	Stockholm	Batavia	Hebe	Falkenberg.
— 16	Falmouth	Manila	Melody	Janc.
— 15	Liverpool	Shanghai	Crest of the Wave	
— 16	Do.	Singapore	Dora	George.
— 13	Hamburgh	Batavia	Fata Morgana	Stjernberg.
— 16	London	Shanghai	Harwood	Forsyth.
— 17	Deal	Do.	Anglo-Saxon	Laird.
— 20	London	Maulmain and Cadiz	Gotheborg	Bjorck.
— 16	Off Queenstown	Rangoon	Palmerston	Wilson.
— 7	New York	Ceylon	John O'Gaunt	Stanton.
— 19	Off Dungeness	Pedang	Schelde	Hoffmann.
— 23	Deal	Woosung	Napoleon III.	Dobbie.
— 23	Off Falmouth	Rangoon	Brighorne	Raberg.
— 9	New York	Manila	Fearless	Holt.
— 24	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Gerdi	Murray.
—	Do.	Shanghai	Juanpore	King.
—	Deal	Foo-chow-Foo	Marquis of Argyle	
— 10	New York	Macao	Eurcka	Cutler.
— 24	Deal	Batavia	Wismar (?)	

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Apr. 11	London	Hong Kong & Canton	Glenclune	Turnbull.
— 11	Do.	Colombo	Charlotte Ann	Roberts.
— 11	Do.	Singapore	Prince Alfred	Splatt.
— 11	Do.	Newport and Galle	Navigator	Pritchard
— 6	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Dictator	Phillipps.
— 8	Do.	Shanghai	Niphon	Baker.
— 7	Sunderland	Do.	Alexandra	Dempster.
— 9	London	Colombo	Maggie	Dolbel.
— 13	Liverpool	Shanghai	Albrecht O'Swald	Zoder.
— 13	Glasgow	Singapore & Penang	Nipisiquit	Sterry.
— 10	London	Shanghai	Fow-tsun	Cole.
— 10	Do.	Batavia & Sourabaya	Nord	Lange.
— 8	Cardiff	Hong Kong	Nicoline	Ahaman.
— 10	London	Cardiff and Manila	Steadfast	
— 9	Cardiff	Hong Kong	Ellen	Beck.
— 10	Shields	Singapore	Maid of the Tyne	
— 9	Sunderland	Shanghai	Zodiac	Hopkins.
— 14	Liverpool	Newport & H. Kong	Typhoon	Salter.
— 14	London	Cardiff & Shanghai	Langdale	Browne.
— 11	Deal	Batavia	Argo	
— 1	Do.	Galle	Persia	
— 10	Cardiff	Shanghai	Star Queen	Evans.
— 10	Do.	Galle	Southport	Elford.
— 12	Off Dover	Singapore	Hildstrom	Wilder.
— 12	Do.	Hong Kong	Georg	Schierloh.
— 10	Do.	Do.	Buenos Ayres	Kohn.
— 11	Cardiff	Ceylon	Dunlop	Tate.
— 18	Clyde	Shanghai	Yuh Shing	Foster.
— 15	Gravesend	Cardiff and Shanghai	Eudora	
— 11	Cardiff	Galle	Agnes	Hansen.
— 14	Liverpool	Singapore & Batavia	Louis Cezard	Chevalier.
— 11	Sunderland	Shanghai	Concordia	Hoitz.
— 17	London	Batavia	Wm Simpson	Napier.
— 6	Gibraltar	Hong Kong	Economic	Visser
— 14	Cardiff	Shanghai	Freya	Major.
— 14	Do.	Singapore	Johann Christoff	Wehrmann.
— 15	Shields	Ceylon	Surat	
— 17	Do.	Batavia	Burgemeister	
— 17	Sunderland	Shanghai	Mary Glover	Hughes.
— 17	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Falcon	O'Sullivan.
— 18	Do.	Manila	Tetuan	Ansolaga.
— 18	Do.	Hong Kong	Jessie Beazley	Fothergill.
— 18	Sunderland	Shanghai	Chalmers	Newton.
— 21	London	Do.	Mirage	Roberts.
— 17	Deal	Hong Kong	Athlete	
— 18	Off So Foreland	Batavia	Amalia Augusta	
— 15	Off the Start	Singapore	Hildesheim	Wider.
—	Channel	Japan	Maria Catharine	Klint.
— 19	Shields	Shanghai	Adeline	
— 19	Do.	Batavia	Zes Gezusters	
— 2	Sunderland	Shanghai	Light of the Age	Alexander.
— 20	Deal	Do.	Levant	
— 21	Sunderland	Singapore	Java	Dehle.
— 23	London	Colombo	Marion	Norris.
— 21	Shields	Shanghai	Meggie Atkinson	Watson.
— 21	Cardiff	Manila	Wm. Sturges	Lester.
— 23	Deal	Batavia (?)	Maria (?)	
— 18	Off the Wight	Do.	Willink	
— 19	Do	Do.	Maarten van Rossem	Gerrebrands.
— 23	Off Dover	Do.	Maria Adriana	Van der Helat
— 23	Shields	Do.	Christine Jeannette	
— 23	Do.	Do.	Emilie	
— 23	Do.	Galle	Mary Heuzell	
— 23	Sunderland	Shanghai	Caravan	Turner.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Kanagawa: Sea Witch. For Bankok: Lode Star. For Amoy and Foo-chow-Foo: Vibilia. For Shanghai: Speedy-Cymbeline, Anglosaxon, Princess of Wales, Queen of Nations. For Hong Kong and Canton: Mary Ann Wilson, Stuart Wortley, Laurel. For Singapore: Lucknow, Ascendant, Anna Maria. For Penang: Teesdale. For Colombo: Avon, Regia, Conqueror.

At LIVERPOOL.—Zarah, Teviot. For Shanghai: Crest of the Wave, Glenhuntley, Spirit of the Deep. For Hong Kong: Cutwater, Glaramara. For Hong Kong and Canton: Brilliant, Juanpore. For Batavia and Sourabaya: California. For Singapore: Electric, Advance. For Ceylon: Anne Longton.

SPOKEN.

SHELBOURNE, London to Shanghai, Jan. 13, 40 S., 72 E.
SEVERN, London to Colombo, March 14, 2 S., 25 W.
SPANKER, Singapore to the Clyde, Feb. 12, 26 S., 54 E.
PRESTON, Foo-chow-Foo to London, Feb. 14, 29 S., 46 E.
GOLDEN LIGHT, Shanghai to New York, Feb. 16, 31 S., 38 E.
SAMUEL RUSSELL, Foo-chow-Foo to New York, Feb. 27, 24 S., 2 E.
SANSONNET (French barq.), Toulon to Saigon, March 11, 9 S., 31 W.
SPIRIT OF THE SEA (barq.), of Lpool. for Shanghai, April 5, 47 N., 10 W.
GOLDEN FLEECE, London to Shanghai, March 12, 1 S., 23 W.
MALLARD (?), ship, Ceylon to Hamburg, Jan. 17, off the Cape.
LATONA, London to Singapore, Jan. 7, off Lucipara.
MILLBROOK, Shanghai to Liverpool, Jan. 19, 13 S., 141 E.
LEBANON, Shanghai to Liverpool, Jan. 17, 10 S., 105 E.
ANNE CATHERINE, Manila to London, Jan. 19, 12 S. 105 E.
KATE HOWE, New York to Hong Kong, March 18, 3 N., 24 W.
RUTLAND, Cardiff to Galle, 31 days out, 46 N., 22 W.
HARKAWAY, Sunderland to Shanghai, Jan. 11, 40 S., 68 E.
OSBORNE, Cardiff to Shanghai, March 10, lat. 1, long. 25 W.
SONNET (?), Singapore to Liverpool, 77 days out, March 21, 2 N., 23 W.
CISSY, Shanghai to London, March 21, 1 N., 21 W.
WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, Shanghai to London, March 23, 1 N., 21 W.
JOHN NICHOLSON, Cardiff to Hong Kong, March 23, 2 N., 23 W.
HEROES OF ALMA, Shanghai to London, March 1, 35 S., 19 E.
ISLES OF THE SOUTH, China to London, Feb. 15, 31 S., 47 E.
BERWICKSHIRE, Canton to London, Feb. 25, off Cape Agulhas.
WAR HAWK, Manila to Queenstown, Feb. 8, 23 S., 65 E.
ETOILE, Toulon to China, March 11, 14 S., 28 W.
MADRID, Singapore to London, Feb. 27, 35 N., 22 E.
NOVALZEMBLA, Sourabaya to Rotterdam, April 3, 34 N., 39 W.
GERARDUS JACOBUS, Manilla to London, Dec. 29, in Straits of Sunda.
MENCIUS, China to London, Dec. 29, in Straits of Sunda.
DEWA GUNGADHUR, China to Liverpool, Dec. 29, in Straits of Sunda.

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BERENGARIA, China to Sydney, Dec. 29, in Straits of Sunda.
ZINGRA, China to London, Jan. 5, off Java Head.
LUCY AND HARRIET, China to London, Feb. 10, 27 S., 64 E.
JOHN PAUL, Singapore to Liverpool, Feb. 26, off Cape Agulhas.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

There are but few disengaged ships in port, and high classed vessels are in demand for China and the Indian ports. Tonnage is also wanted at the coal ports for Point de Galle. There is not much change to report either in berth freights outward or for coals. Homeward charters are obtainable at 70s. from Singapore, and 80s. from Manila and Ceylon, but there is now less disposition to charter from the latter island.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth :—To Kanagawa: 55s. weight, 42s. 6d. measurement. To Hankow: 65s. weight, 60s. measurement. To Amoy and Foo-chow-Foo: 50s. weight, 42s. 6d. measurement. To Shanghai: 50s. weight, 30s. measurement. To Hong Kong: 40s. weight, 35s. measurement. To Manila and Labuan: 50s. weight or measurement. To Singapore: 30s. to 35s. weight or measurement. To Penang: 40s. weight or measurement. To Batavia: 40s. weight, 30s. measurement. To Bankok: 60s. weight or measurement.

The quotations for coal and iron from the North are as follows:—For Hong Kong: £41 and £1. 10s. For Shanghai: £51. and £2. 10s. For Manila, £1. 10s. For the Philippine Islands, Penay, or Zebu, £2. For Singapore, £27 and £1. 7s. For Penang, £24. For Galle, £30 and £1. 7s. These rates are from the Wear or Tyne, and Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, respectively.

A contract has been taken this week for 4,500 tons of coal for Singapore.

CASUALTIES.

The Star of the South, Renner, from Bombay, and Trincomalee, for Liverpool, which put into Barbadoes 6th Jan., leaky, was totally burnt March 24, after she had repaired, and taken in about 500 bales cotton and 100 tons linseed.

The Lucy Johnson, from New York for China, which drove ashore in Table Bay, 20th Sept., and was subsequently reported as having become a total wreck, was afterwards got afloat, taken on the slip and repaired, and was launched 22nd January, as the Saxon.

The Hellespont, from New York for Shanghai, has had to put back to the former port, leaky.

The Nipisiquit, Sterry, which sailed from Glasgow 13th April for Singapore and Penang, had to put back to Lamlash on the 20th inst.

At MADEIRA.—April 2, from the Clyde for China, Pekin (str.).

At ST. HELENA.—Eureka cutter, from Macao, and sailed March 2 for New York; March 3, Anglo-Saxon, Laird, from Shanghai, and sailed, 4, for London; Arnaud, Nadeau, from Ceylon; Harwood, Forsyth, from Shanghai, and sailed for London; 6, Skylark, Bursley, from Manila; 7, St. Paul, Burkett, from Amoy, and sailed for New York; Preston, Mefflitt, from Foo-chow-Foo, and sailed, 8, for London; Argo, Teuten, from Java, and sailed for Amsterdam; 8, Magdalena, Schmidt, from Singapore, and sailed, 9, for Falmouth; Queen's Own, Flannigan, from Shanghai, and sailed 9, for London; Helen's Lee, Brown, from Shanghai, Baron v. Hardenbrock, Henny, from Padang, and sailed, 9, for Amsterdam; 9, Tweeling Zusters, Jong, from Java, and sailed, 10, for Amsterdam; Nubia, Ray, from Canton, and sailed, 10, for New York; 10, Elshout, Akkermann, from Batavia, and sailed, 11, for Amsterdam; 11, Palmerston, Seagrove, from Shanghai, and sailed for Liverpool; 13, Waterlily, Towers, from Yokohama; Ann Adamson, Hutton, from Shanghai, and sailed for London; Solide, Fourneau, from Hong Kong, and sailed, 12, for Bordeaux; Caribon, Cameron, from Manila, and sailed, 13, for Queenstown; 11, Coleroon, Hall, from Penang, and sailed for London; 13, Bahia, Le Fanu, from Macao; 12, Millbrook, Baron, from Canton, and sailed, 13, for London; Simoom, Vennell, from Manila, and sailed, 13, for ——; 13, Telegraph, Rolufs, from Padang, off St. Helena; March 11, Indemnity, Jenkins, from Colombo for London; Jessie Beazley, Shanghai to Liverpool.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S FLEET.

The company's new screw steamer *Poonah* had her trial trip on the 11th inst. in the Southampton waters, and attained a mean speed in four runs of 13.394 knots. The builder's tonnage of the *Poonah* is 2,596 tons, and her engines, by Humphrys and Tennant, are 500-horse power. Of the very fine vessels of this fleet she certainly eclipses all. Captain Field has been appointed to the command, and she was despatched with the first mails and passengers from Southampton on the 20th inst.

THE "CARNATIC."

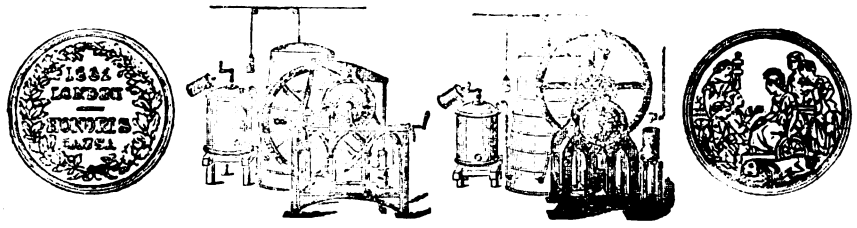
This vessel, likewise a screw, had her trial on the 18th inst., and attained a mean speed in four runs of 13.885 knots. Her builder's measurement is 2,014 tons, and her engines, 400-horse power, by Humphrys and Tennant.

In our last we noticed the launch of the *Rangoon*. The other vessels under construction are the *Syria*, paddle; *Golconda*, *Baroda*, and *Delhi*, screws. Another paddle has also just been ordered, making in all eight new additions to the fleet.

THE SCHOONER "KUNG-MOW."

A vessel under this name, lately launched, is now loading in London for Hankow direct. She is intended to trade on the Yang-tse and China waters, and is under the charter of Messrs. Elliot and Co., of this city. Her length is 108 feet, keel 12 feet hold, and 23 feet beam, and she is rigged with three masts. Her model and general appearance bid fair to prove good sailing qualities.

CAUTION.—At the International Exhibition of 1862, Prize Medals were awarded only to those who could show improvements over the other exhibitors at this and all the previous Exhibitions. Nearly all the makers of Soda-Water Machinery in the United Kingdom were exhibitors, but the ONLY PRIZE MEDAL awarded was to S. BARNETT; any assertion to the contrary being a fraud on the public. See the Official Jury Award Book, page 153.



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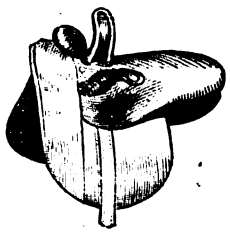

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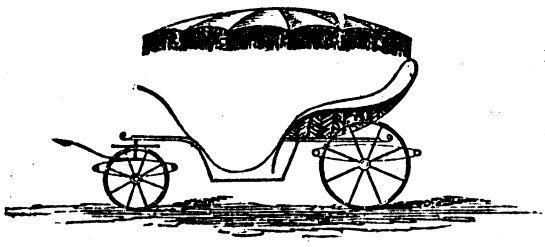

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R. SWIRE TOMLIN, Secretary.
No. 16, Cornhill, London, April 21, 1863.

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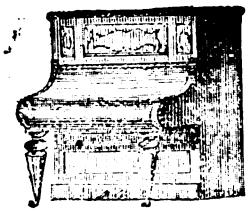

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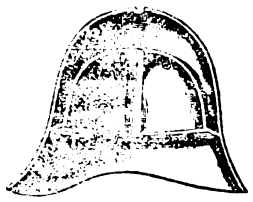

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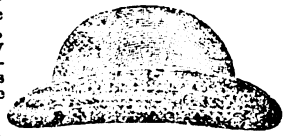

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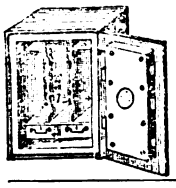

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21	2 5 11	2 11 11	36	3 7 9	3 16 6
24	2 9 3	2 15 6	39	3 14 5	4 3 11
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TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT of the AGRA and UNITED SERVICE BANK (Limited.)

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LONDON MANAGER—William Shipman, Esq.

AUDITORS.

William Newmarch, Esq., F.R.S., and John Hill Williams, Esq.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Uptons, Johnson, and Upton, 20, Austinfriars.

At the TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, held on Saturday, the 11th April, 1863, at the Banking-house of the Company, 27, Cannon-street, E.C.,
GEORGE GORDON MACPHERSON, Esq., Chairman, in the chair,

The notice convening the Meeting and the following Report and Statement of Accounts were read:—

The Directors beg to submit to the shareholders the audited accounts for the year ended 31st December last, exhibiting a surplus of £173,815. 17s. 5d.

The Directors regret to say that a very serious loss has been sustained by the opium frauds at Hong Kong, the whole of which they have deemed it their duty to write off to debit of the Reserve Fund, according to the discretion vested in them under the Deed of Settlement.

Out of the above sum of £173,815. 17s. 5d., the Directors have paid the usual dividend and bonus, amounting to £120,000, and have transferred the balance, £53,815. 17s. 5d., to credit of the Reserve Fund, which now stands at £192,658. 17s. 8d.

Since the last Annual Meeting, the Directors have opened a Branch of the Bank at Sydney, under the management of Mr. Alexander Campbell, the progress of which has been satisfactory.

The house occupied by the Bank in Calcutta has long been found insufficient for the extended business at that Presidency; and the Directors are glad to report that a most eligible site has been secured, on which suitable premises will be immediately erected.

The Directors have purchased the freehold of the premises in Cannon-street on favourable terms.

The Proprietors will have to elect auditors for the ensuing year, and the present Auditors offer themselves for re-election.

By order of the Board,
MACKINTOSH BALFOUR, General Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK (Limited).

BALANCE-SHEET, 31st December, 1862.

No. 1.

Dr. Liabilities.			
To Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000	0	0
„ Reserved Fund	200,000	0	0
„ Amount due by the Bank for Customers' Balances, Fixed Deposits, Acceptances, Letters of Credit, Circular Notes, &c.	5,789,776	7	11
„ Profit and Loss	173,815	17	5
	£7,163,592	5	4

Cr. Assets.			
By Cash in hand at Head Office and Branches	£654,936	10	0
„ Government Securities	455,820	8	6
„ Freehold Premises in Cannon-street, London, Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, and Lahore, and Leasehold Property at the other Branches	63,445	0	10
„ Other Securities, including Specie, Bills purchased, Discounts, Loans, &c....	5,989,390	6	0
	£7,163,592	5	4

G. B. DALBY, Chief Accountant.

No. 2.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT,
From 1st January to 31st December, 1862.

Dr.			
To payment of Dividend on Paid-up Capital, at 10 per cent. per annum, for half-year ended 30th June... ...	£50,000	0	0
„ Do., do., for half-year ended 31st Dec.	50,000	0	0
„ Bonus of £1 per share	20,000	0	0
„ Amount transferred to Reserved Fund	53,815	17	5
	£173,815	17	5

Cr.				
By balance from 1861 ...	£10,430	3	10	
Less donation to Lancashire and Cheshire Operative Relief Fund	500	0	0	
				£9,930 3 10
By Balance of Profit and Loss at Head Office and Branches to 31st Dec., 1862 (after making provision for bad and doubtful debts)				336,117 11 8
Less Total Expenditure of Head office & branches, including rent, income-tax, taxes, stamps, salaries, and miscellaneous charges, &c.	£70,875	7	3	
Interest allowed on current and deposit accounts ...	101,856	10	5	
	172,231	17	8	
				163,885 12 7
				£173,815 17 5

G. B. DALBY, Chief Accountant.

No. 3.

RESERVED FUND ACCOUNT, 31st December, 1862.

Dr.			
To Loss sustained at Hong Kong by the Opium Frauds	£61,156	19	9
„ Balance at Credit of Reserved Fund...	192,658	17	8
	£253,815	17	5

Cr.			
By amount on 31st December, 1861 ...	£200,000	0	0
„ Transferred from Profit and Loss Account, as above	53,815	17	5
	£253,815	17	5

G. B. DALBY. Chief Accountant.

We have examined the preceding statements (Nos. 1, 2, and 3), with the books, vouchers, and securities, at the Head Office in London, and with the detailed returns and balance-sheets signed by the Auditors of the several Branches, and we hereby certify to the correctness and satisfactory character thereof.

WM. NEWMARCH, F.R.S.,
J. HILL WILLIAMS, } Auditors.

London, 31st March, 1863.

The following resolutions were duly moved, seconded, and carried unanimously:—

1. That the report and statements which have been read to the Meeting, and previously circulated to the shareholders in Europe, be adopted.

2. That Major Robert Guthrie MacGregor, Lieutenant-General Duncan Sim, John Carrington Palmer, Esq., and William Hardinge Tyler, Esq., be re-elected Directors.

3. That William Newmarch, Esq., F.R.S., and John Hill Williams, Esq., be Auditors for the present year.

4. That an annuity of Company's Rupees, four thousand per annum, be granted to Mr. John Parsick, Chief Accountant of the Calcutta Branch, on his retirement, caused by failing health and almost total blindness, after thirty years' service.

5. That the thanks of the shareholders be given to the Board of Directors for their careful control of the Bank's affairs; to the General Manager, Mr. Mackintosh Balfour; to the London Manager, Mr. William Shipman; and to the Local Committees and Managers of the Branches, for the satisfactory manner in which they have conducted the business of the Bank for the past year; and to the Auditors, for their efficient supervision of the accounts.

6. That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman, for his able conduct in the chair.

G. G. MACPHERSON, Chairman.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT LOAN.—

Ceylon Government 6 per cent. Debentures, issued under the authority of Ordinance No. 19 of 1862, entitled "An Ordinance for Raising £1,000,000 sterling on Debentures for the Construction of a Railway from Colombo to Kandy." Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies having authorised the undersigned to DISPOSE OF DEBENTURES on behalf of the Government of Ceylon to the extent of £250,000, being the first instalment of the above-mentioned Loan, they hereby give notice, that they will be prepared to receive TENDERS for the whole or any portion of the said amount until 1 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, 6th May proximo. The public revenue of Ceylon has for many years past exceeded the expenditure, and up to the present date the colony has contracted no public debt, with the exception of a small loan of £100,000, which was borrowed in 1861 to pay off the shareholders of the late Ceylon Railway Company.

The above loan, which is required exclusively for railway purposes, is secured on the general revenues of the colony, and both principal and interest are made payable at the offices of the Agents General for Crown Colonies in London.

The Bonds are for sums of £500, £300, £200, and £100, redeemable in 15 years, and bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the 15th May next, payable half-yearly on coupons.

Tenders must distinctly specify the total amount of debentures required, the premium per cent. which will be given for the same, and be addressed to the undersigned in a sealed envelope with the words "Tender for Ceylon Loan" written on the outside.

All the tenders will be opened in the presence of any of the persons interested who may attend for that purpose, at 1 o'clock on Wednesday, the 6th May, and the debentures will be allotted to the highest bidders, provided the prices offered are not lower than the minimum to be fixed before the opening and placed in a sealed paper on the table. In the event of an equality of tenders beyond the amount to be issued a pro rata distribution on such tenders will be made. Tenders at a price including a fraction of a shilling other than sixpence will not be accepted.

Five per cent. on the amount of the debentures allotted must be paid into the Bank of England on allotment, and the balance within 10 days thereof.

The debentures will be delivered at the office of the undersigned in exchange for the bank receipts.

A written communication will be sent to the successful tenderers as soon after the allotment as possible. Any further information required respecting the financial condition of the colony may be had on application to the undersigned agents for the Loan.

PENROSE G. JULYAN, } Agents General for
W. C. SARGEAUNT, } Crown Colonies.

Crown Colonies-office, 6, Adelphi-terrace,
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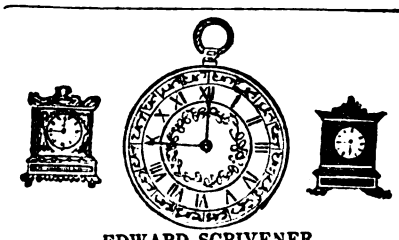

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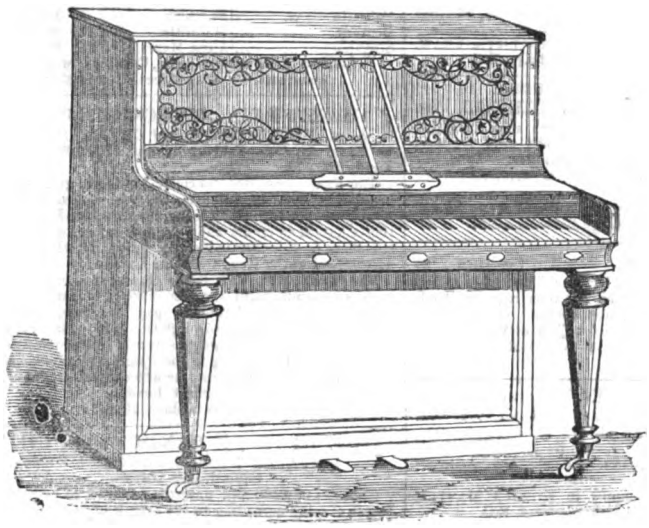

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For Passage, Freight, and general information, apply to B. W. and H. HORNE, 4, Moorgate-street, London; G. H. FLETCHER and Co., 11, Covent-garden, Liverpool; and at No. 28, Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; 7, Place des Terreaux, Lyons; 1, Place Royale, Marseilles; 36, Quai de Bacalan, Bordeaux; or to Messrs. SMITH and Co., Rotterdam.

FOR SHANGHAI Direct (to sail punctually on the 12th May, last shipping day 11th), the well-known Aberdeen clipper CISSY, A 1 ten years, 649 tons register, ROBERT SPENCER, Commander; London Docks. This ship has good accommodation for passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER, and DARKE, 3, White Lion-court, Cornhill, E.C.; or to KILLICK, MARTIN, and Co., 29, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.

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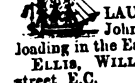

FOR HONG KONG and WHAMPOA, the well-known clipper ship LAUREL, A 1 13 years, (belonging to Messrs. John Willis and Son), 638 tons register, loading in the East India Docks.

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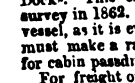
To follow the CHARLOTTE ANN, with despatch.



FOR COLOMBO, Direct, the fast-sailing clipper barque, REGIA, A 1, ten years, 417 tons per register, ROBERT DAVIS, Commander. Loading in the West India Docks. This excellent clipper was built under special survey in 1862. Shippers are requested to inspect the vessel, as it is evident from her beautiful model that she must make a rapid passage. Has good accommodation for cabin passengers.

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To sail punctually on the 15th May.

FOR SHANGHAI DIRECT, the well-known clipper ship, ANGLO SAXON, A 1 13 years, 693 tons register, JAMES LAIRD, Commander. Lying in the London Docks. Has excellent accommodation for passengers.

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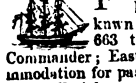

FOR HONG KONG and WHAMPOA, with quick despatch, the well-known China ship TROAS, A 1 thirteen years, 663 tons register, C. B. DESBOROUGH, Commander; East India Docks. This ship has good accommodation for passengers.

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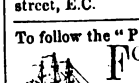

FOR SHANGHAI Direct, the splendid new British-built clipper ship MADURA, A 1 10 years, JOSEPH MATHEWS, Commander; 500 tons. To load in the West India Docks. This beautiful new clipper, just built with all modern improvements, especially for the China trade, is recommended to shippers desirous of despatch.

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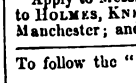

FOR SHANGHAI Direct, the splendid new British-built clipper ship MADURA, A 1 ten years; 500 tons; JOSEPH MATHEWS, Commander; to load in the West India Docks. This beautiful new clipper, just built with all modern improvements, especially for the China trade, is recommended to shippers desirous of despatch.

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Shanghai	Hers. of Alma	W.I.D.	With des.
Amoy & Foo-chow-Foo	Vibilia... ...	W.I.D.	With des.
H. Kong & Whampoa	Stut. Wortley	W.I.D.	With des.
Hangkow	Kung Mou ...	W.I.D	May 15.
Kanagawa (Japan) ...	Sea Witch ...	W.I.D.	With des.
Manila	Assuncion ...	W.I.D	With des.
Penang	Teesdale ...	W.I.D.	With des.
Kurrachee	Elinor ...	W.I.D.	With des.
Calcutta	Dunmail ..	W.I.D.	May 10.
Bombay	Mahratta	W.I.D.	With des.
Singapore	Anna Maria .	W.I.D.	With des.

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THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

THE FOURTH Volume of this JOURNAL was completed on the 14th Nov. 1862 The Subscription is 18s. per annum, or 5s. per quarter, not including Postage, and to the Export Supplement 12s. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines; and 6d. for each additional line.

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The London and China Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS, via MARSEILLES, in connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS."

VOL. V.—No. 108.] LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1863. [Sub. 18s. per ann., and 12s. to Supplement. Single copy of either, 9d.

Latest Advices.

	From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			Mar. 14
Kanagawa			„ 16
Nagasaki			
CHINA—			
Peking			
Tien-tsin			„ 20
Hankow			„ 25
Shanghai	Jan. 26	Mar. 16	„ 23
Foo-Chow-Foo			„ 24
Amoy			„ 24
Swatow			
Hong Kong	Feb. 10	„ 25	April 1
Canton			
Macao			
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	Jan. 26	„ „	Mar. 25
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			
Saigon			„ 25
SIAM—			
Bankok	„ 26	„ „	„ 30
BORNEO—			
Labuan			
Sarawak			„ 26
JAVA—			
Batavia	Feb. 10	Mar. 22	April 1
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	„ 26	April 1	„ 8
Penang	„ „	Mar. 30	„ 10
CEYLON—			
Colombo	March 10	April 7	„ 17
Galle			

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this Mail, to Marseilles, per Massilia, arrived May 14th.—From Shanghai: Mr. Barber, Capt. Dearborn.—From Hong Kong: Mr. Campbell, Mrs. Escozura, two children, and two servants, Mr. and Mrs. de Crespo and two children, Mrs. Smart and infant, Capt. Montgomerie, R.N., Capt. Brolin.—From Singapore: Mr. Mulder.—From Galle: Messrs. Goss and Winscome.

To Southampton, per Ceylon, expected to arrive May 20.—From Hong Kong: Col. J. M. de Seira, Chief-Justice Adams, Mrs. Bell, Capt. Grange, A. Milne, Mr. Moss, G. Brolin, Miss Willets, R. Turner, J. Hyman. From Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Greenshields, four children, and two servants. Mrs. Kirby, Mrs. Davidson, infant, and native female servant, Miss Cook, R. Thompson, T. Swaith, R. Coulson and child. From Galle: Mr. Hope, Lieutenant Bolder, Sir G. and Lady Whitlock, Miss Whitlock, Mary Brown. To Suez.—From Galle: Mr. J. Monash, Mr. Klast. To Alexandria.—From Hong Kong: Mr. Focke, Mr. Schultze. From Singapore: Mr. Dieres. From Galle: Dr. Douglas. To Gibraltar.—From Hong Kong: Mr. L. S. Serano.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

By this mail per Ceylon, from Southampton, 4th May.—To Shanghai: Dr. Barclay, Mr. H. K. Newland. To Hong Kong: Mr. C. A. Rortyke, Mrs. Cockburn, Staff Asst. Surg. Clapp, Mr. Soy. To Singapore: R. Brennand, Mr. and Mrs. de Wind, Mr. Kels. To Ceylon: Miss Fait. To Calcutta: Mrs. McArthur, Capt. Ellis, Mrs. Gill, Mr. A. Grigor, Jno. McEwen, Mr. C. Barnham, Henry Tilley, G. Wilson, J. R. Lee, T. D. Hackett, W. D. Timmins, W. D. Westbury, G. Anders, Lieut.-Col. Thompson, Mr. Hodgson, Capt. Smalley, Mr. Mitchell. To Madras: Capt. H. E. and Mrs. Dyneley, Mrs. Parsons and infant, Miss Fitzgerald. To Alexandria: J. Bennett, Mr. Fairhead. From Gibraltar to Hong Kong: Gov. Amaral and lady.

From Marseilles per Euxine, to leave 13th May.—To Shanghai: Mr. A. Ilbert. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Dalziell, Mr. and Mrs. Maclean, Messrs. Wyburgh, Dring, Sedgwick, and E. M. Firmin. To Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie, Mr. H. B. Le Mesurer, Capt. Furquhar, Lieut.-Col. Hawkes. To Madras: Mr. A. Lascelles. To Alexandria: Capt. R. C. Stewart.

Per P. and O. str. 20th May, from Southampton.—To Hong Kong: Mr. F. W. Kitching, Mr. Thos. Burnett Allen, Mr. R. H. Grant, Mr. Chas. Hammond Andrews, Mrs. Andrews. To Singapore: Mr. R. K. B. Robertson. From Marseilles, 28th May.—To Hong Kong: Mr. G. Wallis, Mr. W. Parizot, Mr. J. Moul, jun. To Singapore: Mr. Oliver Robinson.

Per P. and O. str. 4th June, from Southampton.—To Shanghai: Mr. Jno. Clark. To Ceylon: Mr. Fitzroy Sewell, Mr. A. G. and Mrs. Green, Miss Green, Mrs. Biany Scott.

Per P. and O. steamer, 28th May.—From Marseilles.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Frank White, Mr. Strelberg, Mr. and Mrs. Dring.

Per P. and O. steamer, 4th June.—From Southampton.—To Shanghai: Mr. Arthur Barnard.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Budden.—From Marseilles, 12th June.—To Shanghai: Captain Sherard Osborn, R.N., Mr. H. S. Collins, R.N., Mr. Chapman, R.N.—From Suez.—To Hong Kong: Dr. Otto Martin.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

We have no news by this mail with regard to Admiral Kuper and the vessels under his command. It is said that he intends to make a demonstration at Osaka. At Yokuhama everything was quiet, no further signs of hostility having been made.

The *Japan Herald* publishes translations of two native documents, containing information which will be read with interest at the present time:—

"Copy of a document brought by two Tensos and one Giso, the 23rd day of the 2nd month, to Hotta Bitjou no Kami.

"The Mikado to the Tycoon.

"It is difficult for us to grant to you the approval you ask [to the treaties); for the honour of the name of the first Mikado it is impossible to agree. It is our duty to take care to tranquillise the minds of our people.

"The Tycoon should gather everyone's opinion, from the three great houses to the humblest subject; and give me the result of these in writing.

"If it is necessary to go into the negotiations and conclude these treaties, exceptions must be made of the country in the neighbourhood of my Imperial city, as we have already directed in our letter of the 24th of the 12th month. Hiogo in Sitzou must be excepted if possible. The Mikado often considers that he is not safe in his palace at Miako, and he desires the Tycoon to appoint some powerful Daimios to protect the Imperial palace.

"You have thought it well to open the port to foreigners, but you did not think that foreigners would entangle you with difficulties. We would know your opinion in this respect."

Circular from the Tycoon, dated the 6th month of the Year of Anchey [this corresponds with our August, 1858], sent by order of Yaomatono-Kami by the Ometski Kouro Kawa Sadjoa.

"The Mikado having been consulted by the Tycoon's Government about the making of treaties with foreigners, he answered that the conclusion of the matter [the making the treaties] would distress him very much. Thereupon the Tycoon requested all to send their written opinion upon the subject. Only a short time was required to gather together everyone's opinion, but in the meantime some Russian and American men-of-war came here, bringing the news that in a short time English and French men of-war would arrive here, that those two nations had fought and won many battles in China, that they would come here in the same warlike spirit, and it would be difficult for us to negotiate with them. The American Ambassador offered to us that if we would make a temporary treaty with him, as soon as we should have signed and given him the treaty, he could act as mediator between us and the French and English, and save us from all difficulties.

"It was impossible for us to comply with this without consultation with the Mikado; however, Inoe Sinano no-Kami, fearing the immediate assault [or breaking out of a war], the results of which might be same as in China, signed themselves, or were authorised to sign, the American Treaty at Kanagawa, which Treaty was given up to the American Ambassador.

"Necessity compelled the Japanese to this.

"The Mikado, on hearing of this, was much troubled, but to reassure him we told him we would fortify our shores.

"The Tycoon thought there was the necessity of concluding the Treaty, and he at once sent to the Mikado the messenger that every one should express fearlessly his opinion on the subject to the Government."

The *Japan Herald* writes:—"We have heard rumours of a projected change in the terms of the American treaty with this country. The matter has not, we believe, been made public officially, but we believe these changes refer principally to certain alterations or modifications in the tariff, but that at present it has got no further than a provisional agreement between the Japanese authorities and the American Minister.

"We have further heard it insinuated—if not broadly stated—that these commercial advantages have been accepted in ex-

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change for some more or less important concessions to the Japanese on the part of America. We can scarcely credit this."

The same journal criticises more fully than it deserves, Mr. Fonblanque's "Niphon and Pecheli." The writer says :—"Of the many trashy books about Japan this is the most so."

CHINA.

PEKING.

There is no news of importance from the capital.

TIEN-TSIN.

The Nyen-fei Rebels have appeared in the neighbourhood, and an encounter with them has resulted in a serious accident to Acting-Consul Gibson. It appears that, on learning of the approach of these hordes of marauders, Mr. Gibson got the disciplined Chinese up from Taku, where there are about 2,000 under arms. With a detachment of 700 he proceeded against the Nyen-fei, and was met by a band of these people, whom he ordered his men to charge, he himself leading them on. Only about 70 obeyed, and it was not until he was close upon the foe that Mr. Gibson found out the fact; before he could extricate himself he had received one or two spear wounds about the head, and the latest news states that he lies dangerously ill at Tien-tsin. The English troops at Taku had been detained by order of Sir F. Bruce.

A Chinaman from Peking, who wishes to contract for the delivery of large quantities of coal at Tien-tsin, suitable for steamboat use, offers it at the rate of ten taels per English ton. Those who have seen specimens of his coal, and who profess themselves good judges, pronounce it excellent. He offers to contract for the delivery of four or five hundred tons per month. The coal is brought from the south-west corner of the province, and has to be carried for a considerable part of the distance on camels and mules, there being no available water conveyance.

SHANGHAI.

Renewed dissatisfaction is stated to be felt among the merchants, owing to the imposition of taxes on goods removed by native purchasers; tax-gatherers are posted at the doors of the different merchants' premises, and a duty is levied upon each bale of goods removed by Chinese dealers. Sir F. Bruce has ruled that the Chinese, even of the foreign settlements, in levying money amongt themselves, cannot be interfered with.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held on the 16th March, the Chairman, Mr. E. Webb, informed the meeting that two resolutions would be laid on the table for consideration. The first proposed a remedy for the growing exactions of the Chinese Customs authorities, and in the second it was suggested that the Chamber should be thrown open to all merchants of the port, instead of being, as at present, exclusively a British Chamber. The chairman stated that, failing in application to the British Minister at Peking, he was informed on good legal authority that the only safe course of procedure in cases against the Chinese Government would be an appeal to the Privy Council at home, but at the same time, the expense of litigation being such as to deter merchants from referring complaints where the cost of redress would probably far exceed the amount to be recovered by the suit, and as all alike were interested in these questions, it had been suggested that a fund should be guaranteed, to be drawn upon when necessary, to meet the expenses of disputing such cases as the Chamber might deem of sufficient importance. Obscure points in the treaty would thus be decided; and a precedent so established would probably have the effect of lessening many grievances which had long pressed heavily upon trade. The second object of the meeting he would recommend to its consideration as tending to strengthen the influence of the Chamber, and constitute it more completely the representative of the trading interests of Shanghai. The first resolution to open a subscription list for the fund, was then proposed by Mr. Whittall and seconded by Mr. Michie. Mr. Vacher proposed as an amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Hanbury, "That in view of the expediency of the present British Chamber of Commerce being re-constituted as a general body representing all merchants (the subjects of Governments having treaties with China) at the port of Shanghai, it is advisable to postpone the discussion of the proposition just made until after such change shall have been made, so that the members of the new Chamber (if constituted) may have an equal interest in the question." Upon a show of hands, the amendment was lost, and the original resolution being put to the meeting, it was carried with one dissentient. Mr. W. Thornburn then proposed—"That in view of Shanghai being a foreign port, and not exclusively a British one, and of the large number of merchants of all nations resorting to it for purposes of trade, the Shanghai British Chamber of Commerce be henceforth constituted and called the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, and that foreign firms be invited to join and co-operate in all measures deemed necessary for the advancement of foreign interests at the port." The resolution was seconded by Mr. Kahn, and carried unanimously. A subscription list was then circulated for the object stated in the first resolution, and ordered to be kept at the secretary's office for signature by those not present at the meeting.

The *North China Herald* publishes a letter from H.M's Consul to the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, "relating to the war taxes and extraordinary duties levied upon silk at Nanzing; and the prospects of recovery of the amounts illegally charged from the Chinese Government." Mr. Medhurst says :—"My representation of the case to H.M.'s Plenipotentiary, resulted in his declaring the exactions illegal, and authorising me to deduct the amounts from the first duties payable by the claimants, and I accordingly called upon the Superintendent of Customs to carry out the order, but he declared his inability to do so, not having received corresponding instructions from his superiors. Finding it impossible to secure his compliance by having recourse to the reasonable measures I am warranted to adopt in such cases, I reported his refusal to H.M.'s Legation, in August, since which date I have had no further advices." The chairman, in reply, begged that the subject might be again brought before the notice of Sir Frederick Bruce, and this was immediately done by Mr. Medhurst.

The *Friend of China* writes :—"We learn, with pleasure, that an Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from Denmark has recently arrived here on his way to Peking, where he is to negotiate a treaty with the Chinese Government. The Danish flag is not only the fourth in Chinese waters—inferior in regard to the number of vessels which it covers only to that of Great Britain, the United States and Hamburg—but is also one of the oldest, best known, and deservedly most popular with the Chinese; and there appears therefore to be no reason to doubt that satisfactory treaty relations will speedily be established between the two countries; and that Denmark will thus shortly assume the place among the treaty Powers which legitimately belongs to her. Indeed the fact of an official declaration of the Chinese Government, issued so far back as 1845, granting her all the then existing and future privileges of the most favoured nations as regards trade, would seem even to give her a special claim. The Danish Government has, for this important mission, chosen an experienced diplomatist, Colonel de Raasloff, who, for a number of years, and until very recently, ably and successfully represented Denmark in the United States. This selection is indicative of the high value attached by the Danish Government to the satisfactory establishment of its future relations with the Chinese Empire, and augurs well for the attainment of that object."

The necessity of founding a sanatorium within a short distance of Shanghai has induced a number of gentlemen, including two doctors, to visit Pootoo, one of the Chusan group. Their report is highly favourable. It states that there is a snug anchorage at this island, which is within fifteen hours' journey by steamer from Shanghai; that it is a rocky, salubrious islet, with an excellent site for a sanatorium, and that there will be no difficulty in obtaining the permission of the landowners, who are Buddhist priests, to erect buildings upon it. It is stated that out of this preliminary survey and report, an association is likely to be formed, so as to carry out the objects in view. Apart from its advantages as a sanatorium for the sick, it would be resorted to by numbers during the humid heats of summer and autumn.

The amateur actors among the non-commissioned officers and privates of H.M.'s 31st Regiment, gave their first performance at the theatre, on the 13th March, with considerable success.

It is reported in Shanghai that three privates, belonging to H.M.'s 31st Regiment, have deserted with their arms and accoutrements, and that two more have escaped from prison; most probably these men hope to make their fortunes as Taiping officers.

NINGPO.

In our last number we gave an account of the repulse of the Franco-Chinese contingent at Shaou-hing, and of the deaths of

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General Tardif and Lieutenant Tinling. We now learn that the siege has been renewed, as was anticipated, Tardif having been succeeded by General D'Argaibelle. After a month's resistance, the rebels evacuated the city. An advance was then made upon Seaou-san, which is also said to be evacuated, the rebels falling back upon Hangchow. It is affirmed that trade at Ningpo is reviving in consequence of this success. Captain Dew had previously left for Japan in H.M.S. *Encounter;* before embarking, he was presented with the following addresses by the foreign residents :—

"NINGPO, 19th March, 1863.

"To Captain Dew, C.B., R.N., H.M.S. *Encounter.*

"Dear Sir.—We cannot allow you to leave this port without thanking you personally for the energetic manner in which you have caused this neighbourhood to be cleared of rebels, pirates, and other worthless and dangerous characters. We also wish you to understand that the opinions on yourself lately expressed in public print, are not shared in by the larger portion of this community. We shall shortly forward you a piece of plate as a small token of our respect, and trust you will preserve it as a memorial of Ningpo.—We are, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"A. N. Brown, agent to Messrs. Dent and Co.; Davidson and Co., F. S. Green, agent to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.; G. P. Jordan, J. Boshted and Co., G. E. Cerruti, M. S. Gubbay, R. S. Reuben, J. S. Hudson and Co."

A similar address was presented to Captain Dew in conjunction with the officers of the *Encounter.*

Captain Dew, in a letter to the editor of the *Shanghai Recorder*, after describing the defeat of the rebels, says :—"The opening up of this rich and fertile country is fast beginning to tell by the many boats of silk and cotton daily arriving at Ningpo, and there can now be no doubt but that the export of the former in the present year will be double that of Shanghai. The delight shown by the inhabitants of some thousand villages at their return to Imperial rule is unbounded."

NANKING.

Since the failure of the expedition to Nanking, no reliable intelligence has been received from the city or neighbourhood so that we are quite in the dark as to any movements between the belligerent forces.

HONG KONG.

On March 30, a deputation, consisting of the following gentlemen resident in the colony, waited upon the Chief Justice to present him with an address signed by nearly all the inhabitants of Hong Kong :—The Honourable Messrs. Perceval (Jardine, Matheson, and Co.), Chomley (Dent and Co.), Murray (Birley and Co.), and Forth (Colonial Treasurer); Messrs. Kingsmill, Pauncefoot, Block (John Burd and Co.), D. Lapraik, Rustomjee (P. F. Cama and Co.), and Palanjee (of P. and D. N. Camajee and Co.)

The Honourable Mr. Perceval, in the name of the deputation, said that, with his lordship's permission, he would read an address which had been drawn up for presentation to him on the occasion of his quitting the colony for England on leave of absence; it was as follows :—

"HONG KONG, March 21, 1863.

"Sir,—We, the undersigned, avail ourselves of the opportunity presented by your lordship's approaching departure for England, to express to you the sincere sentiments of respect and esteem which we entertain for your public character and conduct. We deeply regret that the occasion of your lordship's leaving us is prolonged ill health, which must often have rendered the discharge of the high duties of your station both onerous and painful. We trust that the return to your native land will restore and invigorate you, and that we may have the satisfaction of seeing you in due time resume your various duties in renewed health and strength. Throughout the period your lordship has sat upon the Bench of the Supreme Court, the grave duties of Chief Justice have been fulfilled with dignity and credit; and we have witnessed with approbation the anxious and laborious investigation devoted to the cases brought before you, the continual desire to administer the law in a spirit of justice and impartiality, and the resolve to maintain the independence and dignity of your Court. In the Legislative Council, your lordship's services to the public have been equally prominent and beneficial; and we have on many occasions heen indebted to your public spirit, straightforward action, and ability in influencing the deliberations of the Council. Our good wishes attend your lordship. We still look forward to your completing a long career of public usefulness; and meantime trusting you will be favoured with a pleasant voyage home, and attended henceforward with all happiness and prosperity.—We have the honour to remain, your lordship's most obedient servants,

On being handed the document, the Chief Justice seemed much affected. He said that, as this was a matter personal to himself, and as the address was signed with so many names, he had taken the liberty, to prevent any misapprehension on the part of those not present, of writing his reply to a document which he believed unexampled in the case of any public servant in the colony. His lordship then read the following reply :—

"HONG KONG, 30th March, 1863.

"Mr. Perceval and Gentlemen,—I thank you most heartily and gratefully for the approbation of my past conduct and the very kind expression of your good wishes for the future which I find embodied in the truly gratifying address with which you have been pleased to present me, and which it will be my pride and pleasure to exhibit to my friends in a far distant land, as an unquestionable proof that, in the discharge of my public duties, I have so conducted myself as to obtain the approval of the community in general resident in this colony, and the personal esteem of those with whom I have been brought into more intimate acquaintance. It is at all times most cheering to a public man filling the office of Judge to know that entire confidence is felt in his impartiality, and that he has been successful in his efforts to maintain the dignity and efficiency of the Court over which he presides. It has ever been my earnest desire to give my best services to the public, whether those services be rendered in the Supreme Court, the Legislative Council, or any other department of the Government; and this most pleasing address convinces me that I have not been altogether unsuccessful in my endeavours to do my duty. If it shall please an all-wise Providence to restore my impaired health, I shall hope to meet you all again in Hong Kong; and in the meantime I heartily reciprocate your many good wishes, and say good-bye to all; and may I find you all on my return in possession of health, wealth, and prosperity."

A deputation of the leading Chinamen in the colony also presented an address to his lordship, of which the following is a translation :—

"Hearing that the Chief Justice Adams is very shortly leaving this island and returning to his native land, we, the Chinese who live beneath the shadow of his protection, and are profoundly grateful for the way in which he has cherished us as his children, come unitedly and sincerely to his court and offer our respectful salutations—

May he find the waves quiet and tranquil!
May his ensigns wave in brightness.

We hope that when he has seen his Sovereign's countenance, he will come again to Hong Kong to satisfy our thirsty desires, and those of the men of other nations, who will unite in reverent admiration of him." To this address the Chief Justice replied in suitable terms.

The services of Chief Justice Adams have evidently been deeply appreciated in the colony. His patience, his impartiality, his sound good sense and discrimination, and his unfailing good temper, have won the regard of every Englishman on the island. On this topic the *China Mail* writes as follows :—

"To speak the truth, it is not an empty fame that will accompany his lordship to England. Impaired health tells its own story—and every man in this colony will corroborate it—of long, hard, unceasing toil on the part of the Judge. He has felt that he must answer to himself for the manner in which his duty was performed, and we feel certain that, on this score, his reflection cannot be otherwise than pleasing. Honour should await him in England, and we shall be glad to see his services to this colony meet with proper recognition at home. As regards his public usefulness, and the general respect paid to him, in Hong Kong, we shall not compare Chief Justice Adams with any other public officer; for no one of them would be able to stand the comparison either in his own eyes or in the general opinion; they all, very wisely, pay him the utmost deference. Nothing that could affect the well-being of the colony of Hong Kong has ever been beneath his lordship's consideration, and wherever his opinions have had influence—which is nearly everywhere—improvement has been the certain result. If the best wishes of a whole community can gratify or benefit a public servant, his lordship ought to be a gainer by the brief recess he goes home to enjoy."

The following remarks from the same journal will be read with interest by every one who has visited or resided at Hong Kong :—"It is well that the idea of having a permanent edifice in Hong Kong suitable for a theatre, City-hall, and assembly rooms, should not be lost sight of. At the same time we have a good deal on hand, before funds can be asked for this desirable purpose. The Sailors' Home must have a proper start, and the funds are still much below what is wanted to carry out either the original or the curtailed designs. The well-being and respectability of the port is very properly preferred to the amusement and convenience of the foreign residents, so that all we can do at present is to talk about our coming city hall, and keep in the straight path towards attaining so valuable an acquisition to the whole foreign community. The clock tower, moreover, which seems to increase in popularity as a public structure, was not paid for when we last heard the subject referred to, and it will not answer to have too many irons in the fire. If it could be shown, or even fairly presumed, that the City-hall, so to term it for brevity, would pay as a building speculation, much of the difficulty would disappear. The sum expended every year upon the temporary theatre could be taken to represent a capital of so much, while a charge for the hire of the theatre to all comers bearing decent credentials would represent so much more, in this case an unknown quantity, for we cannot tell how many talented caterers for the public would visit Hong Kong when it became known that a suitable building was always to be had. The assembly rooms would fetch a trifle in the way of revenue, for no persons wishing to use them would grudge a fee, there being no further expense in fitting them up, as at present, where the volunteers had large preliminary expenses in preparing a room in which to entertain their friends. As for the smaller ante-rooms, they would be in constant demand for meetings of different kinds, such as musical societies, chess

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clubs, debating forums, &c., &c. We know of a chess club having been nipped in the bud from the sheer impossibility of a suitable room for its meetings. Probably enough, it would be difficult to build a hall and theatre for a sum equivalent to the capitalised revenue, but as, for all public purposes, the rooms would be given free of charge, contributions might be had up to a certain point, after which, applications for shares would readily come in. Not a year, or even a month, passes without the want of such a place being felt; and the ordinary enjoyments and courtesies of life are circumscribed in consequence. The Freemasons would no doubt give a ball every year if a room were to be had; and the guests of the Volunteers at a late festivity would return the compliment to the gallant corps. Many friendly transactions would be enacted on such neutral ground, which at present have only a germ in the good-will of respectable citizens."

The registrar-General, Mr. Turner, had left on a month's leave of absence.

The articles entitled "Progress in China," which appeared in the January and February numbers of *Blackwood's Magazine*, are vigorously attacked in the *China Mail*.

The Portuguese residents in Hong Kong were about to get up an amateur performance for the benefit of the distressed operatives in Lancashire.

On the 1st of April, a fire broke out in Spring Gardens, which resulted in the total destruction of two new buildings facing the Praya, immediately to the westward of Mr. Hall's ship-building yard. The fire is believed to have originated in some Chinese cooking-sheds adjacent to the houses destroyed, which latter was not quite out of the builders' hands. The houses are said to have been building for two residents in the colony. The loss is estimated at under $60,000.

CANTON.

The Canton races came off on the 31st March, the Hong Kong Confederates taking every race they entered for in the easiest manner. The course, according to the *China Mail*, is improved, several very objectionable turns being removed, and the course much lengthened. A most excellent tiffin was provided for all comers by the Cantonites, to which everybody seemed to do ample justice. The clerk of the course, Mr. J. P. M. Fraser, was gentlemanly and active in the discharge of his duties; the starter also did his work admirably, never making one mistake. Great surprise (to quote the same authority) was expressed at no cup being sent from Hong Kong, this being the first time it has been omitted. The following is a return of the races:—1. Brokers' Plate, won by Confederates' "Timor;" 2. Canton Cup, won by Confederates' "Spanish Student;" 3. Farewell Cup, won by "Steeple Jack;" 4. Honam Plate, won by Confederates' "Timor;" 5. Chaasze Cup, won by Confederates' "Skittles;" 6. Winners' Handicap, won by "Nil Desperandum."

The sum of 5,300 dols., recovered from the Chinese Government on account of the "Canton Fire Brigade," is awaiting disposal, and it has been suggested that it should be handed over to the Canton Church Society, so that the edifice on the Shameen may be completed.

COCHIN CHINA.

News has been received of the two missing boats of the American ship *Hotspur*, lately lost on the Paracels. The second mate's boat reached Saigon in safety, all hands well; and the captain's boat was picked up and brought into Bangkok, all on board alive, but very ill and weak from exhaustion. One lady was so ill as not to be expected to live.

JAVA.

Very heavy rains had fallen in different parts of Java, and caused extensive inundations. Several bridges had been carried away, and embankments burst, and the crops of rice, &c., seriously damaged or destroyed.

The Batavia Race Club, which has been in existence for forty years, has resolved not to hold any more races, but to confine its exertions to the giving of a yearly race ball. The reasons for this measure are not stated.

The prospects of the coffee crop for this year are said to be very favourable.

The *Java Bode*, in some recent articles, urges very strongly the necessity of the Netherlands Government taking instant and active measures for establishing its influence in that part of Sumatra bordering on the Straits of Malacca. The writer states that there are thousands of acres of ground admirably adapted for the cultivation of rice and sugar, and cotton, tobacco, and pepper, and that gambier might also be successfully grown on a large scale. The present comparatively uncultivated state of the coast is ascribed to the oppression of the native chiefs, and the constant recurrence of wars and disputes between neighbouring states which tend to depopulate the country. The writer asserts that until Dutch rule and European industry and capital are brought to bear upon the country it cannot be expected to prosper. He therefore presses this being done without delay. He then points out that this part of Sumatra is not only of importance to Holland in a commercial and industrial point of view, but it must be considered as of great value in a political and military aspect. He advocates establishments at two places on the Dutch side of the Straits of Malacca, one on the island of Bengkalis, and another on or near Dili—say at the island Kampei. Such places, he asserts, would afford new outlets for commerce, and they would prove better competitors to Singapore and Penang than have the miscarried free ports of Riow and Macassar.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

The principal event of any political significance, is the sale of the Government farms, which took place on the 31st March; they have fetched an advance of exactly $4,180 per month for Singapore alone, or about £12,000 a-year more than previously. The chief increase has been in the Spirit and Pawnbroking Farms; the Opium Farm not having been put up to auction this year, owing to an extention of time having been granted by the Government to the existing farmer. The impression seems to be that if this farm, which is by far the largest (being nearly two-thirds of the entire revenue), had been disposed of, it would have sold at an advance of about 25 per cent., or an increase of about £15,000 for the year.

The French steamer *Imperatrice*, Captain Massenet, belonging to the Messageries Imperiales line, from Suez the 27th Feb. last, arrived at Singapore on the morning of the 24th of March, and sailed for Hong Kong on the same day, in the evening.

Her Majesty's steamer *Perseus*, Captain Kingston, from the Cape of Good Hope the 29th January, arrived the following evening.

The *Straits' Times*, of April 8th, says:—"An expedition, composed of H.M.S. *Scout*, *Pluto*, and *Tonze*, started from this 10 days ago with sealed orders, it was said—at all events, with every indication of being bound on a secret and important mission. The general impression was that they had gone to see into the proceedings of the Dutch in Sumatra. But the *Scout* has turned up at Sarawak, where it appears she has gone to hunt out some pirates, in conjunction with one or two Dutch war steamers. It is to be hoped she will be more fortunate than on her last piratical cruize."

A very long letter from the Rev. Wm. Hackett, defending the conduct of the Bishop of Labuan from the severe attack of Mr. St. John, appears in the same journal.

CEYLON.

The general prosperity of the coffee interests in Ceylon has again attracted attention to all available forest land suitable for planting. Several large parcels of Crown forest have lately been sold at good prices, though not equal to those obtained for the Happotella lands. A good deal of new coffee will be planted during the coming season, chiefly in the Badulla and Happotella districts, which appear to be favorites at the present time, though estates in other directions are being gradually enlarged wherever there is spare forest available.

The Ceylon papers state, with strong expressions of indignation, that the 10th of March was allowed to pass by without any demonstrations of loyalty in the capital. His Excellency the Governor and the principal officials were still in Kandy. A journey which Sir Charles MacCarthy undertook to Badulla, *via* Nuwera Ellia, for the purpose of examining the communications, &c., had to be suddenly broken off at Pusilawa, on account of illness.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

DIXSON—On the 16th March, the wife of Andrew S. Dixson, of a son.

HELBLING—On the 8th inst., at Heathfield, King's-road, Clapham-park, the wife of Frederick Helbling, Esq., of a son.

LAWRENCE—On the 20th March, at Canton, the wife of F. W. Lawrence, of a daughter.

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PRESTON—On the 25th March, at Canton, the wife of the Rev. C. F. Preston, of a daughter.
REISS—On the 3rd inst., at Oak-hill, near Manchester, the wife of James Reiss, Esq., of a daughter.
RUTTER—On the 24th ult., at Glebelands, Mitcham, the wife of J. C. Rutter, Esq., of a son.
SIEMSSEN—On the 15th ult., at Hamburg, the wife of George Theodor Siemssen, of a son.
SPAIN—On the 2nd inst., at her father's Charlton, Kent, the wife of Valentine Spain, Esq., R.N., Paymaster of Her Majesty's ship *Osprey*, of a son.
WINNINGTON-INGRAM—On the 4th inst., at Hallow, near Worcester, the wife of Commander H. Winnington-Ingram, R.N., H.M.S. *Buzzard*, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ANNESLEY—KELLY.—On the 5th inst., by special license in St. Anne's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. H. Dickenson, William H. Annesley, Esq., Commander H.M.S. *Liverpool*, youngest son of the late Captain the Hon. Francis C. Annesley, R.N., and grandson of the late Earl Annesley, to Lucy Anne, youngest child of Denis Kelly, Esq., D.L., of Castle Kelly, county Galway. No cards sent.
BOWRING—TOULMIN—On the 28th ult., at Christ Church, Bayswater, by the Rev. Canon Boyd, M.A., rector of St. James's, Paddington, John C. Bowring, Esq., of Larkbeare, South Devon, eldest son of Sir John Bowring, to Isabella, younger daughter of Calvert Toulmin, Esq., of Inverness-terrace, Kensington-gardens. No cards.
COUPER—YOUNG.—On the 28th ult., at Darra-cottage, Turriff, Aberdeenshire, by the Rev. Robert O. Young, of Fort Rose, uncle to the bride, John Cardno Couper, Esq., of Whampoa, to Mary, daughter of Matthew Young, Esq., of Rose Bank, Sydney, New South Wales.
JARVIE—BANNATYNE.—On the 30th ult., at 4, Park-circus, Glasgow, by the Rev. James Craik, D.D., of St. George's, Robert Jarvie, Esq., of Shanghai, China, to Agnes D'Arcy, younger daughter of Andrew Bannatyne, Esq., of Milheugh, Lanarkshire.
KUSTERMANN—KOLE.—On the 14th February, at St. George's, Hamburg, by the Rev. Mr. Detmer, Franz Kustermann, Esq., of Penang, to Bertha, second daughter of the late Johann Kole, Esq., of Hamburg.

DEATHS.

BOULLE—On the 24th March, at Shanghai, N. Boulle, aged 54 years.
BRUCKNER—On the 8th March, at Shanghai, H. Bruckner, aged 24.
BEHRE—On the 13th March, at Saigon, Gustav Behre, Esq., of Altona, aged 32 years.
DARCEY—On the 3rd inst., at the house of his sister, Mrs. Plunkett, 3, Ormond-terrace, Rathmines, county Dublin, Charles Byrne Darcy, Esq., late of Singapore, third son of the late Anthony Byrne Darcey, of Drummartin, county Dublin, Esq. R.I.P.
DURANT—On the 25th ult., at High Canons, Herts, in the 35th year of her age, Charlotte Hill, the beloved wife of Richard Durant, jun., Esq., and eldest daughter of Colonel Alexander Wilton Dashwood, of Shenley Grange.
HOWES—On the 24th March, at the Government Civil Hospital, Hong Kong, James Spencer Howes, destitute seaman.
KNOOP—On the 16th March, at Shanghai, Franz Knoop, aged 38.
THOMSON—On the 18th February, at 6, Brighton-street, Edinburgh, Mrs. William Thomson, senior.
WYLIE—On the 17th March, at the General Hospital, Hong Kong, William Wylie, Private H.M.'s 99th Regt. aged 36 years.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CHINA EXPORTS.

TEA.—CANTON: A moderate amount of business has been done in most descriptions of Congous during the past fortnight, a rising exchange tending, however, to check the upward tendency which the continued favourable advices from England imparted to the market, which sustains previous quotations. In scented teas a fair extent of business has been done at prices lately quoted. Canton Greens have been taken to some extent. For Country Greens the demand has been limited to purchases for India, and the market has yielded a little. The total settlements of Congou for the season to date amount to 252 chops, besides six do. contract teas. The stock on the market is thus given: Congons, 28 chops, and 4,000 half-chests Canton packed; Country Greens, 15,155 half-chests, and 1,890 do. old; besides scented and Canton Greens in abundance, but unknown quantity.

SHANGHAI.—Black: The market for these kinds revived somewhat just previous to the departure of the last mail, and a better demand has existed since. Rates however have not been upheld, and a few chops have been settled at prices slightly below previous quotations. The stock has been increased by 4 chops from Hankow, mostly of inferior grades, and there are only 1,000 chests Congou and 1,200 chests flowery Pekoe on offer. Settlements and shipments for the fortnight amount to 4,331 chests, making in all since 1st June, 282,653 chests, against 200,225 chests, same time 1861-62.—Greens: There has been a more active enquiry and considerable settlements have been made, principally for the American market, at increased rates. Very little more tea is expected from Kiukiang, and purchasers are in consequence more eager, the demand being chiefly for fine Country Teas. Some few Pingsueys have been quitted at previous rates, but common Country and Japan Teas are still neglected. Settlements and shipments for the fortnight amount to 29,668 packages, making a total of 290,470 packages, against 265,015 packages same time last year. Stocks, in all, 18,200 packages.

FOO-CHOW.—The demand during the fortnight has been languid, and rates for Congous have receded about one tael. The settlements reported are as under:—Congou, 1,700 chests and 3,400 half-chests, at 5½ to 14 taels for low and dusty, and 13½ to 18 taels for good common to flowery; Flowery Pekoe, 100 chests, at 24 to 30 taels for good to fine; Oolong, 3,100 half-chests, at 12½ to 16 taels for common to fair cargo; Scented Teas, 2,800 boxes, at 18½ to 20 taels for fair to good. The total supply of Congous for this season amounts to 572,400 chests, the sales having been 567,000 chests. The supply of last season was 520,000 chests. Stocks are so much reduced that the season may be said to be over. They are thus reported:—Congou, 5,500 chests (4,500 ordinary and 1,000 good common to flavoury); 800 chests Flowery Pekoe; 1,500 half-chests Oolong; and 2,000 boxes Scented.

HANKOW.—Five chops of Hohows and Oonams have been settled during the fortnight at about one tael below the rate current prior to the new year. At present four chops of Hohows constitute the entire stock, and apparently form the balance of the season's supply.

KEWKIANG.—Since the 27th ult., a large business has been transacted in green teas, principally good Moyunes and Fychows, at rates fully equal to those current prior to the new year. The settlements since that date are reported as under: 3,000 half-chests, Taiping and mixed, at taels 21½ to 25½, 7,500 do. com., to fine Fychow, at 24 to 29½ taels, 5,403 do. com., to good Moyune and Twankay at 25 to 30 taels, and 5,500 do. fine Moyune at 31 to 34 taels, say in all, 21,500 half-chests. The stock on the market is reduced to 30,000 half-chests, mostly low and mixed. Of blacks there is neither stock nor sales.

NAGASAKI.—A few parcels of fine leaf have changed hands since last mail, principally for making up for home shipments. The stocks of the finer grades are now very small, but arrivals of fine tea are daily looked for. Exports for February 3,220 piculs.

YOKUHAMA.—For the past month there has been a very limited business. Settlements are only about 1,150 piculs, principally for the American market, at previous rates. Stocks:—Ordinary, 1,000 piculs, at $1 to 3; good, ditto, 1,000 piculs, $4 to 6; common, 1,500 piculs, $8 to 12; good, ditto, 1,000 piculs, $24 to 20; medium, 1,100, $21 to 28; fine, 1,000 piculs, $29 to 33.

RAW SILK.—SHANGHAI.—During the fortnight a moderate business has been transacted, the bulk of the purchasers being confined to Tsatlees. Prices are very firm, and the market is so bare of Taysaams that an advance of tls. 10 per picul has been paid. The receipts from the interior continue very light, and all reports agree that there is little more to be brought down for the remainder of the season. The arrivals from Japan have been 1,072 bales, and further large supplies are expected to come forward from that quarter. The transactions of the fortnight are reported at 2,400 bales, making the total settlements of the season to date 63,409 bales against 63,000 bales at corresponding period last season, and 71,800 bales the season before. The unsold stock is estimated at 2,000 bales now, against 4,500 bales same period last season, and 6,000 bales the season before. Quotations: Tsatlees, No. 1, tls. 480 to 490 per picul; 2, 460 to 470; 3, 440 to 450.

NAGASAKI.—Holders are keeping so firm for higher rates that there are no transactions to report:—The stocks consist of about 60 bales of medium to fine.

YOKUHAMA.—The business for the past month has been small. The rates still continue high, and the stock large, a state of things not likely to induce much anxiety on the part of dealers to become purchasers. Settlements for the month are estimated at 1,500 bales, making a total of 20,000 bales, against 8,000 bales the same time last year. No decline is anticipated notwithstanding the large yield this season, and the continuance of large arrivals, holders being firm, and gradually getting higher rates.

DRUGS, &c.—Cassia Lignea, no sales: quotation $16.50 to 17: stock 500 pls. Cassia Oil, no sale; no stock. Cassia Buds, sales 35 pls. at $50: stock 25 pls. Star Aniseed, no sales: quotation $23: stock 50 picu's. Aniseed Oil, no sales; quotation $215: no stock. Rhubarb and Gamboge, no sales; no stock. China Root, is quoted $4 to 4.50; no sales, and a small stock. Galangal, is quoted $3.75 to 4; no sales, and a small stock. Galls, are quoted $13.25; no sales, stock small. Vermilion, $40 per box, no sales. Camphor: The market is well supplied, and the demand being limited, the price tends down. The production in Japan and Formosa is known to be on the increase—stimulated by high rate ruling here. The quotation is nominal at $26. No sales reported.

COTTON.—Canton: With the exception of about 300 bales of Shanghai and Ningpo staples, no sales have been made during the fortnight. The quotations are nominally the same as before, say—Bombay 14*t* 5*m* to 16*t* 2*m*. Madras 14*t* 5*m* to 15*t* 5*m*. Bengal 13*t* 5*m* to 14*t* 7*m*. Shanghai and Ningpo 14*t* 3*m* to 15*t* 5*m*. The stock unsold in the pack houses consists of 400 bales Bombay, 140 bales Bengal and Madras, and 14,700 bales Shanghai and Ningpo. Hong Kong: The settlements of the fortnight are reported at about 2,500 bales Shanghai and Ningpo. The rates tend downwards and holders seem anxious to realise; the native demand is limited. The quotations are—Shanghai good clean $19.00 to 19.75, inferior $18.50 Japan $20.50 to 21. Shanghai: The settlements of the fortnight amount to 20,000 bales, for shipment to Hong Kong and Liverpool, principally to the former. The quotations are 13½ taels to 13½ taels, which show an advance. The supplies come forward slowly from the country, the capacity for production being still not ascertained.

CHINA IMPORTS.

HONG KONG.

COTTON YARN.—The sales reported in this market during the fortnight are limited to 18 bales, at the prices previously current. In Canton no sales have been made, and quotations remain as before.

GREY SHIRTINGS have found purchasers in this market to the extent of 9,000 pieces, at prices which, except for the heavier qualities, do not show any change; while in Canton 3,000 pieces have been settled at previous rates.

WHITE SHIRTINGS.—The settlements of these goods in this colony are put at 3,850 pieces, at slightly better rates. In Canton, although no transactions are mentioned, the nominal price has advanced materially.

T-CLOTHS have been placed in Hong Kong, at slightly higher rates, to the extent of 10,200 pieces; but although the Canton quotations show an advance of some 10 cents on the prices given in last circular, there have not been any sales effected.

AMERICAN DRILLS.—The quotations for these goods must to a great extent be considered nominal, as neither from this port nor from Canton are there any sales to be reported.

WHITE SPOTTED SHIRTINGS, DYED DO., BROCADES WHITE AND COLOURED.—The sales which are reported as having taken place in this colony amount to 750 pieces and 1,000 pieces of White and Dyed Figured Shirtings respectively, and the prices obtained show an advance of 20 to 25 cents per piece. There have not been any purchases of White Brocades, but some 500 pieces of Coloured have changed hands. In Canton all these descriptions of goods remain without inquiry, although a nominal quotation of 20 to 30 cents advance in their value is given.

CHINTZES AND HANDKERCHIEFS have met with fair inquiry in Hong Kong at firmer prices, and the sales of the fortnight are estimated at 1,120 pieces of the former, and 7,800 dozens of handkerchiefs. A small sale of 240 pieces of Damasks, at the annexed quotations, has also been effected.

RAW COTTON remains much as last quoted, and the settlements in Hong Kong of Shanghai and Ningpo staple aggregate only 1,860 bales. From Canton (where the value of Chinese Cotton has receded about 6 mace) no transactions are reported, and the settlements of the fortnight

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appear to have been confined to some 200 bales of Indian growth, taken for shipment to this Colony, and thence to England.

WOOLLENS.—Spanish Stripes, Medium Cloths, Ladies' and Habit Cloths.—The business transacted in all the principal articles of woollen manufacture in this market during the fortnight has been on a larger scale than for some time past, and the sales of Spanish Stripes are put at 1,060 pieces Scarlet and Assorted Colours; 240 pieces of Scarlet have also been taken in Canton, quotations in both places remaining much as before.

LONG ELLS have also met with fair inquiry, and the sales of the fortnight are estimated at 3,080 pieces. These fabrics have not, however, maintained their value. In Canton nothing has been done.

CAMLETS show a slight decline in price, and the sales of the fortnight are put at 1,360 pieces.

LASTINGS have found buyers to the extent of 1,400 pieces, at about previous quotations; and 260 pairs of blankets have been sold.

METALS.—Iron, Flat, &c.—With the exception of Nail Rod, which has met with fair inquiry both here and in Canton, the market for all descriptions of iron has been dull; and the sales of the fortnight are estimated at 4,230 piculs of Nail Rod and 650 piculs of Round Bar, purchased in this colony, with 5,000 piculs of the former and 320 piculs of Hoop sold in Canton; prices for the most part remaining much as before quoted.

LEAD has not been quite so firm in price within the last few days either here or in Canton, but the transactions reported have been made upon a fair scale, and are estimated at 965 piculs and 2,200 piculs respectively.

TINS.—750 slabs have found purchasers in Hong Kong.

TIN PLATES have met with purchasers to the extent of 450 boxes in his colony, but the value of the article has not been maintained.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates see first page.]

			Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael.)	6 months sight.		6s. 3¾d. to 6s. 4¼d.	6s. 4d. to 6s. 5d.
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	6	ditto	...	...
At Canton, At Hong Kong, At Macao	6	ditto	4s. 9¾d. to 4s. 10d.	4s. 10d. to 5s. 0 d.
At Singapore	6	ditto	4s. 11d. to 4s. 11¼d.	4s. 11d. to 5s. 0¼d.
At Manila	6	ditto	4s. 7d.	4s. 7d. to 4s. 8d.
At Batavia (guilders.)	6	ditto	..	..
At Colombo			...	..

The Exchange on India at Shanghai was 303 rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 235 per $100. Bar silver at Shanghai 111.30 per 100 tls., and Hong Kong 5 per cent. prem. The current quotations at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 83 tls. per $100, and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 24 to 25 per cent. discount.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN
SEASON 1862-63.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From June 1, to Feb. 28, 1863	40,518,123	38,138,350	...	100,789,293	74,172
Comparative period last season	25,474,129	33,838,259	...	89,438,645	56,628
TO UNITED STATES.					
From June 1, to Feb. 28, 1863	...	...	...	17,633,726	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	18,154,490	...
TO THE CONTINENT.					Bales.
From June 1, to Feb. 28	...	...	...	2,733,156	...
Comparative period last season...	...	...	...	1,160,030	...
TO SAN FRANCISCO.				Packages.	
From June 1, to Feb. 28	...	...	...	44,295	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	48,505	...
TO AUSTRALIA.				Total lbs.	
From June 1, to Jan. 31	...	...	...	6,618,459	
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	6,708,700	...
TO GREAT BRITAIN.					
From 1843 to 1844	...	...	...	51,022,660	...
„ 1845 to 1846	...	...	...	57,354,260	18,604
„ 1850 to 1851	...	...	...	63,972,509	22,143
„ 1853 to 1854	...	...	...	77,327,809	61,980
„ 1855 to 1856	...	...	...	92,240,800	50,480
„ 1857 to 1858	...	...	...	76,990,255	68,311
„ 1858 to 1859	...	...	...	65,789,702	83,136
„ 1859 to 1860	...	...	...	85,569,452	64,163
„ 1860 to 1861	...	...	...	90,066,160	70,644
„ 1861 to 1862	...	...	...	109,854,049	70,199

The picul is 133⅓ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

SAILED SINCE FEB. 28.

To GREAT BRITAIN, per Wynaud, 186,100 lbs. tea and 889 bales silk, from Kanagawa. Per Lord Raglan, 493,671 lbs. tea from Shanghai. Per Burman, 365,000 lbs. tea, from Fow-chow. Per Audelicia, 155,380 lbs. and 936 bales of silk, from Kanagawa. Per Neville, 836,169 lbs. and 40 bales silk, from Shanghai. Per Unrivalled, 928,706 lbs. do., from Canton. Per John Banfield, 661,992 lbs. do. from Canton. Per Vision, 502,682 lbs. do. from Shanghai. Per Patrician, 1,366,000 lbs. do. from Foo-chow. Per Red Riding Hood, 831,609 lbs. from Foo-chow. Per Egean, from Shanghai, 410,386 lbs. Per Albertine, from Foo-chow, 190,300 lbs. Per Rachel, from Canton, 706,378 lbs. Per Henrietta, from Canton, 297,223 lbs. Per Kosmos, from Canton, 402,177 lbs. Per Algernon, from Foo-chow, 479,600 lbs. Per Glendower, from Foo-chow, 416,900 lbs. Per Richard, from Foo-chow, 221,700 lbs. Per Geologist, from Foo-chow, 1,134,000 lbs. Per Merse, from Foo-chow, 850,200 lbs. Per Lauderdale, from Canton, 1,129,305 lbs. Per Psyche, from Canton, 274,200 lbs. Per Peterburgh, from Canton, 746,902 lbs. Per Ocean Gem, from Kanagawa, 293,637 lbs, and 399 bales silk. Per Ferozepore, from Shanghai, 602,196 lbs. Per Leichardt, from Shanghai, 575,033 lbs. Per Martaban, from Shanghai, 775,844 lbs.

To CONTINENT, per Albis, 121,400 lbs. do., from Foo-chow for Hamburgh. Per Kamschatka, from Foo-chow for Cronstadt, 375,000 lbs.

To NEW YORK, per Hotspur, 523,820 lbs. do., from Canton. Per Lillie, 300,373 lbs. do. Per Almena, 22,895 lbs. do. from Shanghai, and per Cossack, from Foo-chow, 463,700 lbs. Per Congo, from Foo-chow, 180,000 lbs.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

At SHANGHAI.—March 11, Flying Spur, from London; 13, Min, from London; 13, Clara Babuyan, from Sunderland; 16, Albatross, from Newcastle

At HONG KONG.—March 17, Burnswork, from Liverpool; 19, Falcon, from London; 23, Defiance (str.), from Liverpool; 23, Clan Alpine (str.), from Glasgow; 26, Shanze (str.), from New York; 30, Chanticleer (str.), from Glasgow; 15, Unrivalled, Canton to London; 16, Vision, Shanghai to London; 16, Adelicia, Kanagawa to London; 17, Southern Cross, Shanghai to Liverpool; 17, Albis, Macao to Hamburg; 20, Ocean Gem, Kanagawa to London; 20, Egean, Shanghai to London; 20, Mary Fry, Manila to Cork; 21, Albertine, Foo-chow to Falmouth; 21, Minerva, Hong Kong to Europe; 23, Patriot King, Manila to Cork.

From CHINA, &c., to NEW YORK, &c.—March 15, Lily, from Shanghai to New York; 16, Cyclone, Manila to New York; 23, Mountain Wave, Manila to New York; 25, Cossack, Foo-chow to New York; 25, Galatea, Manila to New York; Great Britain, Shanghai to Montreal.

At SINGAPORE.—March 20, John Pattern, from Liverpool; 24, Henrietta, from Liverpool; 25, Hollandia from Shields; 31, Conquest, from Boston; April 6, Gan van Gale, from Rotterdam; Nancy Krysson, from Sunderland; Tirrell, from London; 7, George Andreas, from Hamburg; 8, Benvenue, from London.

At PENANG.—None.

At MANILA.—Feb. 24, Gov.-General, from Cardiff; March 10, Voladora, from Hamburg; 17, H. E. Lusanna, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

From SHANGHAI.—March 7, Ferozapore, for London; 10, Leichardt, for London; 10, Carlotta, for Liverpool; 16, Caldera, for Liverpool; 18, Martaban, for London; 21, Acapulco, for Liverpool.

From FOO-CHOW.—March 12, Geologist, for London; 12, Merse, for London.

From AMOY.—March 17, Guinea, for New York.

From HONG KONG, CANTON, and MACOA.—March 15, Mercedes, for Havana; 17, Peterboro, for London; 28, Cumberland, for Liverpool.

From SINGAPORE.—March 22, Lorenzo, for Falmouth; 27, Revere, for New York; 31, Isabella, for London; Little Edith, for Falmouth; April 6, Bonita, for Falmouth; Freida, for Falmouth; West, for London: Wilhelm Sleurg, for London.

From MANILA.—Feb. 25, May Fry, for Cork; 26, Lady Head, for Liverpool; March 1, Cyclone, for Boston; Caprera, for Cork; 2, Danube, for New York.

LOADING.

At YOKUHAMA.—Copernicus, for London.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Vanguard, M. of Londonderry, Thessalia. For Liverpool: Truro, Thames, Cyclone. For New York: Resolute, Castleton.

At FOO-CHOW.—For London: Albuera. For New York: Hound.

At CANTON.—For London: Margaret Mitchell.

At HONG KONG.—For Liverpool: Storm King, Rajah of Sarawak.

At SINGAPORE.—Wandrahm for New York; Cathay for Falmouth; Oscar for London; Olympia for the Channel; Jupiter for Falmouth; Anadue for Liverpool.

At MANILA.—For England: Cossipore, Valadora, John, Orient, Mayall. For Cadiz: Lucifer. For Nantes: Ade Bretagne.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From England and Continent to China, &c.: March 29, Voltigeur, Newcastle to Hong Kong; 15, Mountain Ash, Glasgow to Batavia; 29, Malvina, Vidal, Cardiff to Anjer. From New York to China: None. From China, &c., to England and Continent: March 14, Wynaud, Yokuhama to London.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At SHANGHAI.—To London, £3. 15s. for tea, £4. 15s. for silk; Liverpool, £3. 15s. for cotton; New York $10 for tea; Tien-tsin 6 to 7 tls. per ton meast; Nagasaki $4 per ton, 25 cents per picul; Kanagawa $5 per ton, 25 cents per picul; Hankow 7 to 8 tls. per ton; Foo-chow $4 per ton; Amoy and Hong Kong, cotton 70 cents per bale.

At HONG KONG.—To London £4.

At SINGAPORE.—The Oscar (Swedish) has been laid on for London at £2. 15s. per ton for antimony ore, £3 tin and screwed gambier, and £4. 10s. light goods. Tin, £3 per 20 cwt.; sago in boxes, £4 do.; sago flour, £4 do.; gambier in bales, £3 do.; Sugar, £4 do.; black pepper, £4. 10s. per 16 cwt.; coffee, £4. 10s. per 18 cwt.; hides and horns, £4. 10s. per 16 cwt.; gutta percha, £4. 10s. per 20 cwt.; measurement goods, £4. 10s. per 50 cubic feet.

At MANILA.—For England: £4 to £4. 5s.

SALES IN CHINA.

Nanking, Am. brig, 258 tons, $20,250; Storm King, Am. ship, 1,500 tons, private terms; Prince Albert, Brit. steamer, 190 tons, $11,000; Sir Charles Forbes, Brit. steamer, 138 tons, $58,000 in barter; Victoria, Brit. steamer, 200 tons, $50,000 in barter; City of Hankow, Brit. steamer, 240 tons purchased by the Japanese Government for $100,000;

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Nanking, Brit. steamer, 150 tons purchased by the Japanese Government for $45,000; Lanrick, Brit. brig, 264 tons for $20,000; Wanderer, Am. schooner, 175 tons $10,000.

CASUALTIES.

HONG KONG.

The British ship Falcon, Capt. Keay, arrived on the 19th March, after a very smart passage of ninety-six days from London. Through the kindness of the captain, we have been enabled to collect the following information from the ship's log-book:—On the 25th February, when in Gaspar Strait, the Beatrice, a British barque, bound from London to Hong Kong, was described, a boat from which vessel, with the second mate in it, informed those on board the Falcon of a mutiny which had taken place on board the Beatrice about a fortnight previously. It was ascertained that an attack had been made upon the captain and his officers at night. The chief officer in the *melee* (who was in charge of the deck) was brained and thrown overboard. The second officer, from the cabin, through the skylight, shot one of the mutineers through the head, killing him instantly. The rest of the men then went forward, and the disturbance for the time was quelled. The captain received some severe blows on the head from bludgeons when trying to come up the companion, and the second mate was injured with a harpoon. Capt. Keay sent his second officer and boat's crew on board, and assisted Capt. Taylor of the Beatrice in securing and placing in irons four of the mutineers. It was afterwards arranged that they should be transferred to the Falcon, as she would arrive sooner in Hong Kong, than the Beatrice. Captain Keay kindly lent Capt. Taylor two of his own men to help him in prosecuting the voyage to Hong Kong. We have yet to learn the cause of this serious crime committed upon the high seas. It has been suggested that the attack was made by the crew with the intention to possess themselves of the spirits stored in the cabin.

The steamer Carthage arrived on March 19 from the coast. She has brought to this port for trial the starboard watch of the British ship Aerolite, Captain Alleyne, accused indirectly of the murder of the second officer of that ship on the passage from London to Shanghai.

SWATOW.

The United States sloop Wyoming in coming into harbour struck on a sunken rock, starting her woodends forward and breaking in a number of her timbers for about thirty feet from the stem on the starboard side; she was immediately breached opposite Swatow, where she is being repaired sufficiently to be able to proceed to Amoy to dock. Her damages are estimated to be not less than twenty-five thousand dollars. The pilot on board at the time was a green hand and knew of no rock where she struck.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

CITY, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN THE TABLES.

May 6, at Texel, from Shanghai, Bombay; 9, off Falmouth, from Manila, Paradise, Siam; Batavia, Elshout; April 25, at New York, from Hong Hong, Nuiab; May 9, at Deal, from China, Helenslee; at New York, from Manila, Simoom; May 11, at Liverpool, from Manila, Agamemnon; April 28, at New York, from Manila, Simoom; May 6, at Texel, from Batavia, Elshout; 9, at Deal, from Shanghai, Helenslee; 11, at Liverpool, from Manila, Agamemnon; from Shanghai, Bombay; 10, off Falmouth, from Manila, Paradies, Siam; 11, at Deal, from Penang, Coleroon; 12, from Yokuhama, Water Lily; from Colombo, Skimmer of the Waves, Sea Belle; from Shanghai, Queen's Own; from Sarawak, Thracian; 13, from Galle and Colombo, Amicus; from Manila, Gerardus Jacobus; from Penang, Ballarat; 9, at Texel, from Padang, Telegraph; 11, at Falmouth, from Foo-chow-Foo, Blohm; 13, at London, from Shanghai, Orissa; from Manila, Shand; 10, off the Start from Cochin and Colombo, Magna Bona; 13, at Deal, fom Galle and Colombo, Eliza Laing; from Cochin and Colombo, Elizabeth Ann, from Canton, Blenheim. At London, from Foo-chow-Foo, Lucy and Harriet; 12, at Liverpool, from Shanghai, Lebanon; 13, at Brouwershaven, from Batavia, Doelwyk; 15, at Deal, from Maulmain, Johanna; from Singapore, Eliza Thornton; 11, at Bordeaux, from Colombo, Arnaud; 13, at Texel, from Batavia, Jacoba and Christina. At Brouwershaven, from Samarang, Arracan; 15, at Falmouth, from Batavia, Eclipse; off Falmouth from Batavia, Johanna Lange; 16, at Deal, from Canton, Bahia; at London, from Canton, Milbrook; at Falmouth, from Maulmain, Eliza Sharp.

DEPARTURES.

April 22, from New York for Shanghai, Magenta, Alice, Painter; May 8, from Cardiff for Singapore, India; for Galle, Indus; from Dundee for Shanghai, Elizabeth; 9, from Glasgow for Batavia, Helen's Bank; for Shanghai, Sappho; from Liverpool for Basilau and Manila, *via* Cardiff, Azuline; 11, from London for Gibraltar and Ceylon, Adelaide; for Shanghai, Cymbeline; for Colombo, Avon; 9, from Cardiff for Shanghai, Eudora; for Singapore, Admiral de Winter; 10, from Sunderland for Shanghai, Glendover, Sir Harry Parkes, Cordelia; 11, from Newport for Colombo, Amathea; from Sunderland for Shanghai, Samuel; 13, from London for Sunderland and Hong Kong, J. L. Dimmock; 12, from Sunderland for Shanghai, Eastern Queen; 13, from Hartlepool for Shanghai, Blanche; 14, from London for Hong Kong and Canton, Laurel; for Amoy and Foo-chow-Foo, Vibilia; from Shields for Shanghai, Union; for Singapore, Benvirrent (?); 15, from London for Colombo, Zarah.

SPOKEN.

ETHOLE, Fr. barque, Bordeaux to Cochin China, 11 Mar., 14 S., 28 W.
CAMILLA, Liverpool to Shanghai, 23 Mar., 1 N., 21 W.
VICTORY, Canton to London, 11 Feb., 12 S., 103 E.
CANAAN, Manila to London, 13 Feb., 12 S., 101 E.
ELIZABETH, Batavia to Amsterdam, 5 Mar., 29 S., 44 E.
ALCHYMIST, Singapore to London, 15 April, 18 N., 40 W.
PHILOMELA, London to China, 17 Mar., 8 S., 34 W.
SOLIDE, Fr. barq., Hong Kong to Bordeaux, 27 Mar., in about 1 N., 26 W.
JEDDO, Java to Rotterdam, 11 Mar., 35 S., 25 E.
EUTERPE, Sourabaya to Rotterdam, 11 Mar., 35 S., 25 E.
STAD ENSCHEDE, Nieuwe Diep to Batavia, 4 May, 45 N., 12 W.
DUKE OF ROXBURGH, Cardiff to Borneo, 5 May, 45 N., 11 W.
BURNSIDE, Singapore to London, 27 April, 45 N., 16 W.
BEEMAH, London to China, 27 Mar., 1 N., 24 W.
KATHARINE, Dan. barq., Hamburg to Shanghai, 22 Feb., 31 S., 31 W.
OSWALD, Shields to Galle, 4 Feb., 23 S., 79 E.
JOHANNES LODEWYCK, for Batavia, 26 Mar., on the line, 21 W.
LAMMINA ELIZABETH, Batavia to Amsterdam, 30 April, 36 N., 35 W.
ALETTA, Dutch barq., Batavia to Amsterdam, 10 April, 2 N., 23 W.
SARAH SCOTT, Sunderland to Shanghai, 11 April, 3 N., 25 W.
SUSANNA JOHANNA, Banjoewangie to Rotterdam, 3 Mar., 25 S., 5 E.
GRAAFSTROOM, Banjoewangie to Rotterdam, 6 April, 48 N., 29 W.
NETHERBY, ship, Colombo to London, 4 May.
SPIRIT OF TRADE, for Shanghai, 5 May, 45 N., 13 W.

CASUALTIES.

The Paul Johann, Rooy, from Shields for Batavia, which put into Brouwershaven 6th May, was assisted in there, having lost topmast and foreyard.

The Arbutus (schr.), of Southampton, was abandoned May 4 in lat. 46 N., long. 10 W., and soon after sunk; crew saved by the Coleroon, Hall, from Penang; arrived in the Downs May 11.

The Queen's Own, Flanagan, which arrived at Deal May 12 from Shanghai, reports that she saw the wreck of a large vessel on Alceste Reef, Pulo Leat, China seas, and that on May 6, in lat. 47 N., long. 10 W., she picked up several pieces of wreck, apparently from a vessel of about 200 or 300 tons, and passed a large portion of a vessel's side and boat's chocks, seemingly the result of a collision.

LAID ON.—At London, for Shanghai, Cissy, Annie Archbell; for Hong Kong and Canton, Rifleman; for Manila, Asuncion; for Galle and Maulmain, Elize Rubcke; for Colombo, Skimmer of the Waves. At Liverpool, for Shanghai, Zingra; for Manila, Barinagœ; for Singapore, Highlander. At Glasgow, for Singapore and Penang, Edinburgh Castle. At Greenock, for Galle, Chedubu.

Outward freights remain unaltered. Ships for Hong Kong are in request. Homeward freight from Manila rules at 80s.

The P. and O. Company have contracted for the conveyance of 6,000 tons of coal from the North to Hong Kong.

Vessels cleared from New York for China: April 22, Magenta, for Shanghai; Alice Painter, for ditto. Arrived at New York: April 26, Nubia, from Canton.

The Admiralty have engaged freight for Government stores in the Troas from the River Thames to Hong Kong.

Messrs. Waithman's circular says:—"The silk market is without improvement, the demand for all descriptions being very limited. Prices during the past fortnight have shown a tendency to droop. Taysaams, owing to their scarcity, being more firmly held than Taatlees. In Japans there has been scarcely any business of importance. Deliveries, 1st to the 9th inclusive, China, 1,439 bales; Japan, 362 bales: total, 1,801 bales."

Sales of bar silver have been made at 61¾d. per ounce, being an advance of ¼d.

DANGERS AND DIFFICULTIES IN JAPAN.

In the first place, it is by no means certain that the authorities with whom we made the treaty, in virtue of which we establihsed ourselves in Japan, and which was the *fons et origo* of all the subsequent calamities and outrages, had any real right or power to make such a treaty, or were in fact the true and supreme Government of the land. It is certain that the Ruler with whom Lord Elgin fancied he was treating, and by whom the Japanese negotiators were assumed to be delegated, had been dead some days before the treaty was concluded. It seems certain also that this dead Tycoon—even if he had been alive—would have had no authority to abrogate or violate any of the fundamental laws of the empire; and it is quite certain that the exclusion of foreigners from Japan (as well as the right and duty of every native to slay and exterminate such foreigners) is a fundamental law of the empire, and one of its most sacred and positive laws. There seems little doubt, finally, that the Japanese polity is not only a monarchy and a double and a limited monarchy, but a feudal aristocracy; that the Damios, or great independent or semi independent princes, have as much right and power to say what shall and what shall not be done as the Tycoon or the Mikado; and that these Damios are rootedly and incurably averse to foreign residence and foreign commerce. It appears very probable, therefore, if not absolutely certain, that this treaty which Lord Elgin concluded with a dead man—and in defence of which we appear to be on the point of going to war—has no more real or legal validity in Japan than would belong to a treaty negotiated in England between the late Lord Mayor of London or the present Archbishop of Canterbury. It appears very doubtful, therefore—almost more than doubtful—whether we have any title to be in Japan at all—whether our establishment there is not as great a violation of the laws of the land as it is of the prejudices of the nation—and, in consequence, whether we are either legally or morally entitled to exact vengeance for outrages which have originated in a mistake of Lord Elgin's, and a cowardly deception or an unauthorised assumption of power on the part of the Japanese negotiators. It appears very doubtful, moreover, whether the Tycoon (to whom, as the nominal civil head of the Government, we must address our demands for atonement and protection) has any real power to reach the ruffians who have assailed and insulted us, or to punish the princes, nearly as high in station as himself, whose servants were probably the perpetrators, or to afford us, even if he so desired, ny efficient security for the future. It is all but certain that he cannot. These things being so, what ought to be our course as just men—what our decision and our line of proceeding as wise men? Are we to go to war with a semi-barbarous and remote Power in order to enforce a treaty of which the original validity is questionable in the extreme, and in order to maintain a position which is unprofitable, and will probably turn out to be untenable? Is there any object—can there be any hope—of maintaining friendly relations, or commercial transactions, or diplomatic intercourse, with a people who hold it to be meritorious, as well as lawful to slay all

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foreigners, whose first principle of political economy is to eschew all external trade, who hate us as Christians in addition, and whose Government is so complicated that we do not to this day know where or in whom the actual sovereignty resides? Is there any object in attempting this? Have we any moral right to persist in it? Is there any prospect of succeeding in it? Ought not the British nation, at once and in time, to say to Lord Russell: "We will not drift or be dragged into so questionable, so costly, and so profitless a quarrel. Exact retribution, if you can discover the real criminals. Take due vengeance for lawless ruffianism, if you can take vengeance on the guilty. Leave your mark behind you, as you did in Cabul, if you think that English honour needs this, or will burn the brighter and look the purer for it. But do not let one false step entail a long series of false steps. Retreat while it is yet time from a position which you never ought to have occupied. And, above all, do not repeat our old blunder of allowing jealousy of future possible designs of Russia to drive us into transactions which are sure to involve us in incalculable cost, which is certain to be profitless, and in much wrong, which may ultimately lie heavy on the conscience of the nation.—*Economist.*

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MILITARY DEFENCE OF THE COLONIES.

(April 28th.) Mr. A. MILLS moved for copy of all communications since 1862 between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the representatives of the Crown in the British dependencies respecting the mode and cost of their military defence. The discussion, was, however, confined to Canada and New Zealand, both of which colonies Mr. Mills considered ought to have a full share of the cost for military expenses.—Mr. C. FORTESCUE thought that the Canadian Government was alive to this obligation since they had raised a volunteer force; still it had at present done too little, and the Home Government had expressed this opinion very decidedly. There was no correspondence that could be at present laid on the table.—Mr. MILLS therefore withdrew his motion.

CLAIMS OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICE COLONELS.

(28th.) Gen. LINDSAY moved an address to Her Majesty "to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the claims of twenty-one officers of the army, who were promoted to the rank of colonel in 1855 and 1856 as aides-de-camp to the Queen, for distinguished service in the Crimean war, who, by a recommendation of the Royal Commission of 1858, had been deprived to an undue extent of the position they attained by the promotion conferred upon them, and to report whether they are entitled to any redress." This is not the first occasion on which this subject, one of great interest to military men, has been brought before the House. This time the debate terminated successfully, for Lord PALMERSTON engaged, if General Lindsay would withdraw his motion (which he did) that a commission should be issued to enquire into the matter.

IRON-CLAD SHIPS.

(28th.) Sir J. ELPHINSTONE, moved an address to Her Majesty 'to appoint a Royal Commission to consider the best mode of construction and form of the iron-clad ships which are to compose the future navy of England; to report upon the ships built and building, and the dock and basin accommodation required for their use at home and abroad." He observed that we were now entering upon the third re-construction of our navy within his recollection—a more costly one than the others, and the whole responsibility of this enormous charge was thrown upon an office too hard worked. The object of his motion was relieve the Admiralty of labour, and afford that Board the advice of a council of able, scientific men in the construction of our iron ships.—Lord R. MONTAGU thought a permanent council to advise the Admiralty would be greatly better than a commission, which generally buried all its labours in a Blue-book. How much better would it be to have, as in France, a self-supporting institution for the study of naval architecture. In bringing forward an amendment to this effect he quoted Mr. Scott Russell's statement, that the French ships are in every respect better than our own. But the most extraordinary result, he said, was that the French were gradually dispossessing us of the carrying monopoly which hitherto we had enjoyed. The Peninsular and Oriental Company had been deprived by them of the coasting trade in the Mediterranean, the West India Mail Company had to contend with vessels built by the officers he had described, and the direct transit of the Peninsular and Oriental Company was also subject to similar competition. He thought he had made out his case for the necessity of providing the service with a permanent staff of naval architects equal to the investigation of the scientific problems of the day, and to give advice and assistance to the Admiralty. The constructor of the navy would be supported by a body of scientific men, who could be stationed at Columbia, Australia, Hong Kong, the Cape, or at other points, and their existence would be attended with this further beneficial effect, that scientific inventions, like Captain Cowper Cole's cupola ships, would not be cast aside by the Government for nine years, but would undergo proper investigation at once.—Mr. LINDSAY did not consider that the French iron-cased vessels were at all equal to the English and said that the spread of ocean lines of steamers did not depend on the existence of a school of naval architects, but on the vast subsidies granted by the French Government.

"The Brazil line alone received four times as much as was given to our own West India Mail Company; and five times the amount paid to the Peninsular and Oriental Company was given to the Messageries Impériales. The greatest steam company in France—the Transatlantic Company—was now building eight ships of close upon 4,000 tons each, and all of these had been contracted for by the house of Scott and Sons, of Greenock. Three were building in Greenock, and the five others in yards in France, under the direction of Mr. Scott's foreman; and for these latter a higher price by 10 per cent. was to be paid than for those constructed in the United Kingdom. That fact afforded the best proof that we could compete successfully either with the iron or timber shipbuilders of France."

The debate terminated with the withdrawal both of the motion and the amendment.

THE ATTACK UPON SHAOU-HING.

(May 5th.) Col. SYKES asked the Secretary to the Admiralty if any and what measures were to be adopted consequent upon Captain R. Dew, of Her Majesty's ship *Encounter*, employing part of the naval force under his command in an unsuccessful attack upon the city of Shaou-hing, in which Lieutenant Tinling, of the *Encounter*, was killed, Shaou-hing being many miles beyond the thirty miles' radius from a treaty port.—Lord C. PAGET said that no official details of the unfortunate event referred to by the hon. and gallant gentleman had been received, but the Admiralty had given strict orders that none of Her Majesty's ships should be employed in operations beyond a radius of thirty miles from a treaty port.

CHINA.

(15th.) In a very thin House, Mr. LIDDELL called attention to events in China, with a view of obtaining an expression of opinion upon the course of policy pursued in that country. He contended that in China this country was pursuing a policy of active interference in the internal affairs of a foreign nation, in direct contravention of the principle of non-intervention which Her Majesty's Government professed. He argued that England, in fact, had established a military occupation of China, with the avowed object of facilitating trade and commerce; but, on the contrary, the mixing up of political questions—which were enforced by military demonstrations—with mercantile questions, and the regulations which had in consequence been adopted, had resulted in a considerable interruption of commercial affairs. He criticised with some severity the permission given to Captain Sherard Osborn and other officers, and 600 men of the navy, to enter the service of the Emperor of China, contending that it was an infringement of the Foreign Enlistment Act. He moved for a copy of all further correspondence relating to China other than that which had been produced.—Mr. J. H. BAILLIE stated that the expense of maintaining our forces in China amounted to a million per annum, and it was the duty of the House to inquire whether the sum was properly expended, and to ascertain what was the policy and the ultimate views of the Government. He denied that the desultory operations of our forces could have any real effect in the large province against which they were directed, while they certainly affected injuriously the trade of the foreign merchants.—The question for going into committee of supply was put and agreed to, but on the question that the Speaker do leave the chair, Mr. CORDEN expressed his suprise that no answer had been given by her Majesty's Government to the speeches which had been delivered on a question of such vital importance.—Mr. H. Seymour expressed a similar opinion. The House had been treated by the Government with the grossest disrespect. He believed the intention of the Government was the ultimate conquest of China.—Lord NAAS never recollected such an occurrence as this in the House, when a matter of the utmost importance was thus treated by the Government. He gave notice of his intention of bringing forward the subject at an early opportunity.—Mr. WHITE though the scanty attendance in the House was some justification of the collapse of the debate, although he was desirous that the discussion should be continued.—Mr. LAYARD said he was precluded from speaking more than once in the debate on going into committee of supply, because there were four subjects for discussion on foreign affairs to which he would have had to reply in only one speech. He was quite prepared to have discussed the Chinese question if the debate had been carried on, which it was in the power of the hon. members who complained to have done.—Mr. S. FITZGERALD denied that this was the form of the House. The hon. gentleman might have spoken separately on each subject, but he was glad that his silence was owing to a misconception.

Continental Intelligence.

FRANCE.

We have of late frequently referred to attempts which have been made to compensate for the losses incurred in France from the disease among the silkworms by importing seed from the Far East. According to information received by the Minister of Commerce from French agents in China, some districts in the province of Che-kiang produce seed giving 120 kilogrammes of cocoons per Chinese ounce, which is one-third more than the French ounce. The French Legation in China are of opinion that the transmission to France might be accomplished safely, and within a period of three months at most, through Siberia. By transmitting overland the heat of the tropics would be avoided. The province of Che-kiang, which is re-

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markable for its fertility and its position, possesses forests of wild mulberry trees, which serve to produce healthy silkworms. The Minister of Commerce thinks that the introduction into France of this valuable breed of silkworms would be an immense service rendered to silk producers. The fraud which has been practised by vendors of foreign seed of unsound quality need no longer be apprehended. It is proposed, as the most certain mode of procuring the best seed from Che-kiang, to appoint nine delegates, of whom six should be chosen from among French silk growers, and three scientific men; the three latter to be named—one by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the second by the Minister of Commerce, and the third by the French Consul in China. It is calculated that a great saving of expense would be accomplished by this plan, besides the advantage to the silk producers of being supplied with a sound material. The number of ounces annually used by the French silk growers is estimated at 1,200,000, and the cost price in China is 4f. 25c. the ounce. The various expenses being added, it is calculated that the seed might be delivered to the French silk growers at 7f. 57c. the ounce. Now, during the last five years the average price was 14f. the ounce; but, as the half of it was bad and unproductive, it costs the silk grower really 28f. the ounce. Previous to the appearance of the disease among silkworms, the best seed was sold at from 3f. to 5f. the ounce.

Despatches received in Paris from Cochin-China to the 31st of March state that public order was re-established in the colony. A great number of villages had given in their submission. Admiral Bonnard and a Spanish Plenipotentiary were to leave for Hué on the 3rd of April, to exchange the ratifications of the Treaty of Peace of 1862. All the Spanish troops were to re-embark upon the 2nd of April to return to Manila.

It is supposed that next year the army will be reduced to the normal state of 400,000 men, and 85,705 horses for France and Algeria; 188 ships afloat, with a crew of 30,254 men. It appears that there are at present 419,394 troops under arms, of whom 16,200 are in Rome, 1,960 in Cochin China, 34,800 in Mexico, not including 4,000 auxiliaries who require to be fully provided. It appears further that her distant expeditions compel France to maintain 300 ships afloat, with a crew of 47,577 men.

The chief subject of discussion in the French newspapers is the reply of Russia to the notes she has received from England, France, and Austria. The view taken of this reply is in general favourable to the Emperor Alexander.

In a discussion on the navy estimates, Count de la Tour complained of a remission of activity in France, whilst England was still making great exertions. In 1857 France had determined to employ 17,000,000f. annually in transforming the fleet, and he was sorry to see that it was now proposed to reduce that sum by 3,000,000f. Since 1857 England had expended vast sums in coast defences, and in increasing her navy, so that it had acquired a relative superiority over that of France. Then, again, England could command the services of 300,000 able-bodied sailors, whilst the French navy could not count on more than 80,000. There was as great a disparity also in the number of officers, for while England had 6,000 France had only 1,900, even after the recent addition of 210. He trusted that the Government would spare no efforts to keep up efficiency. He could not conclude without paying a tribute of gratitude to the army and navy, for having so expeditiously sent thirty thousand men across the Atlantic. He thought the House would admit that the army and navy had merited well of the country. General Allard, government commissioner, replied that the navy had not been neglected, that the transformation still continued, that a reduction of only 2,000,000f. had been made, which reduction had been made for financial reasons. With regard to the defence of the coasts, 13,000,000f. had been expended, and 295 batteries and 18 forts completely terminated. Others were more or less advanced, and would be finished in a few years. A reserve for the navy as well as the army was perfectly unnecessary. The house was evidently uneasy at the ministerial statement, especially when reminded that France in 1861 had 35 steam liners, 18 frigates, and 1 frigate *cuirassée*; that in 1863 progress had relaxed, and although she had now 112 steam-vessels, she had only 36 vessels, 24 frigates, and 4 frigates *cuirassées*—64 large fighting-ships in all, and only 11 more than in 1861. General Allard was reminded that two years ago he had said 6 frigates *cuirassées* were then finished, and that 10 more were rapidly advancing.

Cherbourg journals report that seven ships of war, fully armed, are now in the harbour, viz:—The *Napoleon*, the *Impetueuse*, the iron-clad frigates *Couronne*, *Normandie*, and *Solferino*, the corvette *Forfait*, and the guardship *Dauphin*. This assemblage of war vessels is connected by the partisans of war with a design to send a French fleet to the Swedish port of Carlskrona, which it is observed is only four days' sail from Cherbourg.

The *Annuaire Militaire* contains the following statistical details of the French army:—The present number of marshals is 10, Marshal Vaillant, nominated in 1851, being at the head of the list. Count D'Ornano, the youngest marshal, was appointed in 1861. The number of generals of division of the staff who have held chief commands is 10, General Schramm being the first on the list, and Count Palikao, better known as General Montauban, the last. The number of generals of division of staff, 1st section, is 82; that of generals of brigade, 158. The reserve list, 2nd section, includes 77 generals of division, and 171 generals of brigade. The staff, which by a decree of June, 1860, should consist of 580 officers, is composed of 55 colonels, 35 lieutenant-colonels, 110 majors, 290 captains, and 90 lieutenants. The army is divided into seven corps, six of which are in France, and the seventh in Algeria, an expeditionary corps in Mexico, and an active division in Rome.

M. Block, the able political economist, in a review of the official returns just published with respect to the trade of France during the first three months of the years 1861, 1862, and 1863, observes that they are worthy of serious attention. The first remark to be made is that French imports are gradually decreasing. They amounted to 561,000,000f. in 1861, they declined to 515,000,000f. in 1862, and to 498,000,000f. in 1863, while the exports as regularly increased. The exports amounted to 464,000,000f. in the year 1861, they increased to 490,000,000f. in 1862, and to 588,000,000f. in 1863. Another fact worthy of observation is that in 1861 the value of the imports exceeded that of the exports by 97,000,000f., in 1862 by 25,000,000f., but that in 1863 the value of the exports exceeded that of the imports by 90,000,000f. M. Block is not of opinion that economists should rejoice at this excess of the exports over the imports. They should first ascertain whether the amount of exports has not been influenced by the system of bounties, the low value of produce, or other circumstances.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, May 6.

Their Majesties the King and Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Orange, and attended by a numerous suite, arrived in this city from the Hague on the 30th ultimo, by a special train, on their usual annual visit.

In the First Chamber of the States-General the attention of the members was mainly directed towards the Bills sent up to them by the Lower Chamber for their approval and confirmation. The Bill for the Administration of the Crown Domain passed without a division, as did also, after a short discussion, the Extension of Art. 17 of the Law of the 19th of August, 1861, concerning the National Militia. The confirmation of the Decree of the Governor-General of Netherlands India, allowing the duty-free importation on paddy and rice in Java and Madura, as well as the abolition of all import duties on articles of food throughout Netherlands India, was passed without a division, after some explanations given by the Colonial Minister. The Bill for the alteration of the Excise duty on foreign distilled spirits was passed, after some explanations made by the Minister of Finance. The Bill for the release of the tithes by purchase then came on, and gave rise to a long and adjourned debate, and was eventually negatived by 23 to 13 votes. This is the third time they have thrown out this Bill in succeeding sessions, and thus the agricultural interest in this country has no chance of being relieved of this great impediment to its gradual development. It will be recollected that the Bill passed the Second Chamber by a large majority; but a great divergence of principle exists between the two Chambers on this important subject, with but very little chance of their coming to an agreement or even compromise, as the members of the first Chamber are elected by the Provincial States, which by the constitution in force cannot be dissolved. The last subject for discussion by the First Chamber was the new Education Bill, which, after some debate and explanations offered by the Prime Minister, Thorbecke, was passed by 26 to 7 votes, and then the Chamber adjourned for the present.

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It is stated, that on the return of the Court to the Hague, the Prince of Orange will leave this country on a visit to several European capitals. Rumour supposes that his journey is not altogether unconnected with a matrimonial project. When the visit to this city is over, the Prince will in the first place proceed to England and witness the Epsom races.

During the month of April the number of vessels that arrived in this country from the East was only 13 (against 36 in March and 34 in February), bringing nine cargoes for the Company, and four for the private trade. Six discharged at Amsterdam, and seven at Rotterdam. Four of these vessels came from Batavia, five from Banjoewangie, one from Samarang, one from Sourabaya, one from Passaroeang, and one from Padang. Amongst other produce they brought 44,430 bags of coffee, and 22,348 kranjangs of sugar.

The Dutch ship *Johannes Hendrikus Ferdinand*, Capt. G. H. Lodewyks, from Shields to Sourabaya with coals (chartered by the company), has put into Nieuwe Deep in a leaky state, and is discharging her cargo previous to undergoing the needful repairs.

According to a report from Capt. Tode, arrived at Falmouth from Matanzas, he states having seen on the 10th of April, in 40 N. lat., and 40 W. long., a ship bearing the name of *J. A. Bang*, dismasted and in a sinking state. The Dutch ship *L. A. Bang*, Capt. C. M. Fallenius, sailed from Shields to Batavia on the 20th of March with coals, under charter for the Netherlands Trading Company.

By the last Cape mail intelligence has been received stating that the Dutch ship *Tryntje Fenna*, Capt. J. Abbink, from Batavia to this country, which had put into Simon's Bay under average, had repaired damages and reloaded her cargo on the 13th of March, and was about to proceed on her voyage. 285 kranjangs of sugar and 169 bags of cloves were sea damaged, and had been sold, in addition to which the captain had taken up £1,700 on a bottomry bond.

An interesting ceremony was performed last week at the Hague, in the saloon of the First Chamber of the States-General, where the medals were presented by the Prime Minister, Thorbecke, to the Dutch subjects who gained honours at the International Exhibition of 1862. All the Ministers were present, as well as the Royal Commissioner and the President of the Association for the development of Dutch national industry, whilst on the right of Mr. Thorbecke sat the British Ambassador. In the middle of the saloon were seated the sixty-seven gentlemen to whom medals were awarded, whilst the seventy-nine who received honourable mention were ranged along the side walls. The Premier made a suitable speech, in which, after referring to the cosmopolitan character of the Exhibition, and the international feature now assumed by modern industry, he showed how absurd it was at the present day for nations to shut themselves out from general competition with the whole world. Industry (he added) can only prosper by free trade, and no amount of favour or protection can produce a healthy and flourishing commerce, which proceeds solely from unshackled competition with other countries.

Mr. Pieter Jeckel, Knight of the Order of the Netherlands Lion, died at the Hague on the 29th ult., in the 65th year of his age. From 1817 to 1833 he was employed in the Colonial Office, and was then sent out to Java as Assistant-Secretary to the Indian Government by Mr. J. C. Baud, when that gentleman was Colonial Minister. In November, 1845, he was appointed Governor of the Molucca Islands, but was obliged, from ill-health, to return to Java in 1847, where he was employed in helping to draw up the Government regulations for the administration of the Dutch outside possessions in the Indian Archipelago. In 1849 he was named President of the General Court of Accounts in Java, in which capacity he remained till 1851, when he resigned his appointment and returned to Holland. He was greatly respected, and is very generally regretted by his numerous friends and acquaintances.

The *Dagblad* of the Hague contains the following paragraph: "Whilst the Japanese Ambassadors were residing among us, all sorts of dismal prophecies were made concerning their reception on their return home. These prophecies have been partly fulfilled. It is true we have not yet heard of their being compelled to undergo the operation of the 'happy dispatch,' but from official accounts received through the Swiss Embassy in Japan, we learn that they have been degraded from their rank and dismissed from office."

The private trade produce exported from Java to Holland during the month of February was as follows:—

Per *Willem Daniel*, 6,305 piculs coffee; 2,152 piculs sugar; 100 piculs rattans.

Per *Monitor*, 1,993 piculs coff ugar; 155 piculs rattans.

Per *Drie Gebroeders*, 7,764 piculs coffee; 67 piculs rattans; 787 piculs tobacco; 34 piculs sapanwood.

Per *Emma*, 5,392 piculs sugar; 50 piculs rattans, 16 piculs sapanwood.

Per *Betty*, 7,407 piculs sugar, 540 piculs rice; 112 leggers arrac; 500 piculs rattans.

Per *Carin*, 8,279 piculs sugar; 1,609 piculs tobacco.

Per *Estafette*, 1,475 piculs sugar; 1,696 piculs tobacco.

Per *J. M. Kemper*, 7,528 piculs sugar; 85 piculs rattans.

Per *S. van Heel*, 10,675 piculs sugar; 108 piculs rattans; 388 piculs pepper; 75 piculs indiarubber; 50 piculs sapanwood; 1,500 piculs tobacco.

Per *Travancore*, 7,003 piculs sugar; 38 leggers arrac; 130 piculs rattans; 6,400 hides; 50,074 kilogr. indigo.

Per *Willem de Zwyger*, 11,796 piculs sugar; 150 piculs rattans; 1,548 piculs tobacco.

Per *Jacob*, 7,287 piculs sugar; 98 leggers arrac; 150 piculs rattans; 31 piculs indiarubber; 681 hides; 6 piculs tobacco.

Per *D. F. Weber*, 4,880 piculs sugar; 3,050 piculs rice; 50 leggers arrac; 427 piculs rattans; 80 piculs sapanwood.

Per *Susanna Johanna*, 8,469 piculs sugar; 50 piculs rattans; 2,000 hides; 891 piculs tobacco.

Per *Catharina Maria*, 10,324 piculs sugar; 65 leggers arrac: 200 piculs rattans; 498 piculs tobacco.

The Indian Association held a general meeting last week for the purpose of petitioning the Government on the subject of the indigo cultivation in Java. The draft of the petition was read and unanimously confirmed. On the proposition of Mr. Schill, the meeting expressed its satisfaction on the subject of the railways in Java, accompanied by its wish to see the immediate execution of the line between Samarang and the Regencies. A resolution was then passed to send, on the part of the Association, an address of thanks to the King for confirming the concession; one to the Colonial Minister, thanking him for having so quickly paid attention to the subject; and one to each Chamber of the States-General in support of the Bill for confirming sundry articles of the above-named concession. The motion was passed unanimously.

Accounts have been received by the Naval Department announcing the safe arrival of H.N.M. screw-corvette *Apeldoorn*, 10 guns, Lieut. J. A. Hugenholtz, at Buenos Ayres on the 2nd of March. The *Apeldoorn* sailed from Nieuwe Deep on the 22nd of December last for Java.

On the 1st inst. the first Dutch iron-clad gunboat, lately launched at Rotterdam, and still lying there, was commissioned by Lieut. P. van Lelyveld. When fitted out she will be stationed for the present at Hellevoetsluys.

The *Staats-Courant* contains the following;—"According to a report dated the 14th of March, received by the Naval Department, H.M. screw-corvette *Reinier Claeszen*, of 10 guns, has gone from Sibogha to Nias, at the instance of the Governor of the West Coast of Sumatra, in quest of certain Malay slave traders, who had acted in a hostile manner towards the crew of a cruising boat, in order to drive them away and release the slaves they had taken. The result of the corvette's mission not being yet known, it is right to state that the allegations made by certain newspapers of the expedition having proved unsuccessful are at least premature."

In consequence of the emancipation of the slaves in the Dutch West Indies, several coffee, sugar, and cocoa plantations in Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, and other possessions are advertised in the papers of this city for sale at moderate prices.

PASSENGERS OUTWARDS.

Per *Nederland and Orange*, Capt. J. Bouwmeester, from Rotterdam to Batavia: Mr. A. ten Bosch, Medical Officer of the East India Army, with three children and governess.

Per *Delft*, Capt. van Geelkerken, from Rotterdam to Batavia: Mr. J. van Geelkerkerken, Medical Officer, East India Army.

Per *Willem Kroonprins der Nederlanden*, Capt. Zetteler, from Brouwershaven to Batavia: Mr. C. Baesjou.

COMMERCIAL.

COFFEE.—The market for all descriptions has been quiet since last mail, and no alteration in values to report. No parcels offered for sale, and purchasers must make bids if they want to buy; but they cannot obtain any lots out of the company's last sale without paying a profit of 1 cent. There have been a few sales of private trade Java, among which were 1,000 bags ex *Cornelis Wernard Eduard* at 45½ to 51½ cents according to quality. The deliveries continue large, amounting to 373,101 bays during the first four months, against 320,917 bags last year, whilst the present stocks on warrant are only 161,055 bags against 170,183 in 1862. The quantity of unsold coffee in the company's warehouses is 282,895 bags against 304,700 last year.

SUGAR.—During the first half of the fortnight the raw article was in a very lively state, and upwards of 10,000 kranjangs were taken at rising prices. Since then, however, the market was not so active, though last week's currency was obtained. The only sale of any extent this week wa

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1,763 kranjangs of Batavia, ex *Odin*, No. 13, at 33½ fl., to be received on board and landed at purchaser's expense. At Rotterdam higher prices are paid this week for Java, especially in the better qualities. Refined goods have also been in a very excited state, and prices considerably higher; but during the last few days a reaction has taken place, and some parcels of ready goods have been sold by the dealers a shade lower. Refiners, however, refuse to enter into contracts for forward delivery at anything less than last week's currency.

RICE.—There have been no dealings in paddy, and the rice mills are standing still for want of materials to work with. Cleaned descriptions go off in small parcels and realise full prices. Stocks are low, and the supplies expected very small.

SPICES are neglected, with the exception of Java cinnamon No 3, in which a few transactions were done at 80 cents. Soy is in active request.

TOBACCO.—The dealings have amounted to 2,000 bales of Java at fair prices. The stock is now reduced to 1,832 bales. The result of the late sales was as follows:—735 bales TR, from 17½ to 96 cents; 109 b. WGJ, 23½ to 37; 137 b. VA, 20 to 23½; 40 b. Goebok, 20 to 30; 523 b. BK, 18½ to 24½; and 720 b. KL, 17½ to 22 cents. All flowingly sold.

HIDES command more attention, and the market is firm. Among the sales since last mail are 553 ox and 269 buffalo, ex *Schelde*, from Padang, and 400 Java buffalo, ex *Gevalia*. Stock in importers' hands 9,510 Java buffalo and 13,658 do. ox.

TIN.—Banca dull of sale. Parcels have been offered at 76½ fl. without tempting purchasers. Present stock 39,452 blocks against 29.300 in 1862. The deliveries during the first four months of this year were 30,288 blocks against 24,671 in 1862.

RATTANS.—3,796 bundles, ex *Cornelis Gips*, were offered for sale, and found purchasers rapidly at full prices.

INDIGO.—At the company's sale of 1,723 packages of Java the whole quantity was sold, and there was great competition, especially for the soft and finer descriptions. As compared with the October sale, the prices obtained were as follows:—

Very ordinary at	500 cents, and under	30 to 50 cents lower
Ordinary	510 „ to 540 cents	30 to 40 „ „
Ord. middling	550 „ to 580 „	10 to 30 „ „
Middling and good middling	590 „ to 640 „	10 to 20 „ „
Fine middling	650 „ to 690 „	par
Fine and very fine ..	700 „ and above	par to 10 „ higher

COCHENILLE.—At the above sale 40 chests of Java cochenille were brought to the hammer and all knocked down with the following result:—

First quality	15 to 20 cents higher	than the
Second do.	10 to 20 „ do.	October
Zaccatille	25 to 35 „ lower	sale.

The Netherlands Trading Company calls on the holders of the warrants of the lot No. 118 nutmegs No. 4 in warehouse at Amsterdam, and lot No. 89, cloves No. 2 lying at Rotterdam, of the company's sale of the 26th May, 1836, to clear them within a certain specified time, or else they will be included in the next spice sale and resold for account of the company. As twenty-seven years have elapsed, it is to be presumed that the above warrants have long since been lost or destroyed, and there is but little chance that the goods will be claimed.

Naval and Military.

The Chinese gunboat Tien-tsin, Capt. Nicholas, sailed for China on the 6th inst. from Falmouth. Another of these gunboats was entered through the Custom-house by Messrs. Laird, Brothers, on the 4th inst., as the Kwang-tung, Captain A. Young, for Hong-Kong, *via* Falmouth.

The trial of the new paddle-wheel steamship Kian-Soo, built by Mr. John White, of West Cowes, for the Emperor of China, took place on the 6th inst. at the measured mile in Stokes Bay, near Portsmouth. This vessel is built on the diagonal principle, and is a beautiful model. Her length is 241 ft., breadth, 29 ft.; depth, 15 ft. 3 in.; and tonnage, builders' measurement, 1,000 tons. She is fitted with oscillating engines, constructed by Messrs. C. A. Day and Co., of the Northam Ironworks at Southampton, and has patent feathering paddlewheels. The diameter of the cylinders is 68in., with 5ft. stroke, and the velocity of the piston at full power 450ft. per minute. The Kiang-Soo attained as follows:—First run, 3 min. 59 sec., equal to 15·063 knots per hour; second run, 3 min. 8 sec., equal to 19·149 knots; third run, 4 min. 4 sec., equal to 14·754 knots; fourth run, 3 min. 15 sec., equal to 18·462 knots; the Admiralty mean of the whole being 16·903 knots, or 19¾ statute miles per hour. Revolutions of engines, 45; pressure of steam, 27lb.; vacuum, 26 in. The engines, which are of 300 nominal horse-power, worked up to 2,279, being over 7½ times their nominal power. The vessel's mean draught of water was 9ft. 3in. With such extraordinary results as these the Kiang-Soo was unanimously pronounced by all the naval and scientific authorities present to be one of the fastest vessels afloat. The Kiang-Soo is intended for the special use of Captain Sherard Osborn, the commander-in-chief of the Anglo-Chinese expedition, and will sail from London for her destination in about a fortnight.

The Armstrong and other guns required for the Cossack, 20, 250-horse power, fitting at the Nore for commission, have been despatched to that vessel from the Ordnance Stores, Chatham. This fine corvette is very rapidly approaching completion, and in the course of a few weeks will be ready to be despatched to any station where her services may be required. It is stated at Chatham that she will relieve the Pearl, 21, 400-horse power, Capt. J. Borlase, C.B., on the East India and China station.

In pursuance of Her Majesty's pleasure, Admirals of the Red, Sir F. W. Austen, G.C.B., and Sir W. Parker, Bart, G.C.B., have this day been promoted to be Admirals of the Fleet; and in consequence thereof the following promotions, also dated this day, have taken place:—

Admirals of the White Sir W. Bowles, K.C.B., and Sir H. Hope, K.C.B., to be Admirals of the Red.

Admirals of the Blue the Right Hon. M. F. Fitzhardinge, Lord Fitzhardinge, G.C.B., and Sir F. Moresby, K.C.B. to be Admirals of the White.

Vice-Admirals W. Walpole and B. M. Kelly, on the Reserved List, to be Admirals on the same list.

Vice-Admiral of the Red Sir W. H. Bruce, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the Blue.

Vice-Admirals W. J. Mingaye, Sir C. C. Parker, Bart., and J. E. Walcott, on the Reserved List, to be Admirals on the same list.

Vice-Admiral of the Red Sir J. H. Plumridge, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the Blue.

Vice-Admirals of the White Sir H. J. Leeke, K.C.B., K.H., and Sir C. H. Fremantle, to be Vice-Admirals of the Red.

Vice-Admirals of the Blue H. Smith, C.B., and J. A. Duntze, to be Vice-Admirals of the White.

Rear-Admirals of the Red the Right Hon. Lord E. Russell, C.B., and H. W. Bayfield, to be Vice-Admirals of the Blue.

Rear-Admirals of the White W. Ramsay, C.B., and Sir B. W. Walker, Bart., K.C.B., to be Rear-Admirals of the Red.

Rear-Admirals of the Blue C. Eden, C.B., and the Hon. C. G. J. B. Elliot, C.B., to be Rear-Admirals of the White.

Capt. the Hon. G. F. Hastings, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Capt. R. H. Stopford to be Rear-Admiral on the Reserved List.

Capt. the Hon. S. T. Carnegie, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Vice-Admirals H. Patton, A. Montgomerie, J. W. Montagu, G. C. Gambier, Sir C. Burrard, Bart., and T. L. Peake to have the rank and title of Retired Admiral; and

Rear-Admirals H. S. J. Marsham, C. Crowdy, and T. Mansel to have that of Retired Vice-Admiral, in pursuance of the Order in Council of May 7, 1858.

Capt. J. Pulling has also been promoted to be Retired Rear-Admiral on the terms proposed in the *London Gazette* of September 1, 1846, but without increase of pay.

It is rumoured that the distinguished posts of Vice-Admiral and Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom will very likely be conferred upon Sir Thomas John Cochrane, G.C.B., and Sir George Francis Seymour, G.C.B.

Captain T. Fisher is to receive the captain's good-service pension, at the disposal of the First Lord of the Admiralty, by the promotion of Captain the Hon. G. F. Hastings, C.B., to flag rank.

Captain Alfred P. Ryder, private secretary to the Duke of Somerset, has been appointed to the office of Controller-General of the Coastguard, in the room of Captain the Hon. Swynfen T. Carnegie, C.B., promoted to flag rank. Captain R. Hall, late of Her Majesty's ship Termagant, succeeds Captain Ryder as private secretary to the First Lord.

The presentation of new colours to the 76th (Hindoostan) Regiment took place at Aldershott on Wednesday last, in the presence of a large number of spectators. After the Rev. N. Huleatt, principal chaplain of the camp, had read prayers, Lieutenant-General Pennefather presented the colours to the regiment. In doing so he reminded the troops of the reputation their predecessors had won for them, and congratulated Colonel Smyth on the present state of the regiment, the gentlemanlike tone of the officers, the active, anxious, intelligent conduct of the sergeants, the manly bearing and admirable *esprit de corps* of the soldiers. On the conclusion of the General's speech, Colonel Smyth briefly but earnestly thanked him for the honour conferred upon the regiment. After the ceremony, the various companies dined together, and in the evening the non-commissioned officers gave a ball, at which 150 were present, including Colonel Smyth, C.B., Colonel Brewster, C.B., and Major Cator.

Valorous, 16, paddle, Captain C. Forsyth, at Devonport, was swung for the adjustment of her compasses, on Tuesday, and embarked a draft of boys from the Implacable, training ship, for distribution among the squadron at the Cape of Good Hope, for which station the Valorous will shortly sail.

Leopard, 18, paddle-wheel steam sloop, Captain Charles T. Leckie, arrived at Simon's Bay 84 days from Plymouth, and sailed for the East India station on 22nd February last. We are glad to hear that this is one of the most comfortable ships in the service, the captain being very much liked by officers and crew.

The 96th Regiment, which left Portsmouth on February 15, on board the Himalaya, arrived at Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, on March 12, after a splendid passage of 25 days. There were five births on board and one death.

Captain Harrington, of the Plymouth division, has been placed on the half pay list of his rank on his own application. The corporal and twelve gunners, Royal Marine Artillery, joined head-quarters, Plymouth division, on Tuesday, from Portsmouth, and ten privates, Royal Marine Light Infantry, embarked on board the Valorous, as supernumeraries, for the Cape of Good Hope station.

An Admiralty return of the cost of iron-plated ships fitted for sea gives the following figures:—The Warrior, £377,373; the Black Prince, built by Messrs. Napier, Glasgow, £373,899; the Resistance, built by Messrs. Westwood, Baillie, and Campbell, Poplar, £257,848; the Defence, built by Messrs. Palmer, Jarrow, £252,898.

Rear-Admiral of the Blue Charles Eden, C.B., one of the Lords of the Admiralty, arrived on Saturday, from Torquay, at Devonport, and inspected the training ship Impregnable, 78, Commander Francis S. Tremlett; the Canopus, 8, Commander Charles F. F. Boughey; the training ship Implacable, 24, Commander Samuel B. Dolling; and the guardship of the steam reserve the Indus, Captain Astley C. Key, C.B., in Hamoaze. His Lordship dined at Mount Wise with Port-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, K.C.B., and left Plymouth by the morning express. The paddlewheel steam-sloop Argus, 6, Commander J. Lewis Moore, with his Lordship's secretary, which arrived at Devonport, was preparing to leave yesterday afternoon for Portsmouth.

The sailing transport Louisa, Captain Tillman, arrived at Spithead from Ceylon and the Cape of Good Hope with invalids. The Louisa left Columbo January 3rd, and arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on Feb. 25. She left on the 28th, bringing also as passengers Mrs. Colonel Hadden, and Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer. The ship experienced moderate weather. She left the Adamant with troops on board at the Cape of Good Hope, bound to Spithead. The invalids will be removed to the new hospital at Netley in the Pigmy.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1863.

THE DEFEAT AT SHAOU-HING.

COLONEL SYKES, who is famed in the House of Commons for the number of useless questions which he asks, has certainly not done unwisely in referring to the recent defeat at Shaou-hing and to Captain DEW's conduct in employing part of the force under his command in an attack upon that town. As far as we are able to judge, Captain DEW's presence on that occasion was most unjustifiable. What business had that officer to be there at all? As a private spectator he was simply exposing himself to unnecessary risk, but as an officer of the British navy, it is absurd to suppose he was there as a spectator; and if he took upon himself to advise or command, he was compromising our authorities in China, and acting in bad faith towards the rebels. Shaou-hing, as Colonel SYKES truly observed, was a considerable distance beyond the thirty mile radius, and we are distinctly told that Captain DEW was actively engaged in the assault, that he took up a 68-pounder in his train, and that after the repulse, a sap was made and fortifications thrown up under his superintendence. This is not the first time that Captain DEW's conduct has called for severe comment, but in the present instance the sad loss of Lieut. TINLING seems to render it imperative that he should either—if that be possible—justify his conduct, or be publicly reprehended for it.

We can scarcely believe that Captain DEW's official statement when it arrives, will be such as to exonerate him from blame, yet it is but just that we should wait for that statement before passing a final judgment. This much, however, is clear, that the strict orders said to have been issued from the Admiralty must be rigidly enforced, unless we are prepared for interminable difficulties and broils while carrying on our commerce in China. The Celestial Empire is not a field in which British bravos or swashbucklers can display their pluck and daring and kill, or be killed, without injury to their country. If, as Mr. KINGLAKE affirms, "there lurks in the men of these isles a vestige of man the savage," China is not the place in which to display that spirit with impunity. Our aims in China are, or ought to be, peaceable. It is in the quiet pursuits of commerce that we have established a position in the empire. That position, indeed, has not been won without bloodshed, but in every instance war has been thrust upon us; our merchant princes in the Far East have neither desired it nor provoked it. Their interest is to be on friendly terms with the Government and the people, and to avoid everything which may affect the *entente cordiale* which is so essential to the furtherance of trade. If it be impossible to avoid taking a side, and acting with vigour against the rebels, at least let it not be said that we are behaving in bad faith towards them. The Taipings understand by this time that the thirty-mile radius is to be kept clear; they know that if they venture within that charmed circle they must come prepared to fight with English soldiers; but what will they think of our word, and of our alleged neutrality, if a British officer overstrides the limits marked out by his own Government and wantonly attacks them upon neutral territory? We say nothing of the company in which Captain DEW proceeded on this ill-judged errand, except that the wanton plunder of a town on the road by the French contingent might have sufficed to convince him that the enterprise was not one in which he could legitimately take part.

The death of Lieutenant TINLING, although only a melancholy incident of the adventure, renders it imperative, as we said before, that we should receive full particulars concerning it. That young and brave Christian officer who was beloved by all who knew him, and whose loss is said to be mourned "as that of a brother," has died in a wretched encounter at which he ought not to have been allowed to be present. No blame, however, attaches to him for following, with all the ardour of his nature, the footsteps of his superior officer, but we presume, with the *North China Herald*, "that Captain DEW will be held "responsible for this gallant young officer's loss to the "British navy."

OUR TRADE WITH THE PHILIPPINES.

Of the various foreign countries of the Far East, with which we carry on trade, there are none which we watch with greater interest than the Philippines, with which our direct trade is steadily increasing, although not at so rapid a rate as the numerous staples there to be obtained would lead us to anticipate. If we trace back the statistics of our commerce for the last five or six years the following are the results:—

	Value of Exports of British Produce.	Computed value of Imports.
1857 ..	£534,564	£881,648
1858 ..	541,475	745,178
1859 ..	685,490	756,576
1860 ..	674,235	606,798
1861 ..	784,564	846,369
1862 ..	448,574	—

We also ship foreign and colonial goods to the value of £6,000 or £7,000 a year.

In glancing at the direct imports we receive from the Philippines, we notice that there has been an increase in copal, which now reaches about 1,400 tons, but a total cessation of the supplies of mastic. This, we suspect, arises from a confusion of names for one and the same article. Manila hemp has greatly increased in supply, our imports which in 1860 fell to 77,538 cwt., rose in 1861 to 209,000 cwt., and were last year 173,478 cwt. Indigo has advanced to nearly 900 cwt.; the supplies of sapanwood have declined; hides have dropped to a mere nothing; mother-of-pearl shells keep steady at 2,000 to 2,500 cwt., and tortoise-shell comes forward in larger quantities, the exports reaching 4,000 to 5,000 lbs.; manufactured tobacco and cigars are declining, but sugar has largely increased, now averaging 400,000 to 500,000 cwt.

The chief exports from here to the Philippines are cottons, linens, and leather. Last year the cotton exports were but half the usual amount.

We possess more official information respecting the outports and stations of the Philippine group through our consuls than we do of Manila, the seat of Government and the principal port. We are therefore glad to be able to fall back on the latest report of Mr. LONEY, British Vice-Consul at Polillo, for some interesting official details as to the progress of trade in the Archipelago. The excellent harbour and advantageous position of Polillo as the central port of a group of fertile islands, numbering 2,000,000 of inhabitants, itself the chief tradal market of the most populous province of the Philippines, and of an island containing 800,000 souls, are of themselves sufficient to command public attention.

The principal articles of export of interest in connection with foreign markets are sugar, sapanwood, hides, hemp, and paddy; leaf tobacco is also exported to a considerable extent, but entirely on Government account. The export of sugar from Polillo last year was about 120,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 or 11,000 tons in seven years. Probably no sugar district with similar means can show the same rapid increase. There are other products which are capable of great development, such as coffee and cotton, and (if the present unfortunate monopoly were abandoned) tobacco. The Polillo crop of tobacco has in some years reached 30,000 cwt. There have been instances of quantities of the leaf being destroyed by natives dissatisfied with the classification. What is rejected by the Government classifiers is not allowed to be sold for export. The cotton plant grows vigorously in almost all the districts of Panay and Negros, and of various quality, some of remarkably good staple, but it is not yet produced in sufficient quantity for export. About 300 tons of cotton are annually brought from the province of Batangas, near Manila, and used in the native looms. It is likely that agriculturists will now give much more attention to this, one of the most promising products of the island, to the culture of which recent events in America have given an increased interest. Among the minor articles of shipment are buffalo horns, cowries, rattans, mat bags, beeswax, cocoa, arrowroot, wheat, vegetable pitch, beche de mer, dried vegetables,

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beans, &c., cocoanuts, deer skins, timber (including ebony and fine woods of various kinds), and a large quantity of valuable goods of native manufacture made of the fibres of the pine-apple leaf, and of silk, cotton, and hemp. Of sapanwood the shipments are about 2,200 tons. Hemp, being mostly brought from the neighbouring islands as returns for paddy and native goods, is shipped to a small extent from Polillo, in irregular quantities of from 100 to 250 tons per annum ; but in case of a direct demand for a foreign market, large quantities could be obtained from Leyte and Samar at considerably cheaper rates than those current at Manila. Steam gun-boats are now replacing throughout the Archipelago the heavy sailing boats previously employed. These have in some measure promoted correspondence and communication with the neighbouring islands and provinces, and are likely to prove much more effectual in repressing piracy than the former gunboats. They have had several encounters with the pirates of the Sooloo seas, and have brought in many pirate "pancos" and other smaller boats. These pirates arrive annually in the Philippine group from the Sooloo Sea, particularly from the island of Tawi Tawi, reaching Panay and Negros about May, and continuing their depredations until the change of the monsoon enables them to return about October or November.

Though communication with the neighbouring islands has been facilitated by these steam gun-boats, a more rapid means of intercourse is still a great desideratum. At times, intervals of more than a month elapse without news from the capital, which is the centre of all advices bearing on trading interests, and gives the standard of value for all the products of the Archipelago. This slowness of intercourse acts most prejudicially in every way. A company at Manila is about to run a steamer between that port, Polillo and Zebu, and the establishment of a line of this nature will be very advantageous. It is also stated that the Government intend to carry on a monthly communication by steam with those more important provinces, an assertion to which the number of steamers arriving from Spain seems to give confirmation. The offers of subsidy made by the Government some time ago for the establishment of merchant steamers to take the mail to all the provinces were not accepted, owing to the number of conditions with which the contracts were hampered ; but they showed that the Government were alive to the rapidly-growing tradal importance of the provinces, and the consequent necessity of establishing prompt and regular communication.

The opening to foreign trade of the port of Zebu will, doubtless, prove as beneficial as has been the case at Polillo. Zebu affords great facilities for the supply of cargoes of sugar, hemp, and other valuable products, obtained, besides what the island itself furnishes, from the coast of Negros, from Leyte, from the populous island of Bohol and from that of Samar. It has also the great advantage of possessing the extensive and valuable coal mines, which are now at length being brought into use.

The formation of a new Government for the extensive island of Mindanao (the future importance of which it would be difficult to over-estimate), and the possessions contiguous thereto, is also an important step. The establishment of the seat of this Government at Cotabato in the great river of the Mindanao, which runs through a populous fertile and cultivated region, seems to be a judicious selection of locality, and calculated to develope the resources of an island of such great natural productive powers. The development of trade at Mindanao will materially react beneficially on that of Polillo and the surrounding islands, from which the Mindanao districts are separated by so unimportant a distance. The reduction of duties on foreign goods at Zamboang is another indication of a more liberal commercial policy.

The Government are very wisely abolishing most of the monopolies which have hitherto checked progress and fettered trade. Thus a royal order, has permitted the general manufacture, sale, and export of rum since 1st of January, 1862. Planters have in consequence been providing themselves with stills from Europe. It is understood to be also in contemplation to abolish the monopoly of the native wine obtained from the cocoa and nipa palms. The prices to be given by the Government to growers of tobacco, and the per centage granted to the functionaries employed in its collection and classification, have been increased. It would seem evident from many indications that the freedom of this very important article is now regarded as a question of more or less time only, the principle of the desirability of placing it in the same unrestricted position as in Cuba, being admitted both at Manila and Madrid.

It is in contemplation to place a lighthouse on the Seven Sins Rock, and one on Point Bondulan, on the island of Guimaras. Orders to this effect have been issued by the Government, and this measure and the projected laying down of buoys along the channel, near the Iguana Bank, and the Otong Shoal, will render the navigation still safer. Polillo, with these improvements, will be one of the most easily accessible, as it now is the securest port of the Philippine Archipelago.

Literature.

Mr. Kinglake's narrative of the "War in the Crimea" has already reached a third edition, yet it is curious that he does not alter in the text the obvious blunders which have been pointed out by his reviewers. In one case he describes Major Norcott as performing an action with which that gentleman has shown he had nothing to do, but instead of properly correcting the error in the text, Mr. Kinglake in a note asks his readers to substitute Lawrence for Norcott whenever the latter name appears. The great liberal, and conservative organs, the *Edinburgh Review* and the *Quarterly Review* have both published articles not at all complimentary to Kinglake's work. While allowing that the writer displays much ability, they aver that his book is full of prejudices, perversions of fact, careless misrepresentations, and statements as untrue as they are ungenerous with regard to our allies. Perhaps the essay in the *Quarterly* is the more able of the two, as it is evidently written by a man acquainted with all the military details of the war. The writer says :—"We are compelled to leave unexposed many of the inaccuracies of this most audacious history. A volume would be required to refute Mr. Kinglake's blunders, which, ludicrous when he is describing military operations on a great scale, become positively offensive when he condescends to speak of individuals. We have hitherto prided ourselves upon the impartiality of our historians, especially in a manly and generous treatment of other nations, even when our enemies ; Mr. Kinglake has deprived us of that privilege. We can no longer protest against the historic perversions of a Thiers, or the vain-glorious boastings of a Bazancourt. The answer will be, 'You English have your Kinglake.'"

Both the great reviews have articles on Colenso, the *Edinburgh* taking up generally the subject of Biblical inspiration, and the *Quarterly* discussing in an erudite manner the second part of the Bishop's work, and utterly destroying the foundation on which his arguments are based. Certainly these two earliest of the Quarterlies maintain their ascendancy in spite of younger rivals ; so also do some of the half-crown Monthlies, such as *Blackwood* and *Frazer*. In the long list of shilling periodicals, which, by the way, increase in number continually, the *Cornhill* and *Macmillan* take the highest rank. This month the *Cornhill* has an interesting article entitled "From Yedo to London with the Japanese Ambassadors," and a most able and cleverly exaggerated eulogium on "Chess," which is characterised as the best of all games for everybody. In reply to this *The Mirror* (a new and admirable weekly journal, conducted by Mr. Dallas, late principal reviewer of *The Times*) takes up the cudgels for Whist in a humorous article, which is in itself worth the price of the whole paper. In *Macmillan* for this month Ruffini continues his "Vincenzo, or Sunken Rocks ;" but another tale is sadly needed to keep up the life of the periodical, which, ably as it is conducted, but seldom affords *pabulum* which can be easily digested after dinner. While on the magazines we may mention that the *National* has an article on "British Policy in Japan," the writer of which holds that, for political rather than for commercial reasons, it is impossible, come what may, for us to withdraw from the country,—and that two new claimants for public favour have appeared this month. One of these is entitled *The Victoria Magazine*, and is chiefly remarkable as being set up by female compositors, and printed by Emily Faithfull, printer and publisher in ordinary to Her Majesty ; the other is of a more ambitious character, and has adopted the title of *The New Review*. It will be published monthly, at 2s. 6d., by Simpkin, Marshall and Co. The politics of the journal are Liberal-Conservative, and the first number issued this month contains an able diatribe against what the writer terms "Fossil Whiggism," a "Review of the Italian Question," "Sensation Pictures," and other vigorous articles. The journal will contain no tales or poetry, but will occupy the position of a regular review.

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THE DEATH OF LIEUTEMANT TINLING.

The *Bath Chronicle* writes:—"More than a week has now elapsed since a telegraphic despatch from Suez announced, with cruel abruptness, that Lieutenant Tinling, son of the Rev. E. D. Tinling, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, had been killed in an unsuccessful attack upon the Taiping fortifications at Shaou-hing, and very deep, general, and heartfelt has been the sympathy felt in this city with the afflicted family of this gallant young officer. Any faint hopes which may have been entertained that a mistake in the name might have been made, or that, though wounded, he might have been prematurely announced as dead, were yesterday dissipated by the arrival of letters from China. In a letter from Captain Dew, R.N., of the encounter, which we have been permitted to read, is the following account of the sad event:—'Your son, when wounded, was up the country with me, and present at an attack on a rebel city called Shaou-hing. I had repeatedly cautioned him against exposing himself to the enemy's fire, but he did not seem to know what fear was, and while watching with his opera glass the effect of our fire on the wall a small bullet struck him in the back of the head. I saw the bullet extracted, and sent him down to the ship at once. For quiet, his messmates removed him on shore to Mr. Hewlett's, a Consular officer and his great friend, and when the bad symptoms set in, his messmates never left him day or night. Mr. Moule, a most excellent missionary clergyman, was ever with him.' And he adds, 'the grief of his men and shipmates could hardly be less than your own. Both to myself and all the *Encounter's* men he had endeared himself by his many good qualities, and above all his chivalrous gallantry; and the gloom thrown over all by his death I have no words to express.' Dr. Irwin, who attended him during his last days, says,—"He had endeared himself to all of us. His gallantry on several occasions was the theme of universal admiration, and we mourn his loss as that of a brother. It is a great consolation to us that his faith was firm in Christ, and that he has but changed this world for a better." The following account of Lieutenant Tinling's career appears in the same journal:—"Lieutenant Tinling was born in May, 1842, and was appointed a naval cadet to Her Majesty's ship *Pearl* in 1856, in which ship he served on the Pacific and China stations till June, 1859. He returned to the China station in the autumn of that year, in the *Imperieuse*, Captain Maguire, R.N., passed for mate in February, 1862, and fifteen hours afterwards was made acting lieutenant, when he was transferred to the *Encounter*, Captain Dew, R.N., then lying at Hong Kong. At the capture of Ningpo, in May, Mr. Tinling, then acting-lieutenant, distinguished himself so much and was so favourably mentioned in his captain's despatches that the Admiralty, upon the receipt of them, promoted him at once to the rank of lieutenant. At the attack on Fungwha in last October, Lieutenant Tinling was hotly engaged, and was struck by a spent ball. When Ward's men refused to resume the attack he, with another officer, brought up a ladder, which he mounted, but he was overpowered and obliged to retire. Commander Bosanquet, of the *Flamer* gunboat, having been wounded on this occasion, Lieutenant Tinling was placed in command of the *Flamer*, and continued in her for nine weeks, after which he rejoined the *Encounter*, and on the 19th of February, 1863 (exactly one year from the day on which he had been made acting-lieutenant), he received his fatal wound."

THE FRENCH LINE TO CHINA.

The following description of these steamers has been published in the *Morning Herald*:—"A gentleman who cast his fortunes on board the *Labourdonnais*, which left Marseilles on the 19th of January, describes a series of discomforts and disasters such as we fancy have never been experienced during any one single trip in a "P. and O." ship. The first mishap was the fall of a spar, by which a lady passenger narrowly escaped being killed. Then it was found necessary to leave the anchor, the—appropriately named—donkey-engine refusing to work. After this the engine twice broke down, and owing, it would seem, to inefficient provision against bad weather, there was a great destruction of crockery and cabin furniture. The ship was a day late at Alexandria, and another day was then lost in Egypt through the mismanagement of some person or persons unknown. At Suez the *Alphée* awaited the passengers; and she proved, contrary to promise, to be a miserable *marcheur*. Her bottom was foul, and her engines in full working disorder, so that there was nothing but mishaps during her progress, which was so slow that she was passed in the Red Sea by the "P. and O." vessel, bearing the mails, which left Suez twelve hours after her, the mails themselves having been despatched from Marseilles fifty-four hours after the departure of the *Labourdonnais*. After leaving Aden the French pilot managed to run upon a sand bank; then the awning was set on fire, to the imminent danger of the ship. By this time the reckoning became uncertain by fifteen miles, so that she reached Galle by a fluke. In that port there was a detention of three days, owing to another ship belonging to the same company having broken down after leaving Calcutta. These and other mishaps occupied the luckless *Alphée* until her arrival in the Hooghly. But the list by no means includes all the inconveniences suffered by the passengers. Not for them was the miserable expedient of drowning their private wretchedness in the pleasures of the table. The table had no pleasures, it had only pains. All on board—French as well as English—joined in utter condemnation of the cookery, which, even if good, could not have disguised the bad materials employed. Moreover, the quantity supplied, as well as every accessory accommodation, was found lamentably insufficient. And if the food was bad, the drink was even worse. What would "P. and O." passengers say to vile Marsala, doled out as if it were Imperial Tokay, relieved only by the commonest *vin ordinaire*, and a coarse, fiery *eau de vie*, manufactured from whisky and barley! This was the entertainment provided for the first-class passengers. Into the agonies endured by the second we will not enter. This much is plain: that however the other discomforts of the journey may be ascribed to the youth and inexperience of the company, the table arrangements cannot be placed to that account. Indeed, the opinion generally entertained seems to be that things are likely to get worse instead of better, as the large subsidy received from the Government renders the company so independent of the public as to be quite indifferent to complaints. Instead of floating hotels, indeed, as the "P. and O." ships are called, those of the Messageries Imperiales are freely likened to floating *cabarets*, where smoking is tolerated everywhere, and cleanliness almost entirely disregarded. It has frequently been urged upon the "P. and O." Company that the board—and more especially the wines, &c.—should be made a distinct charge from the passage, but the plan is generally found unacceptable to Anglo-Indians, who dislike disbursements in detail, and especially to ladies, so many of whom travel alone, or with their families. The contract system has, therefore, been found preferable, even by the French company, so that the passengers have not the remedy against being poisoned, that taking their meals by the *carte* might possibly supply. Unless, therefore, the Messageries Imperiales make considerable alterations in their arrangements it appears that the British grumbler will be driven back perforce to the "P. and O.," and that the Gallic grumbler, however patriotic, will be induced to follow his example.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA V. RICH.

Mr. Bovill, Q.C., moved for a rule calling on the plaintiffs to show cause why the defendant's attorney should not be at liberty to inspect and make extracts from certain documents in an action by the plaintiffs against the defendant, who was one of their managers in India, charging him with having mismanaged the business of the bank in having improperly given credits, and other matters of that description. The documents consisted chiefly of correspondence between the head office in London and the representatives of the bank in Calcutta relative to the charges, and after the defendant had left the bank and the disputes had arisen. One portion had been furnished, but the part refused was kept back on the ground that it was a correspondence between the officials in England and India exclusively with reference to this suit. The Court granted the rule.

CHINA WESLEYAN MISSION BREAKFAST.—The annual public breakfast meeting on behalf of the Wesleyan Mission to China was held on the 2nd inst. at the London Tavern; the Hon. A. M'Arthur in the chair. The speeches after the breakfast were very interesting, but we can only find space for a few salient points. With reference to Chinamen in the colonies, the Chairman said: "The gold attractions have induced many of them to visit California and the Australian colonies. I regret to say that the treatment which they have sometimes received has been so injurious and un-Christian-like as, I fear, almost to countenance their idea that we are indeed barbarians. And yet we need scarcely wonder that Americans in California and our own countrymen in the colonies should dislike the Chinese, and manifest strong repugnance to seeing multitudes of them flocking to their shores. We have in the colonies, as you have, unhappily, in England also, a class of men who are destitute of religious principles, who are intensely selfish, and who suppose that every person and everything is likely to interfere with their own interest. Such men, of course, oppose the Chinese; it may be from the natural antipathy of race, or it may be from mistaken motives of worldly policy. We have, however, many thoughtful, wise, and good men, who entertain no unfriendly feeling towards the Chinese, but who, looking at the teeming millions of China, and looking at the sparseness of our European population in the country, dread the idea of being inundated by hordes of idolatrous people and of exposing our rising youth of both sexes to the contaminating influences by which they would, under such circumstances, be surrounded. But while the Chinese have been on some occasions cruelly treated, I am happy to say these immigrants have had the protection of the Government, and they have not been altogether neglected by the Christian churches of Australia. I am not in a position to say definitely what has been done, nor what agency has been employed by other Churches; but I can inform you that in connection with the Wesleyan Missionary Committee, an Australian Chinese Mission has been established, and a converted Chinaman is labouring with some effect among his countrymen in Victoria."—Mr. Dodds, of the Royal Navy, spoke as follows:—"I think I can best serve the interests of this association by stating the different incidents which have occurred during the course of my service in China. I left England in 1859, and arrived on the station in 1860. I was very shortly after stationed at Canton, and having been furnished with a letter of introduction to Mr. Cox, I took an early opportunity of endeavouring to find him out. After some difficulty, and after taking a lengthened cruise on the Canton river, I was safely landed at our Mission, which is by the river side; but not being able to speak in the language, for some time I was in a difficulty, surrounded by natives who looked upon me with wonder. But presently I heard a murmur of voices, and looking forward I saw a large room, where I found an English lady, surrounded by a number of Chinese girls of various ages, sizes, and conditions. This, I afterwards found out, was our girls' school, conducted by Mrs. Piercy, and the sight of an English lady, under such circumstances, conversing in what seemed such an unpronounceable language, formed a very interesting picture. This was my first insight into missionary life. I soon became acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Piercy and the other members of the Mission and their friends. Mr. Cox, I learned, was absent in England. Our missionaries at Canton not only carry on the work of schools, and the labour of imparting instruction to the heathen, but they also perform another very important duty, and that is to exercise a good influence over foreign residents in Canton. This was especially the case during the occupation of Canton by our naval and military forces. I knew an officer of the garrison and several men who were converted during their stay in Canton through the instrumentality of our missionaries. The missionaries of Canton have weekly prayer-meetings held on Thursday evenings at the houses of the different missionaries in rotation, with the view of imploring the Divine blessing on their labours, that their own hearts may be preserved, and that they may be assisted in their work by having the Divine blessing upon them. These meetings are most punctually and energetically kept, and I found them very interesting indeed. In Mr. Piercy's house at Canton there is also Sunday evening service, conducted by the missionaries in rotation, and this is a great comfort to those foreign residents and naval and military people, whether officers or men, who have any taste for better things. So that it is our interest by a two-fold motive to support our missions, not only for the Chinese, though there certainly they were more especially required, but for other residents.

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After leaving Canton, I went to Swatow, which is a very disagreeable, unhealthy kind of place, and the people there have a greater antipathy to strangers than any other part, and the only piece of information that I picked up was that Garibaldi had visited it in the character of a master of a vessel. We were not there very long, being soon ordered on to Amoy. There I found the missionary work in a very flourishing condition, and the London and Presbyterian Missionary Societies have some very interesting stations there. In company with the Rev. C. Douglas and W. Swanston, of the Presbyterian Mission, I went upon an excursion of about twenty miles up the river. The country was very pretty, and upon our arrival we were very warmly welcomed by the Chinese Christians who had been expecting us, and that, to my mind, was quite a new phase of the Chinese character. After leaving Amoy we went to Foo-chow, and there I found a very flourishing Methodist Mission, not an English Methodist Mission, but a Methodist Mission nevertheless, and here I had a greater insight into the manners and customs of the Chinese Christians as compared with the heathen Chinese than at any other place. Amongst other incidents I attended a Love Feast. It was an extraordinary Love Feast, for it was a gathering of all the members of the churches within a reasonable distance, and the Chinese were very liberal in accommodating those who came from distant parts. It was a most interesting meeting, and the Chinese spoke with much feeling. After a time, my friend Mr. Gibson, the missionary, introduced me as an English *Mimi*, which is the word there for Methodist; and I was requested to give my experience, and of course I had to do it through an interpreter, but I had the same story to tell. It was the love of our Saviour Jesus Christ. Afterwards, in the course of the day, I partook of the sacrament, and I really enjoyed the service exceedingly. While I was at Foochow, Mr. Gibson, the missionary, introduced me to a literary character, who had been for some time a hearer. I suppose he thought he would like to do a good stroke of business, and he volunteered his services to produce native converts at the reasonable rate of a dollar a head. He was evidently under the impression that we undertook nothing unless a profit was made, and I suppose he thought that the missionaries would have such a liberal per centage upon the converts Parkes, missionary in the West Indies, said:—"It is now just thirty-two years since I entered the Mission work, and twenty-five of those years have been spent in the Mission field. I esteem it to be the highest honour and the greatest happiness that I could have enjoyed, to be engaged in this work, and the longer I am connected with it, the more highly do I prize the honour and happiness which God has conferred upon me. I feel it to be an additional honour that God has called two of my sons to this work, and both to the China Mission. I would not wish anything more honourable for them than that which God has given them. Whilst I am labouring, thousands of miles away in the West, they will be labouring at a still greater distance in the East; and if, while I am endeavouring to win souls to Christ in the West, they are doing the same in the East, we are engaged in the same work, and looking for the same recompense and reward. I have no doubt about the success of the Mission to China. Our West India Mission is insignificant, compared with the great field to which my sons are appointed; but there we have set before us the example of success. For there, there was a beginning of the Mission. There was a first convert there; but now we count something like 50,000 members. And in China, though now it is 'the day of small things,' the little one shall become a thousand! I have no doubt of the adaptation of the Gospel to man universally, in all the varied circumstances of his existence; and only let the truths of Christianity in their simplicity and integrity be proclaimed by men full of the Holy Ghost and of faith, and much people shall be added to the Lord. I thank God that I am permitted to be present on this occasion, and I rejoice with you in the certain prospect of the subjugation of the world to Christ."

WESLEYAN MISSION IN CHINA.—The *Watchman*, the organ of the Wesleyan Methodists, writes as follows under the heading of "Twelve Years in China":—"Such might be the title, if anyone were now to write a narrative of the Wesleyan Methodist Mission to China, commenced by the Rev. George Piercy, whose name stands in the Minutes of Conference as appointed to Canton in 1851. In those of the year following, will be found the appointment of the Rev. Josiah Cox to the same place, which is still the head-quarters of the Methodist 'District of China,' comprising two or three 'Circuits' on the seaboard, and one in the centre of a nation which the last and most exact inquiries compel us to believe to be equal to a third of the living generation of mankind. Mr. Piercy still remains at Canton, with his accomplished wife, whom, thousands of miles as she is away, voyagers returned from China and impressed into the service of our Anniversary Meetings, cannot, it will be observed, help mentioning with grateful respect. But Mr. Cox, invited to Nanking by a once hopeful friend of his, of whom little good has been heard since he became one of the acknowledged Taiping Kings, has not been lured so far North without Providential guidance. He has, in truth, gone much further than he expected, and has fairly got into the rear of the rebellion, at one of the three vast commercial cities near the Tung-ting Lake, in the heart of the Empire, and more than a third of the distance, as a migratory bird would fly, from the junks in the harbours of Chusan to the sources of the two great Chinese rivers in the mountains of Thibet. At Hankow, in the commercial centre of the valley of the Yang-tse-kiang, Mr. Cox has secured Chinese soil for Methodist Mission-premises, and asks for six labourers among a population greater than that of 'All the Russias.' The whole heathen world, he says, cannot produce another field so great, so inviting, so accessible. For a beginning, in such a country as China, this is most encouraging. Considering the prejudices of the people, the difficulty of their language, their intestine commotions, and their quarrels with England and France, it is surprising and gratefully to be acknowledged."

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held on the 5th inst., at Exeter hall; the Earl of Chichester in the chair. The Rev. John Venn read the report of the committee for the year, which was of great length, embracing the operations of the society throughout the world, which on the whole had been very successful. The details respecting the missions to Africa, especially to the territories of the King of Dahomey, were of a very interesting character. In India great progress was being made, the mission stations have increased considerably in number, and the converts to Christianity in proportion. Upwards of £50,000 per annum is now contributed to Christian missions in India by the resident European Christians in that country. In China the mission work has been much interrupted, owing to the war raging between the Taipingites and Imperialists. In New Zealand, North Western America, Ceylon, Mauritius, and Mediterranean, the mission work has been more or less successful, affording on the whole much encouragement. The financial statement showed that the total income for the year 1862 had been £131,217, being about £7,000 less than that received during the preceding year, which had arisen partly from a decrease in legacies, and partly from a falling off in the receipts from district associations, owing principally, it was believed, to the distressed state of the manufacturing districts. The expenditure had amounted to the sum of £136,400, which had not only absorbed the balance left on last year, but leaves a deficiency of £2,400.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.—The annual meeting of this society was held on the 30th ult., in St. James's Hall. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided. The secretary read the report of the society, which showed that the voluntary income for the year was £93,326. In the colonial division of the society's work, great liberality was shown. Thus, in the poor diocese of Nova Scotia, a sum of upwards of £2,000 had been raised towards the permanent endowment of the diocese, and the society had advanced to the colony £1,000 in aid of its efforts. In New Brunswick the same gratifying result had been witnessed, and the clergy of the district had subscribed from their small incomes the sum of £1,200. The same remarks were applied to Toronto and the western districts of Canada. In the West Indies, also, increased efforts had been made. The reports of the Bishops of Colombo, Borneo, and of the Australian colonies, were referred to as affording evidence of the progress of the society in all parts of the world to which its operations were directed. The total number of missionaries connected with the society was 488, being an increase of thirty-six during the last six months. The society has now been engaged for 162 years in endeavouring to plant the Church of Christ among our countrymen abroad and among the heathen. From North America (1701) its operations have gradually been extended to the West Indies (1701), Australia (1795), India (1818), South Africa (1820), New Zealand (1839), Ceylon (1840), Borneo (1849), British Columbia (1858), and Honolulu (1862). When the society was first founded there were probably not twenty clergymen of the Church of England in these lands. There are now congregations under the pastoral care of upwards of 3,000 clergymen.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The fifty-ninth anniversary meeting of this society was held at Exeter-hall on the 6th inst. The attendance was very large. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided. The report stated that the number of copies of the Scriptures issued during the past year was 2,133,860. The total issues of the society from its commencement to the present time amounted to 43,044,334 copies. The receipts for the year ending March 31st, 1863, from ordinary sources of income, was £157,990. The sum of £703 had been received for a New Testament fund for China, and £57 for the special fund for India. The total expenditure of the year amounted to £150,539. The meeting was addressed by the noble Chairman, the Archbishop of York, the Earl of Harrowby, the Rev. Dr. Tidman, the Bishop of Carlisle, the Bishops of Mauritius and Melbourne, and others.

CHINA WAR (VOTES OF CREDIT).—A Parliamentary return just issued shows that several votes of credit in the years 1859-60, 1860-61, and 1861-62, on account of the last China war, amounted to £4,680,000. The balance remaining in the Paymaster-General's hands is stated to be £28,097. The return includes a statement "of all claims made by the Indian Department for expenses on account of the last China war; the amount thereof repaid out of the vote of credit, and the balance remaining unsettled." The total amount of these claims is stated at £2,256,817, from which is deducted "amount of credits" allowed for stores returned and other receipts, exclusive of money advances out of the Treasury chest, £109,720; making the total amount of claims, £2,147,097. From this is also deducted £144,245 "amount included in claims (for wear and tear of ships, &c.) subsequently withdrawn from ditto," leaving the amount £1,962,852. The "amounts paid on account of the foregoing claims" are stated at £1,956,763, showing the amount still unsettled to be £6,089.

COMPETITION FOR THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.—Of the 171 candidates who competed for 80 appointments in the civil service of India in 1862, 24 came from the University of Oxford, 20 from Cambridge, 16 from Scottish Universities, 25 from Trinity College, Dublin, and 8 from the Queen's University in Ireland. Thirty-seven were the sons of clergymen, 3 of Dissenting ministers, 3 of missionaries, 3 of physicians, 6 of surgeons, 3 of schoolmasters, 6 of officers in the Indian army, 3 of Indian army surgeons, 7 of gentlemen in the Indian civil service, 3 of magistrates, 1 of a baronet, 22 of gentlemen; and they rubbed shoulders with the sons of a baker, a shoemaker, a draper, a gamekeeper, an ironmonger, and a tobacconist, Four of these last six succeeded. Of the 44 Oxford and Cambridge men 25 succeeded; of the 16 from Scottish Universities 13; of the 25 from Dublin 12; of the 8 from the Queen's 6; of 53 who had been at the University 14. Of 96 Englishmen 42 succeeded; of 12 Scotchmen 6; of 36 Irishmen 21; of 20 from India 9; of 5 from the colonies 4. Two foreigners were unsuccessful.

ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The third annual meeting of this society was recently held at Willis's Rooms. From the annual report it appeared that the society has a balance at its banker's of £488. 18s. 6d., against one of £422. 14s. 4d. last year, besides a sum of £150, sent out to Australia for the purchase of birds and animals, and an unascertained balance in the hands of Messrs. Matheson and Co., for Chinese sheep. The working expenses of the society for the past year (exclusive of office rent, but including the salary of a clerk) had very little exceeded £100. The report then went on to allude to the various transactions during the year; to the success of the flock of Chinese sheep, and the award of medals for the exhibition of these sheep at the Battersea park show of the Royal Agricultural Society; also to the recognition of the labours of the society by the French Societe d'Acclimatation, whose committee have awarded silver and bronze medals to J. Bush, Esq., (treasurer of the British Society), and Viscount Powerscourt. A great variety of matters were then alluded to—such as the breeding of the Chinese sheep,

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(both pure race and hybrids), experiments in crossing the eland and the ordinary cow, the rearing of Honduras turkeys, hybrid breeds of ducks, prairie grouse, guans, dusky ducks, &c., the introduction of the Lucioperca, and the artificial breeding of salmon. The Duke of Newcastle was elected president of the society. The council and officers of the society were then re-elected. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the members examined with great interest specimens of the Chinese sheep, tubers of the Dioscorea Batatas, and eggs of the Honduras turkey, dusky ducks, and other birds.

THE SOURCE OF THE NILE DISCOVERED.—The following letter has appeared in *The Times*:—"Sir,—I have just received from Mr. Layard, M.P., Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the intelligence, so highly gratifying to all geographers, that Captains Speke and Grant have completed their arduous journey across Eastern and Central Africa, from Zanzibar to Khartum, by the White Nile, where they had arrived in safety. As the news has only reached the Foreign Office in a telegram from Alexandria, we are yet unacquainted with the exact line followed by these enterprising men in their endeavour to set at rest the unsolved problem of ages as to the true source of the Nile. I remain, your obedient servant, RODERICK I. MURCHISON.—Royal Geographical Society's Apartments, April 28." A few days later another telegram arrived from Captain Speke, stating that he was in north latitude 14 deg. 30 min. on the Nile, and that all was well, and the Nile "settled." (Sir R. Murchison presumes its source.)

JOSEPH BROOKS, who was hanged at Newgate on the 27th ult., had served in the army during the Crimean war, and afterwards in India and China. At one time he was a military policeman at Canton.

THE French Academy of Sciences has named Admiral Fitzroy corresponding member for the section of geography and navigation, in the room of the late Sir James Clark Ross.

Monetary and Commercial.

CITY, FRIDAY, MAY 15.

The Mexican dollars brought by the West India steamer (about £80,000) have been sold at 64d. per oz., showing an advance of 1¾d. per oz. on the rate realised for the last arrival. This rise is caused by the demand for China, consequent upon telegrams lately received, quoting very high exchanges. Bar silver also exhibits an upward tendency, owing to orders in the same direction.

THE MERCANTILE BANK.

The following is the fifth report of the Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, to be presented at the meeting, to be held on the 19th inst., from which it will be seen that the profits of the year have been £94,228 (against £60,040 in the previous year), out of which sum ten per cent., or £50,000, has been paid to the shareholders, and £40,000 carried to the credit of the reserve fund. The progress of the bank's business must have been rapid and satisfactory to have given an increase in the profits in one year of fifty per cent.

"The directors have the pleasure of presenting to the shareholders the audited balance sheet, the profit and loss account of the bank, for the year ended 31st December last. After providing for all bad and doubtful debts, and defraying expense of management at all points, the net profit amounts to £94,228. 14s. 1d., to which has to be added a sum of £40. 15s. 1d. undivided profit brought forward from the preceding year, making a total of £94,269. 9s. 2d.

"Out of the above total, £50,000 has been paid in two half-yearly dividends, making together ten per cent. on the paid-up capital of the bank. A further sum of £40,000 has been added to the reserve fund. The unappropriated balance of £4,269. 9s. 2d. is carried forward to the profit and loss account of the current year. The reserve fund now amounts to £100,000, of which £60,000 is invested in Indian Government Securities, as intimated in the last report, and it is the intention of the Court to invest the balance, £40,000, in public securities, as opportunities offer. This fund being now completed to twenty per cent. on the paid-up capital of the bank, as required by the deed of settlement, and the business of the bank being largely extended, the shareholders will be invited to revise Clause 113, with a view to increase the remuneration at present fixed for the directors. Arrangements have been made with Mr. Charles Pearson, Chartered Accountant, Edinburgh, to act as agent for the bank there, for the receipt of deposit money, and the conduct of such other business as required. The directors who retire by rotation are Mr. George May and Mr. Donald Larnach, who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election, and the Court recommend them accordingly."

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The subjoined report of the annual meeting of the proprietors of the Commercial Bank of India is from the *Bombay Gazette* of April 13:—

The annual general meeting of the proprietors of the Commercial Bank of India, convened under the fifth clause of the second supplement to the deed of settlement, was held in the bank premises in Rampart-row, on the afternoon of the 9th inst., at one o'clock, agreeably to previous notice: W. T. Roper, Esq., chairman.

The order convening the meeting having been read by R. Angus, Esq., the manager, W. Trevor Roper, Esq., then read the report, which was as follows:—

"The directors have the satisfaction of reporting that the profits of the bank for the year 1862 were considerably larger than those of any year since its establishment. The gross profits of the year were Rs. 882,756-7-4. The expenses of management at head offices and branches, Rs. 241,138-1-9; Indian bill stamps, Rs. 13,696-7-6; and Income-tax, Rs. 14,666-10, leaving a nett profit for 1862 of Rs. 613,255-4-1. From this a dividend of four per cent. was paid for the six months ending 31st December, Rs. 200,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 413,255-4-1, which, added to the balance of unappropriated profit for 1861, of Rs. 1,568-3-7, left Rs. 414,823-7-8 to be carried to the reserve fund. It is with deep regret that the directors have to report two very heavy losses incurred at the Hong Kong branch through the frauds of E. L. Moses and D. S. Levi, in the one case, and of Hormusjee and Rustomjee in the other; in consequence of those losses the directors, as they announced in August last, were unable to declare any dividend for the first six months of the year. The directors opened a sub-agency of the bank at Hankow, in June last, and the result of its operations, which have principally been with its superior branch, Shanghai, has fully equalled their expectations."

The Chairman, in reply to enquiries, informed some of the shareholders that after the charter the shares would be reduced to £25, and having thanked them for their attendance, the meeting broke up.

The following is a notification in the *London Gazette* on the part of the Commercial Bank of India to be granted a Charter:—

"In pursuance of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the 7th year of His late Majesty King William IV. and in the 1st year of Her present Majesty, intituled 'An Act for better enabling Her Majesty to confer certain Powers and Immunities on Trading and other Companies,' notice is hereby given, that an application has been made to Her Majesty to grant a Royal Charter of Incorporation to a company to be called the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, for the purpose of establishing banks of issue and deposit in Singapore, Penang, the Islands of Ceylon, Hong Kong, and the Mauritius, and elsewhere, with banks, branch banks, and agencies for receiving deposits, issuing notes, granting cash credits, making advances upon approved securities, and generally for the transaction of all business connected with the deposit, exchange, and remittance of monies or securities for money, and all other business usually transacted by bankers under the superintendence and control of a principal establishment in London, and that the said application has been referred by Her Majesty to the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations.—Dated this 17th day of April, 1863. Clarke and Morice, 29, Coleman-street, London, Solicitors."

The following has been published by the Ceylon Government agents: "Ceylon Government Six per Cent. Debentures Railway Loan, Ordinance 10 of 1860. The half-year's interest, to the 15th May, 1863, will be paid after that date at the office of Her Majesty's Agents-General for Crown Colonies, 6, Adelphi-terrace, Stand."

A call of £1 is to be paid on the shares of the Singapore Gas Company by the 19th inst.

The directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce have memorialised the Postmaster-General to cause arrangements to be made, whereby letters intended for the French mail leaving Marseilles for China on the 19th of every month, shall, in future, be received in the Post-offices of the United Kingdom. The reply from the Post-office informs the Chamber that negotiations with the French Government on the subject have been commenced, which Lord Stanley of Alderley hopes shortly to be able to bring to a satisfactory conclusion.

The Ceylon Company have been authorised by the shareholders to issue debentures for a sum not exceeding the unpaid portion of the capital, for one, three, and five years, at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. respectively.

The British India Steam Navigation Company held a meeting on the 28th ult., when the report was read and a dividend declared; but all information being, on application at the offices of the company, refused, we are left to conclude that either the report, the proceedings, or the dividend were unsatisfactory.

The recent Commercial Treaty entered into by the King of Burmah with the Viceroy of India has been received at the India office, and will doubtless be laid before Parliament at an early date. Its provision for trade with Western China will be found satisfactory.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China will open a branch of their establishment at Batavia.

The rage for new companies continues. The following have been introduced since our last:—

The Oriental Tea Company for the cultivation of tea in the tea districts of Assam, capital £250,000, in £20 shares; 40,000 acres have been provisionally purchased. The project has been well received. In the list of directors we find the names of William Dent, Esq., jun., late of China, and Lord William Hay, of the Bengal Civil Service.

The Anglo-Indian Cotton Company, capital £500,000 in £5 shares, for purchasing cotton direct from Ryots in the Khandish, and similar localities, and cleaning, dressing, and baling it, in the interior of the country.

The Indian Tea Company of Cachar, capital £100,000, in £10 shares, for the purchace and formation of tea estates.

In the report of the case of the Bank of India, Australia, and China, v. Rich, in *The Times*, it was stated that Mr. Rich

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had been dismissed. Mr. Rich, who is now in London, has published the following letter:—

"In the report of Mr. Bovill's motion in the above case in *The Times* of the 1st inst., it is stated under the head of Law Proceedings that the action by the bank is brought against me for improper management of the business, on account of which I had been dismissed; but as this is quite contrary to fact I should feel particularly obliged by your doing what you may deem necessary to correct the misstatement. I was never dismissed from the bank's service. I voluntarily threw up my appointment as manager in Bombay months before these proceedings were even contemplated.

"J. RICH."

The steamers *Punjaub* and *Assaye*, lately purchased by Messrs. John Willis and E. M. de Bussche, have been chartered by Government to lay the submarine cable in the Persian Gulf, which is one of the links of the line from London to India.

A Bill introduced by Mr. Layard in the House of Commons, and which has been read a first time, will, if carried through, doubtless check a great evil—viz., the manufacture of unsound cables and anchors. Under the present system, these important requisites for the service of our mercantile marine are not tested under any recognised authorities, and, consequently, in many cases are made of very inferior iron, the effect being to add greatly to the number of shipping disasters. It is now proposed that the Board of Trade shall appoint an inspector to exercise a general supervision over all proving establishments for testing anchors and cables under this Act, and it is provided that it shall be unlawful for makers or dealers to sell unproved anchors or cables.

The preliminary arrangements have been completed with a view to the establishment of an International Financial Association in connexion with the Crédit Mobilier and some of the leading bankers of Paris. The firms interested are understood to be Messrs. Heath and Co., Stern Brothers, Samuel Dobree and Sons, Frederick Huth and Co., Frühling and Goschen, George Peabody and Co., and Robert Benson and Co.

Another combination of equal importance, and which was in course of arrangement previously, has also been formed, which will include, it is said, the principal representatives of the great industrial interests of France and of the chief railway lines, as well as nearly all the leading bankers and capitalists of Paris who are not connected with the Crédit Mobilier. This combination, which is to be called the Société Générale, proposes to confine itself to the promotion of definite undertakings of a public and commercial character, and not to look for its profits from Bourse operations. Among the parties stated to be connected with it are M. Schneider, Vice-President of the Legislative Assembly, and principal of the largest ironworks in France; M. Talabot, of the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean line; the Comptoir d'Escompte, Hentsch and Co., Blount and Co., the President of the Chamber of Commerce, and various other bankers and representatives of railways; while it is understood that the head of the association in London will be Mr. Samuel Laing, the late Indian Finance Minister.

The Postmaster-General has entered into a contract with the Royal West India Mail Company for the performance of the West India Mail service, for a period of six years from the 1st of January next. The conditions have not yet transpired.

It is notified that Mr. John Ingram Travers and Mr. Roderick Travers have withdrawn from the firm of Joseph Travers and Sons, in which, henceforth, they will in no way be interested. The sole partners in the future business will be Mr. Archibald Travers and Mr. Samuel Smith Travers. They will conduct the affairs of the future partnership at the same address, and under the same style of firm, as heretofore.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The Board of Trade returns for the month ending March 31st, have made their appearance. The following were the exportations to the Far East in that period:—

TO CHINA.—Cotton yarn: The quantity exported in March last amounted to 60,800 lbs., against 530,649 lbs. in March, 1862, and 766,440 lbs. in March, 1861; the amount exported in the first three months of this year was 203,210 lbs., against 1,288,849 lbs. in 1862, and 3,024,010 in 1861. The value of the export of March last was £6,147, against £29,470 in March, 1862, and £34,662 in March, 1861. Cotton goods: The amount exported in March last reached 5,007,244 lbs., against 15,744,663 lbs, in March, 1862, and 43,229,988 in March, 1861; for the three months ending March 31st, the quantity exported reached 6,873,754 lbs., against 26,261,829 lbs. in the same period in 1862, and 102,217,471 lbs. in the first three months of 1861. The value of the exports of March last was £114,537, against £246,851 in March, 1862, and £576,690 in March, 1861. Woolen and worsted manufactures: The quantity exported in March last reached 245,959 yards, against 328,672 yards in March, 1862, and 474,416 in March, 1861; and in the three months ending March 31st, 421,920 yards, against 453,728 yards in the same period of 1862, and 1,182,520 yards in the first three months of 1861. The value of the export of March last reached £40,817, against £41,084 in March, 1862, and £59,302 in March, 1861. Worsted stuffs: The quantity exported in March last reached 1,120,902 yards, against 669,003 yards in March, 1862, and 805,392 yards in March, 1861; and in the first three months of this year 1,880,806 yards, against 1,339,103 in 1862, and 1,315,076 in 1861. The value of the export of March last was £71,306, against £33,110 in March, 1862, and £63,817 in March, 1851. Lead: The quantity exported in March last was 2,413 tons, against 561 tons in March, 1862, and 711 tons in March, 1861; and in the first three months of this year 4,229 tons, against 1,270 in the corresponding period of 1862, and 1,720 tons in the first three months of 1861. The value of the lead exported in March last was £52,743, and in the first three months of this year £92,026.

TO PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—Cotton Goods: The quantity exported in March last is not specifically given in these returns, but is represented in the sum total for the first three months of this year, which reached 1,645,751 yards, against 3,389,185 yards in the corresponding period of 1862, and 12,437,145 yards in the first three months of 1861. The value of the export in the three months ending March 31st was £37,400 in 1863, against £64,190 in 1862, and £205,941 in March, 1861.

TO JAVA.—Cotton Goods: The quantity exported in March last was 507,720 yards, against 792,486 yards in March, 1862, and 4,605,688 yards in March, 1861; and in the three months ending March 31st, 1,321,596 yards in 1863, against 5,996,915 yards in 1862, and 12,607,534 yards in 1861. The value of the export in March last was £12,687, and for the first three months of this year, £32,444, against £113,827 in the corresponding period of 1862, and £199,089 in the first three months of 1861.

TO CEYLON.—Cotton Yarn: The quantity exported in March last reached 746,534 yards, against 1,930,830 yards in March, 1862, and 4,264,835 yards in March, 1861; and in the first three months of this year, 1,420,765 yards, against 5,096,501 yards in the corresponding period of 1862, and 8,164,743 yards in the first three months of 1861. The value of the export for March last was £17,607, and for the three months ending March 31st, £33,532, against £79,484 in 1862, and 141,695 in 1861.

The exports from London, Liverpool, and the Clyde to the undermentioned ports from April 17th to May 1st in the present year, as compared with the corresponding period in the two previous years, are taken from Mr. Sam Mendels circular:

TO SHANGHAI.—Plain cottons: 4,048,715 yards in 1863, against 9,959,763 in 1862, and 23,548,703 in 1861. Coloured cottons: 527,025 yards in 1863, against 629,432 in 1862, and 792,590 in 1861. Printed cottons: 245,017 yards in 1863, against 1,276,251 in 1862, and 387,830 in 1861. Twist: No shipments from March 17th to May 1st in these years; in 1862, in this period, 750 lbs., and in 1861 2,240 lbs.

TO HONG KONG.—Plain cottons: 1,028,525 yards in 1863, against 7,088,784 in 1862, and 2,872,920 in 1861. Coloured cottons: 37,050 yards in 1863, against 275,190 in 1862, and 111,440 in 1861. Printed cottons: 65,200 yards in 1863, against 79,500 in 1862, and 45,716 in 1861. Twist: 96,030 lbs. in 1863, against 559,180 in 1862, and 336,150 in 1861.

TO MANILA.—Plain cottons: 777,046 yards in 1863, against 988,785 in 1862. Coloured cottons: 330,454 yards in 1863, against 699,959 in 1861. Printed cottons: No exports from March 17th to May 1st in 1863; 72,842 yards in 1862. Twist: No exports in 1863; 1,100 lbs. in 1862.

TO SINGAPORE.—Printed cottons: 1,364,512 yards in 1863, against 3,971,977 in 1862, and 2,795,750 in 1861. Coloured cottons: 439,850 in 1863, against 1,440,552 in 1862, and 285,320 in 1861. Printed cottons: 140,419 yards in 1863, against 274,138 in 1862, and 45,702 in 1861. Twist: 222,400 lbs. in 1863, against 224,260 in 1862, and 95,800 in 1861.

TO BATAVIA.—Plain cottons: 27,600 yards in 1863, against 2,128,967 in 1862, and 1,977,850 in 1861. Coloured cottons: No exports for the above period in 1863; 817,976 yards in 1862, and 1,303,120 in 1861. Printed cottons: No exports from March 17th to May 1st; 1,312,663 in 1862, against 497,050 in 1861. Twist: Nor exports in 1863; 18,810 lbs. in 1862, against 161,825 lbs. in 1861.

TO CEYLON.—Plain cottons: 770,941 yards in 1863, against 1,341,319 in 1862, and 670,167 in 1861. Coloured cottons: 272,764 yards in 1863, against 25,216 in 1862, and 63,522 in 1861. Printed cottons: 435,761 yards in 1863, against 304,181 in 1862, and 145,448 in 1861. Twist: 74,000 lbs. in 1863, against 57,750 in 1862, and 20,102 in 1861.

The amount of bullion by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Ceylon*, which left Southampton on the 4th inst., was in gold, to Ceylon, £1,000; to Madras, £265; to Calcutta, £65. In silver, to Singapore, £18,500; to Hong Kong, £6,166; to Foochow-Foo, £523; to Shanghai, £17,405. Total in gold, £1,330; in silver, £42,594.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—The public are getting the full benefit of the reduction in the duty, and it must give a great stimulus to consumption, in conjunction with the generally growing demand for export it must tend to place the tea trade on a firmer basis than before, and prove of great benefit to the community. Its effect upon the market has been slight; there was a slight excitement for a day or two after the announcement on the 16th, and some transactions took place at an advance of 1d. per lb., but the market has since been very quiet, and prices have now receded to what they were on the day of the Budget, which, owing to several purchases in anticipation of the reduction, had risen ½d. to 1d. per lb. on common to medium kinds, and 1½d. to 2d. on fine kinds of Congou. Low and dusty kinds of Congou have sold to a fair extent at an advance of ½d. to 1d. per lb. Good common is scarce, and we quote it 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2d. per lb. There has been a fair amount of business in the Sinchune Kais and fair Kaisow kinds, and prices rule about 1d per lb. higher. Fair to good Ho-Hows, Ningchows, and second-class Honams, Monings, and Wopaks have sold to a fair extent

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at 1d. per lb. advance. Good Kaisows have been rather more inquired for at fully previous prices. There has been a large business in fine to finest Monings and Wopaks, and prices now rule fully as high as at any time of the year. Finest Kaisows continue in demand at fully previous prices. In Tayshans transactions have been limited, but prices show a slight advance. In Oolongs common to fair qualities have been neglected, but good and fine have sold rather more freely at 1d. per lb. advance. In Souchongs there has been only a moderate business; the demand for export has been only limited, and prices show no material alteration. Flowery Pekoes remain much as before. Common to fair Scented Capers have sold ½d. to 1d. per lb. dearer; fine, of Canton make, are in fair request, but Foo-Chow kinds of difficult of sale. Scented Orange Pekoes, but Canton and Foo-Chow kinds, have been rather more inquired for, and prices have recovered fully 1d. per lb. from the lowest point. Uncoloured Japans, up to 1s. 6d. per lb., continue in request. Assam and Cachar kinds of tea have sold readily at public sale at a rise of 1d. to 2d. per lb., according to quailty. In Green Teas there has been a fair amount of business. Common Young Hysons remain difficult of sale, but good and fine have been in fair demand. Good to fine Hysons have also maintained former value, being wanted for export. Imperials have sold to a fair extent at former prices. Gunpowders have been very scarce, and commanded a ready sale; the fine to finest kinds, Ping Suey and Moyune, have sold 2d. to 3d. per lb. higher. Canton-made Teas show no material alteration. The public sales have comprised 64,034 packages, of which 14,016 packages were sold, including 5,900 packages without reserve, and 4,400 packages Indian tea. According to the circular of Messrs. Mitchell and Aspinall, the quantity of tea afloat at present is 26,838,057 lbs., against 25,162,878 at same period last year.

SILK.—We have had another month of small business in silk, the fall in prices being too slight to tempt buyers in the face of the continued depression of trade. It is yet much too early to form any definite opinion as to the result of the European Raccolta, but it is at present progressing most favourably. The arrivals, especially in Japan silk, have been rather large for the time of year, exceeding the deliveries by 2,000 bales, and thus raising the total of our stock to within a few hundred bales of the high point reached on the 1st March. The market at New York continues firm, though less active. We quote: Re-reeled Canton Cumchook, Nos. 1 and 2, $8.25 to 8.50; Long Reel Canton, No. 3, $5.00; Japan, $7.50 to 10.00; Tsatlees, No. 1 to 2, $10.00 to 10.50; do. Hong, $9.00 to 9.50; Taysams, usual reel, No. 1 to 2, $8.25 to 9.00; do., No. 3 to 4, $7.50 to 8.00; do., re-reeled, A 1, none.

	Ordinary.		Superior.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Tsatlee, No. 1 and 2	23 0 to	25 0		
,, No. 3 and 4	20 0	21 6	22 0	22 6
,, No. 5	19 0	19 6		
Ditto, Hang-Chow	19 0	20 0	20 6	
Yuenfa	10 0	20 6	22 6	23 6
Taysaam	15 0	18 6	20 0	20 6
Ditto, skeins	15 8	15 6		
Ditto, long reel	15 0	17 0	18 0	18 6
Canton	11 0	17 0	17 6	
Chinese Thrown	15 0	19 6	22 0	23 6
Mathash, dyepot Japan	19 0	23 6	24 0	26 0
Ida, bricks	19 0	22 0	25 0	27 0
Sodai ,,	18 0	21 6	22 0	22 6
Oshu, re-reeled	17 6	19 6	21 0	23 6
Koshu, Selé	18 6	20 6	21 0	22 6
Accheran, skips	15 0	18 6	19 0	20 6
Mashtah ,,	17 0	18 6		
Hatchojee, Tussah	17 6	18 0	18 6	

STATE OF THE WAREHOUSES.

	Sold Stock.		Unsold Stock.		Delivered.	
	May 1, 1863.	May 1, 1862.	May 1, 1863.	May 1, 1862.	Jan. 1 to May. 7, 1863.	Jan. 1 to May. 7, 1862.
Bengal	1,160	3,041	3,277	1,414	2,694	2,401
China	10,753	14,553	12,419	6,866	19,201	23,025
Japan	4,000	1,951	3,210	600	6,210	3,695
Canton	1,513	804	950	772	1,569	669
Chinese Thrown	945	1,002	850	2,266	706	1,214

SUGAR.—The continuance of liberal arrivals have caused our stocks generally to accumulate, considerable heaviness has lately prevailed, and present quotations are rather under those of our last mail issue. In the early part of the month, a considerable quantity of Clayed Manila was brought to auction, which, meeting no bids corresponding to the current improvement, was all withdrawn, and in effecting sales more recently, decidedly lower prices have been accepted; the only transaction reported in Unclayed, is a parcel to arrive, ex ship. Of Java, a small parcel has been sold at easy rates. The following are among the total sales of the month, viz.:—330 tons Bengal, low and middling yellow Gurpattah, 33s. to 35s.; 180 tons Native Madras, middling to fine brown, 29s. to 30s. 6d.; low and low middling yellow, 31s. 6d. to 33s. 6d.; 210 tons Madras Jaggery, at 27s. to 27s. 6d.; 260 tons Penang, good middling to fine brown, 31s. 6d. to 33s.; low grey to good middling yellow, 33s. 6d. to 36s. 6d.; good grocery, 37s. to 38s. 6d.; 860 tons Clayed Manila, of middling quality, at 31s. 6d. to 32s.; 340 tons Pangassanam, at 29s. 6d.; 540 tons Unclayed, at 16s. (in bond); 110 tons Yellow Java, at 36s. 6d. to 37s., and a few dark grainy East India at 29s. 6d. Current quotations are:—Bengal, Crystalised, 24s. to 27s.; Benares, 22s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.; Date, 19s. 6d. to 25s. 6d.; Ordinary to fine brown, 13s. 6d. to 19s. 6d.; Penang, grey and white, 24s. to 26s.; brown and yellow, 16s. to 23s. 6d.; Madras, grocery, 21s. 6d. to 26s. 6d.; Native, 15s. to 19s.; Jaggery, 14s. to 15s.; Siam and China, white, 22s. 6d. to 27s.; brown and yellow, 14s. 6d. to 22s.; Manila, Clayed, 18s. 6d. to 20s.; Muscovade, 15s. to 16s. 6d.; Java, grey and white, 24s. to 27s. 6d.; brown and yellow, 15s. to 23s. 6d. The stocks of sugar in the principal ports of Europe on 1st May, 1863, was, United Kingdom, 155,500 tons; Holland, 1st hands, 19,600 tons; Antwerp, 800 tons; Hamburg, 3,750 tons; Havre, 1,700 tons; Trieste, 4,320 tons: making a total of 185,670 tons.

COFFEE.—A steady general demand has continued to prevail at further advanced prices. The public sales of Plantation Ceylon, which have been of good extent, have gone off with briskness at stiffening rates, and for coloury sorts a rise of 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. has been realised. Native also has been in rather active request at some improvement. Mocha has been more inquired for, and transactions have been effected at enhanced rates, further business of importance having recently been checked by the higher pretensions of holders. The supply of other East India has been almost entirely restricted to the Singapore description, which has gone off readily at extreme prices. The sales of the month are as follow:—3,000 casks, 2,500 barrels and bags Plantation Ceylon, fine ordinary to low middling, 84s. 6d. to 89s. 6d.; middling to good middling coloury, 90s. to 96s.; fine, 98s. to 100s. 6d.; 600 casks, 6,500 bags native, small to good ordinary, 72s. to 74s. 6d.; fine ordinary to superior 75s. to 77s.; fine picked, 78s. 6d. to 81s.; garblings, 65s. to 69s. 6d. 2,300 packages Mocha, fair to good clean garbled, 94s. to 97s.; common to good long berry, 96s. to 100s. 6d.; and 3,000 bags Singapore; ordinary black 38s. 6d.; common mixed, 65s. 6d. to 67s.; good even pale, 76s. to 77s. 6d.: bold, 79s. to 81s. 6d. The imports into London since our last advice have been large, but as the deliveries also have increased, the stock has not materially augmented, though the comparative surplus is still rather considerable, viz., 1,700 tons; the total stock on the Continent, however, is now less than that of last year. Our quotations are:—Mocha: ungarbled, 60s. to 78s.; garbled, com. to good, 80s. to 97s.; do., fine, 98s. to 105s. Ceylon, Native: Good ordinary to fine, 73s. to 77s.; ordinary, 69s. to 72s. Plantation: ordinary to fine ord., 73s. 6d. to 86s.; fine fine ord. to mid., 86s. 6d. to 91s. 6d.; good mid to fine, 92s. to 102s. Java: 68s. to 93s.; Singapore, ordinary and good ord., 60s. to 76s. Sumatra and Padang, 59s. to 75s.; Madras and Tellicherry, 72s. to 102s.

RICE.—The market for landed parcels remained very inactive for some time after our last advice, and the value was barely supported, but there has since been a rather better demand, and sales of some kinds have been more readily effected, the total for the month being 100,000 bags. Bengal, low and middling cargo sorts, 7s. 9d. to 8s. 6d.; fair to good Ballam and Moonghy, 8s. 9d. to 9s. 1½d.; low to good middling old hard white, 9s. 6d. to 11s.; pearly, 11s. 6d. to 12s. 3d.; fine new, 14s. 6d. to 15s.; common to good Nakrenzie, 8s. 10½d. to 10s.; middling to fair Rangoon, 9s. 3d. to 10s.; fine, 11s.; very low weevily, 6s.; fair Bassein, 9s. 6d. to 10s.; fine, 10s. 9d., and weevily Moulmein, 8s. to 8s. 6d. For arrival, 250 tons of fine white Bengal have been sold at 13s. 7½d. to 13s. 9d. ex ship, or 14s. 3d. landed, no guarantee, and 300 tons of Madras at 11s. 6d., guaranteed. Cargoes afloat have continued in request, and nine, amounting to 9,000 tons, have been taken at again higher rates, viz., Rangoon, 10s. 7½d. to 11s.; Nakrenzie, 10s. 3d. to 10s. 6d.; new Bassein, 10s. 3d.; old, 9s. 3d.; and Larong, 9s. 9d., mostly with guarantee of quality. The following are the current quotations:—Bengal, white, 9s. to 15s. 6d.; Bengal, cargo, 8s. to 9s. 3d.; Madras, 10s. to 12s.; Arracan, Rangoon, &c., 7s. 6d. to 11s.; Java, 10s. to 21s.

SAGO.—This article has been comparatively neglected since our last monthly report, and business was confined to small quantities till lately, when 500 boxes middling small pearl, at public sale, went off with some spirit at 18s. 6d. with a few lots at 19s. Large and medium have been sold in retail lots at 17s. to 19s. Sago Flour. In the early part, a decline of 3d. to 6d. per cwt. was established for this article, at which 3,300 bags found buyers, common to good, 13s. to 13s. 9d.; but only limited transactions have since taken place. Current quotations for sago are 16s. to 20s, and for sago flour 13s. to 14s per cwt.

SPICES.—Pepper, Black: Only a moderate amount of business, but steady prices have mostly been obtained, viz., 9,500 bags, chiefly Penang; common to good, 3⅞d. to 3⅝d., fair Singapore, 3¾d. to 3⅞d., and 600 packages heavy Malabar at 4⅛d. to 4¼d. White: Rather more ready sale; 500 bags Penang have been realised, ord. mixed 4⅛d. to 5d., mid. fair 5⅛d. to 5¼d., good bold 6d., and 500 bags good Singapore at 5¼d. to 5½d.: also 50 cases Tellicherry at 6¾d to 7¼. Cinnamon: The quarterly sales of Cinamon, held on the 27th ult., comprised 2,314 bales Ceylon, a great part of which was inferior to the usual assortment, and with the exception of the low and fine sorts, went rather cheaper. Cassia Lignea: About 2,000 packages have been taken during the month; mouldy and broken 80s. to 85s., com. to good 86s. to 92s. Cloves: 1,500 bags Zanzibar Cloves have been forced off at a reduction of quotations, being ordinary 3¼d., middling to good fair 3⅝d. to 3⅞. Ginger: 400 packets Rough Bengal, in auction, readily brought 66s. to 67s; and retailed lots of scraped Cochin have been placed also at enhanced rates, middling to good middling 75s. to 80s.; while African has been less freely dealt in at 60s. Mace has been offered at public sale very sparingly, and for the pale kinds prices must be quoted higher. Nutmegs: These have gone off slowly at about the former currency. Cardamons: Flat, 5s. to 7s. per lb. Colombo Root: 20s. to 60s. per cwt.

OIL OF ANNISEED 5s. 6d. to 5s. 7d. per lb.; very little demand, 10 cases at auction retired at 5s. 7d. per lb.

HEMP.—Jute: Parcels of the new crop have met a good demand, and notwithstanding a languid tone recently, extensive sales have been effected at prices 10s. to 20s. per ton above those of the 9th ultimo; the old qualities having continued to sell slowly at drooping rates.

SALTPETRE.—Rather important fluctuations have occurred in this market; immediately after a report of that date, a pressure to realize produced a reduction of 1s. per cwt., Bengal 24¼ to 3 per cent. per refraction selling at 35s. 6d. to 37s., upon which, however, a firmer tone prevailed, followed by general briskness in the demand, and large sales resulted at a rally of 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per cwt., 15 to 8 per cent. refraction fetching 37s. to 38s., and 7 to 2½ per cent. 38s. 6d. to 39s. 6d.; but great flatness has recently returned, and to effect even small sales a decline of 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. has been submitted to, 200 bags 2½ per cent. refraction being disposed of at 38s. Current quotations are:—Bengal 36s. to 38s. 6d.; Bombay and Madras, 33s. to 36s. 6d. Nitrate of Soda is 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.

COTTON.—Surat, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 6¼d. per lb. Messrs. Lewis and Peat report the market active, with large daily business, and a recovery in prices of ⅛d. to ¼d. Latest quotations:—Broach, 1s. 1⅜d. to 1s. 6⅜d. per lb.; Oomrawuttee, 1s. 1⅛d. to 1s. 6¼d.; Dhollera, 1s. 1¼d. to 1s. 6¼d.; Mangarole, 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 5⅞d.; and Compta, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 5d.; animated. Current quotations are:—Madras, 1s. 2¼d. to 1s. 6¼d.; Surat, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 7¼d. per lb.

TIN.—Messrs. Lewis and Peat report that this market has been almost uninterruptedly inactive, with very small business in Straits alone. Current quotations are: Banca, £127 to £128. 10s.; Straits, £122 to £124 per ton.

JAPAN WAX.—Messrs. Lewis and Peat report that of 101 cases at

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auction, one-third sold at 75s. to 75s. 6d. per cwt. for good saucer, being cheaper; but block is firm, and considerable business has been done up to 72s. per cwt. privately. Sales advertised. Our quotations are 62s. to 80s. per cwt.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Tapioca: Penang has been purchased to the extent of 2,700 bags without change in value; good to fine white, 2½d. to 3½d.; middling siftings, 1¼d. to 1½d. Castor Oil: Small re-sales effected at 4½d. to 4¾d. per lb. Aloes: £3 to £15 per cwt. Galls: Continue scarce; we quote Japan and China 45s. to 70s. per cwt. Gums: Transactions unimportant, no change of consequence. Madder Root: 23s. to 26s. per cwt., inactive. Senna: 5 bales Pods sold at auction at 1½d. per lb. Teeth, Elephants': 70 lbs. and upwards, £33 to £39 per cwt.; 40 to 60 lbs., £31 to £38; 20 to 40 lbs., £33; Scrivelloes, £12 to £32; Ball, do., cut, £43 to £45; do. do., uncut, £28 to £43; Hollows, £13 to £30: points and tips, £14 to £34. Sea Horse: 4 lbs. and upwards, 4s. to 11s. per lb.; 3 lbs., 2s. to 5s.; 1 to 2 lbs., 9d. to 2s. Tortoiseshell: 6s. to 20s.; 19 packages at auction sold at 6s. 6d. to 8s. 3d. per lb. Bees Wax: 2 cases Bombay sold at £11 per cwt. Ebony Wood: £6 to £13 per ton. Myrabolenes: 11s. to 14s. per ton; dearer. Red Saunders Wood: £7. 5s. to £7. 10s. per ton. Tumeric: 25s. to 30s. per cwt.; scarce and firm. Cowries: 30s. to 38s. per cwt.; flat. Cowries: Fresh, 30s. to 38s. per cwt.; flat. Dead, 22s. to 32s. Horns: Buffalo, 23s. to 45s. per cwt. Buffalo Tips: 25s. to 35s. Deer, 27s. to 55s.; steady. Nux Vomica: 9s. to 12s. 6d. per cwt.; firm. Seed: Linseed, 62s. to 67s. per cwt.; active demand. Rapeseed, 62s. to 67s. per cwt. for arrival good. Shellac: Orange, 170s. to 190s. per cwt.; Garnet, 150s. to 160s. per cwt.; Liver, 150s. to 170s. per cwt.; Block, 100s. to 170s.; market quiet. Turmeric: 22s. to 26s. per cwt. Black Lead: 6s. to 24s. per cwt.; fine in demand. Camphor: China, £7. 10s. to £7. 15s. per cwt.; Japan, flat. Cassia Lignea: 1, 2, and 3 equal, 85s. to 92s. per cwt.; improving. Buds, 260s. to 280s. per cwt.; no supply. Gutta Percha: 1s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.; fine qualities. India Rubber: 1s. 3d. to 1s 5d. per lb.; better qualities scarce and dearer. Musk, first qualitity, 23s. to 28s.; lower qualities, 12s. to 21s. per ounce. Rhubarb, Dutch, trimmed, 4s. to 6s.; common, flat, 2s. to 4s. 9d.; round, 1s. 9d. to 4s. 6d. per lb. Sapanwood, Bemah, £5 to £8; Siam, £8 to £11 per ton; 75 tons Manila sold at auction. Shells, Mother-o'-Pearl, Singapore, 125s. to 150s.; Manila, 80s. to 95s. per cwt.; cheaper. Soy, 2s, 5d. to 2s. 7d. per gallon; dull. Star Aniseeds, 100s. to 105s. per cwt.; scarce. Sticklac, Siam, 60s. to 85s, per cwt.; good business done at former rates. Turmeric, 16s. to 30s. per cwt. Vermilion, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d. per lb.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £6. 10s.; nail rods, £7 to £7. 5s.; hoops, £8. 10s. to £8 15s.; sheets, single, £9. 10s. to £9. 15s.; Staffordshire bars, £7. 10s. to £8; rails, £5. 10s. to £6.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £16.

COPPER.—Sheet and sheathing, £96 per ton; yellow metal, 8¼d. to 8½d. per lb.

TIN.—119s. for block; 120s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, I.C. 28s. 6d. to 29s. 6d. per box.

LEAD, &c.—English pig, £20. 10s. to £21.; shot, patent, £23. 15s. to 24s.; sheet, £21. 10s.; spelter, £18; zinc, English sheet, £23. 10s.; quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

The following is from the circular of Messrs. French and Smith:—

TIN.—In English there has not been much business, but prices have been well maintained and remain firm. Foreign was very dull the first part of the month, but during the last few days there has been more enquiry, and prices are firm at quotations.

The stocks of foreign tin, here and in Holland, for three years are given below.

	4th May, 1863.			1862.		1861.	
	Slabs.	Tons.	Slabs.	Tons.	Slabs.	Tons.	
Foreign in London, estimated at		2,502		1,790		792	
In Holland	39,452	1,196	29,300	897	32,666	998	
		3,698		2,687		1,790	
In Holland towards next sale	101,325	3,070	139,884	4,283	136,362	4,176	
		6,768		6,970		5,966	

The quantity of Straits Tin afloat for Europe is 689 tons, against 1,040 tons in 1862 and 753 in 1861. Tin plates have been in good demand all the past month, but prices remain comparatively low; the quantity shipped to all parts was about 113,146 boxes, against 75,000 boxes in the same month of 1862. Lead was very quiet all the month, but within the last eight or ten days some movement has taken place, and prices are better again. Spelter remains dull at £18 on the spot, the stock now is 3,943 tons, against 4,729 tons 1st May last year.

According to the circular of Messrs. Pelly, Boyles and Co., the export of metals from 1st January to 30th April has been as follows:—

SHANGHAI.—Yellow metal, 67 tons; sheathing copper, 6; copper rods, 2; bar iron, 849; hoops, 5; sheet, 74; nail rod, 651; spelter, 103; tin plates, 1,010 boxes; pig lead, 2,333 tons; sheet, 77; steel, 85; quicksilver, 3,750 bottles.

HONG KONG.—Yellow metal 57 tons, sheathing coppers 7, bar iron 677, hoops 186, sheets 106, nail rods 485, spelter 25, tin plates 1,412 boxes, pig lead 2,743 tons, sheet 36, steel 21, quicksilver 35,700.

MANILA.—Yellow metal 4 tons, sheathing copper 33, rods 1, bar iron 472, sheets 56, nail rods 15, zinc 20, steel 3.

BATAVIA.—Yellow metal 5 tons, sheathing copper 23, bar iron 62, sheets 166, nail rods 158, foreign 170, zinc 21, tin plates 300 boxes.

SINGAPORE.—Yellow metal 203 tons, sheathing copper 92, bar iron 167, sheets 52, nail rods 200, spelter 35, zinc 24, tin plates 200 boxes, pig lead 722 tons, sheet 26, steel 20.

CEYLON.—Sheathing copper 9 tons, tile tough cake and ingots 3, bar iron 185, hoops 203, sheets 112, nail rods 1, foreign 37, spelter 5, tin plates 205, pig lead 20, sheet 8, steel 6.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from Southampton during the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers.

	Gold.	Silver
Shanghai	—	£408,608
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	7,119
Hong Kong	—	364,492
Amoy	—	—
Singapore	£650	834,993
Penang	—	750
Ceylon	£11,101	—

FROM MARSEILLES.

(BY THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.)

	Gold.	Silver
Shanghai	—	£10,794
Hong Kong	—	—
Singapore	£4240	45,314
Penang	—	640
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	—
Ceylon	£220	—

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

The report for the week ending May 8 is as follows:—There is more confidence in the market than of late, and prices have been gradually gaining in strength during the week. The activity in the Liverpool cotton market has supported this feeling, the sales having been 62,000 bales, of which about one-half have been taken by the home trade, and the remainder for speculation and export. The private telegrams from Calcutta received to-day, however, are not so encouraging as previous ones. The latest of these is dated April 16, which is four days later than the previous ones. At that date the market was dull, and the sales were reported small. Yarns were 3 pice per lb. lower, and 8½lb. shirtings one anna (or 1½d.) per piece lower. In 7lb. shirtings no change. The quotations for shirtings were:—7lb., 8r. 14a., and 8½lb., 9r. 13a. The business in Manchester to-day has not been large in cloth, sellers having shown a disposition to advance their quotations, while buyers, though disposed to operate, are unwilling to give extreme prices. The India advices have had no material effect on the market, and the chief inquiry in cloths is still for India. The upward tendency of prices has had the effect of enabling the holders of goods for other markets to effect sales in cases where they have simply adhered to their old quotations, and several considerable purchases of T-cloths have been spoken of within the last few days. In yarns a strong active market is reported to-day, and sellers say that now they have fully regained all they had lost in respect to price. The inquiry and the buying have been very general for India, China, the Mediterranean, and the home trade. The Germans have been making rather active inquiries, but they have done no business of moment. The yarn-market closes strong, and with a decided upward tendency in prices. The quotations from Mr. Mendel's list are:—Grey Shirting: 7 lb., 15s.; 8 lb., 18s. 9d.; 9 lb. 19s.; T-cloths, 11s. 6d.; White Spot Shirtings, 17s.; White Brocades, 17s. 9d.; Damasks, 27s. 6d.; Maddapollams, 6s. 6d.; Cotton Yarn, 16-24, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d.: No. 28-32, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Apr. 23	Off the Wight	Batavia	Wassenaar	Hofstee.
— 23	Liverpool	Manila	Skylark	Bursley.
— 23	Queenstown	Do.	War Hawk	Simmons.
— 23	Brouwershaven	Pasarocang	Mary Goddard	De Ridder
— 23	Liverpool	Ningpo	Mencius	Williamson.
— 23	Queenstown	Manila	Cariboo	Cameron.
23	Do.	Do.	Shaftesbury	Benuison.
— 23	Off Kinsale	Shanghai	Wm. Fairbairn	Allen.
— 11	New York	Foo chow-Foo	Samuel Russell	Winchell.
— 23	Texel	Banjoewangie	Argo	Teutem.
— 24	Brouwershaven	Do.	Nova Zembla	Hordyk.
—	Off the Start	Canton	Isles of the South	Harvey.
— 28	Liverpool	Shanghai	Palmerston	Seagrove.
— 28	Do.	Do.	Empress	Bell.
— 28	Do.	Foo-chow-Foo	Zingari	
— 29	Deal	Shanghai	Heroes of Alma	Loss.
— 28	Falmouth	Rangoon	Talbot	Spence.
— 27	Off Falmouth	Colombo	Indemnity	Jenkins.
May 7	London	Manila & Singapore	Magdalena	Schmidt.
— 1	Do.	Singapore	Revely	Plummer.
Apr. 20	Falmouth	Maulmain	Lloyds	Harris.
— 26	Off Cape Clear	Singapore	Spanker	
— 17	New York	Shanghai	Penguin	Brereton.
— 18	Do.	Do.	Golden West	Crandall.
— 29	Off Dungeness	Padang	Baron v. Hardenbrock	Henny.
— 24	Cronstadt	Samarang	Jacob	Feilcke.
May 2	Falmouth	Hong Kong	Emma	Haesloop.
— 2	Scilly	Manila	Shand	Muscrope.
Apr. 15	New York	Foo-chow-Foo	Marmion	Warsaw.
May 4	Portsmouth	Colombo	Louisa	Tillman.
Apr. 30	Off the Lizard	Sourabaya	Eerstelling	Bagehus.
— 30	Hamburgh	Manila	J. W. A. Lorenzen	Jessen.
May 5	Deal	Do.	Anne Catharina	Dufour.
— 1	Off the Start	Foo-chow-Foo	Preston	Moffett.
— 1	Off Scilly	Shanghai	Ann Adamson	Hutton.
— 7	Deal	Maulm. & Mauritius	Sovereign	Thom.
— 5	Liverpool	Singapore	John Paul	Cowan.
— 1	Off Scilly	Batavia	Kortenaer	Glazener.
Mar. 28	Rio Janeiro	Singapore	Miranda	Wollar.
May 6	London	Maulmain	Bayswater	Peach.
— 6	Deal	Hg. Kong & Canton	Rauna	Mo ler.
Apr. 21	New York	Amoy	Surprise	Raulett.
May 2	Off the Lizard	Sourabaya	Quartet	Mulder.
Apr. 24	New York	Amoy	St. Paul	Burkett.
—	Off New York	Hong Kong	Nubia	Ray.
May 7	Marseilles	Alexandria	Labourdonnais	
— 7	Off Scilly	Hong Kong	Berwickshire	Thomas.
— 7	Do.	Shanghai	Cissy	Spencer.

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DEPARTURES.

Date	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Apr.24	Pill	Shanghai	Jupiter	
— 24	Sunderland	Do.	Elizabeth Dawson	Leach.
— 24	Off Dover	Macassar	Formosa	
— 28	London	Hong Kong & Canton.	M. A. Wilson	Loutit.
— 28	Do.	Shanghai	Speedy	Fairchild.
— 25	Deal	Batavia	Oscar I.	Thomson.
— 24	Cardiff	Shanghai	Mosquito	Hall.
— 25	Off Dungeness	Do.	Palma	Schnebagen.
— 25	Sunderland	Do.	Eva	Kidd.
—	Off Dungeness	Singapore	Canoe	Alexanderson.
— 27	Deal	Shanghai	Chrysela	Hedley.
— 3	London	Do.	Princess of Wales	Barron.
May 1	Do.	Do.	Queen of Nations	Mitchell.
—	Off the Start	Do.	Adeline	Ramsay.
Apr.29	Sunderland	Do.	Corsair	Warner.
— 30	Liverpool	Do.	Rifle	Elliott.
— 30	Cardiff	Philippine Islands	Duke of Roxburgh	Parnall.
— 30	Do.	Shanghai	Spirit of Trade	Simpson.
May 1	Shields	Batavia	Zeelandia	
Apr 29	Lamlash	Singapore	Nipsiquit	Sterry.
May 4	London	Kanagawa	Sea Witch	Hughes.
— 2	Liverpool	Shanghai	Spirit of the Deep	Hewett.
— 1	Sunderland	Do.	Standard	Walshaw.
— 1	Do.	Do.	Santon	Cresswell.
— 1	Do.	Singapore	Vampire	Noalke.
— 2	Do.	Shanghai	Mary	Parsons.
— 2	Do.	Do.	Ben Nevis	Kinmond.
— 2	Off Beachy Head	Hong Kong	Zanzibar	Maack.
— 2	Off Dungeness	Batavia	Nicolaas Witzen	Portenger.
— 1	Cardiff	Hong Kong	Paul	Jansen.
— 2	Do.	Do.	Langdale	Brown.
— 2	Liverpool	Shanghai	Glen Huntley	Crone.
— 3	Do.	Do.	Glaramara	Watson.
— 3	Shields	Batavia	Paul Johan	Koory.
— 4	Cardiff	Galle	Gil Blas	Grouard.
— 4	Off Dungeness	Macassar	Macassar	C lston.
— 4	Do.	Batavia	Jannetje	Lupeke.
— 5	Sunderland	Shanghai	Fair Leader	Purse.
Mar.24	Rio Janeiro	China	Gazelle	Boswell.
May 5	Off Hastings	Java	Vier Gebroeders	Bonk.
— 6	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Kate	Le Blanq.
— 4	Sunderland	Shanghai	Cutwater	Dwight.
— 6	Off Dungeness	Batavia	Star of the North	Patterson.
— 5	Newport	Hong Kong	Staatsraad van Ewyck	De Wint.r.
— 7	Liverpool	Batavia	Typhoon	Salter.
— 8	Glasgow	Saigon	California	Wyn.
— 8	Do.	Do.	Maria Catharine	
— 8	Do.	Do.	Orpheus	
— 8	London	Natal, Colun & Cubo.	Maria Adelphine	
Mar.	New York	Hong Kong	Franzde Paul Amersin	Jorns.
— 25	Do.	Do.	Benefactor	
— 27	Do.	Do.	Anita	
— 28	Do.	Shanghai	Union Jack	
— 28	Do.	Do.	One Kiang (str.)	
— 28	Do.	Do.	Magnet	
— 31	Do.	Do.	E. F. Willetts	
Apr. 3	Do.	Do.	Gertrude	
— 7	Do.	Do.	Wild Pigeon	
— 10	Do.	Do.	Sarah	

LOADING.

At London.—For Shanghai and Nagasaki: Ann Adamson. For Shanghai: Marquis of Argyle, Heroes of Alma, Anglo Saxon, Cymbeline, Ralston, Madura. For Amoy and Foo-chow-Foo: Vibilia. For Hong Kong and Canton: Stuart Wortley, Laurel, Tamerlane, Troas. For Bankok: Lode Star. For Singapore: Couranto, Lucknow, Ascendant, Anna Maria For Penang: Teesdale. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Johanna Oluffa. For Colombo: Avon, Regia, Conqueror, Zarah, Teviot, Prince Llewellyn.

At Liverpool.—For Shanghai: Crest of the Wave, Anne Wood. For Hong Kong and Canton: Brilliant, Juanpore. For Singapore: Electric, Advance. For Batavia and Sourabaya: J. C. Schotel. For Ceylon: Anne Longton. For Basilan and Manilla: Azuline.

At Glasgow.—For Shanghai: Sappho. For Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya: Graham. For Batavia and Singapore: Helen's Bank, Spanker. For Singapore and Penang: Claymore.

SPOKEN.

Paradise (barque), Manila to Falmouth, Feb. 21, 30 S., 36 E.
Java (French ship), Batavia to Bordeaux, Feb. 28, 36 S., 22 E.
Spero (Dutch barque), Sourabaya to Rotdm., Mar. 21, on the line, 22 W.
Skimmer of the Waves, Shanghai to London, Mar 18, 3 S., 18 W.
Nonvora (?) Shanghai to London, April 5, 37 N., 43 W.
Ocean Mail, London to Shanghai, March 6, 2 N., 23 W.
Nueva Engracia, Manila to Cadiz, April 16, 35 N., 39 W.
Highlander (Am. ship), Colombo to Lpool., 120 days out, 43 N., 29 W.
Montmorenci, New York to Hong Kong, Feb. 25, 27 W.
Konatout (?) (Dutch), Batavia to Rotdm., March 18, 5 S., 16 W.
Kelso, London to Hong Kong, March 5, 14 N., 38 W.
Nieuw Holland, Amsterdam to Batavia, March 24, 3 N., 22 W.
Ann Colombo, to London, 56 days out, March 1, 24 S., 2 E.
Java (Swed. ship), Cardiff to Manilla, Feb. 16, 24 S., 32 W.
Chimborazo, Canton to London, in the Straits of Sunda.
Henry Harbeck, New York to Shanghai, April 8, 35 N., 46 W.
Empress of India, Shanghai to London.
Passaroewan, Java to Amsterdam, March 15.
Beatrice, Java to Amsterdam, March 22.
Panthea, Ningpo to Amsterdam, Feb. 25.
Beverley, Singapore to London, Feb. 26.
Templar, Foo-chow-Foo to London, March 13.
Bertha, Batavia to Memel, 32 days out, 32 S., 34 E.
Hendrina, Sourabaya to Rotterdam, March 21, 21 S., 12 E.
Reward, Ningpo to London, Feb. 27.
Watergens, Plymouth to Batavia, Feb. 14, 11 S., 30 W.
Hooghly (Dutch barque), bound to Batavia, Feb. 15, 35 S., 32 W.
Queen's Own, Shanghai to London, March 25, 3 N., 26 W.
Chrysalite, Liverpool to Hong Kong, March 1, 24 S., 32 W.
Herardus Jacobus, Manila to London, April 2, 3 N., 24 W.
Solide (Fr. barq.), from Hong Kong, April 14, 31 N., 45 W.
Eliza Ann, Colombo to London, March 29, 3 N., 24 W.
Assyrian, London to Shanghai, March 19, 16 S., 31 W.
Sansonnet, of St. Malo, Toulon to Saigon, March 17, 10 S., 36 W.
Steadfast, Singapore to London, Feb. 23, 33 S, 31 E.
Rochebonne, Marseilles to Saigon, March 23, on the Equator, 26 W.
Rock City, Liverpool to Shanghai, March 24, 2 N., 22 W.
Juarion (?), Canton to New York, Feb. 6, 22 S., 69 E.
Witch of the Wave, Colombo to London, March 24, 2 S., 22 W.
Elizabeth Ann, Colombo to London, March 15, 8 S., 15 W.
Krimpen van der Lek, Batavia to Rotterdam, April 6, 27 N., 44 W.
Spirit of the Wave, from Colombo, 9 S., 13 W.
Ska Belle, Colombo to London, April 23, 43 N., 24 W.
Hamlet (Amer. ship), Boston to Hong Kong, Feb. 23, 31 S., 30 W
Coleroon, Penang to London, March 25, 1 N., 24 W.
Hebe, Montrose to Batavia, March 23, 1 N., 27 W.
Sumatra (Amer. ship), New York to Shanghai, Jan. 5, 33 S., 17 W.
Isabella, of London, Plymouth to Singapore, March 17, 1 N., 21 W.
Celeritas, Amsterdam to Samarang, April 16, 44 N., 11 W.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Shipping continues in good demand, and Charters are readily obtained for Ceylon, Hong Kong, and Shanghai. Outward Freights are likely to advance, should shipments of goods become more active. Homeward Freights are quoted 77s. 6d. from Ceylon; but there is little doing from China, the season being far advanced.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth:—To Kanagawa: 55s. weight, 42s. 6d. measurement. To Nagasaki, 65s. meast. To Hankow: 65s. weight, 60s. measurement. To Amoy and Foo-chow-Foo: 50s. weight, 42s. 6d. measurement. To Shanghai: 50s. weight, 30s. measurement. To Hong Kong: 40s. weight, 35s. measurement. To Manila and Labuan: 50s. weight or measurement. To Singapore: 30s. to 35s. weight or measurement. To Penang: 40s. weight or measurement. To Batavia: 40s. weight, 30s. measurement. To Bankok: 60s. weight or measurement.

The quotations for coal and iron from the North are as follows:—For Hong Kong: £41 and £1. 18s. 6d. For Shanghai: £52. and £2. 10s. For Manila, £1. 10s. For the Philippine Islands, Penay, or Zebu, £2. For Singapore, £28 and £1. 9s. 6d. For Penang, £24. For Galle, £30 and £1. 9s. These rates are from the Wear or Tyne, and Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, respectively.

The Admiralty received tenders on Friday for the Freight of the following Government stores:—To Colombo: 15 tons light measurement, including a fire engine, &c. To Hong Kong: 124 tons navy salt meat, and 12 tons candles, both from the River Thames.

CASUALTIES.

The Juanpore, King, which arrived at Liverpool on the 24th of April from Shanghai, had been in contact the previous day, off Blackwater Light, with the Elizabeth, schooner, from Newport to Waterford, which sank with the master and two boys. The mate and one seaman was saved.

The Tetuan (Span. ship), Anazola, from Cadiz for Manila, which put into Table Bay 20th February, leaky, and with loss of mizen mast, &c., has been condemned and sold; her cargo is to be forwarded to its destination.

Amsterdam, 28 April, The Johannes, Hendrikus, Ferdinand, Lodewyks, from Shields for Sourabaya, has put into Texel, leaky, having struck severely on the Ower's Bank, and must discharge to repair.

New York, April 24. The Delta, str., arrived at Halifax to day from St. Thomas and Bermuda, reports that a Danish brig landed at St. Croix on the 12th April, the crew of the Lapwing (barq.), from Boston to Batavia, which had been captured by the Confederate str. Florida, on the 27th March, in lat. 3, long. 22; two guns and eighteen men from the Florida were put on board the Lapwing.

The Gertrude Whitman, arrived at Bermuda, April 13, from New York for Shanghai, leaky, and with rudder badly damaged, having experienced a severe gale at N.W. 10th April, in lat. 36, long. 39.

Off the Cape de Verds.—March 20, St. Michel, Fradin, from Brest, for Saigon.

At Madeira.—April 10, Tokien (str.), Walker, from the Clyde, and left for Hong Kong. 7, Pekin (str.), Burgoyne, sailed for China.

At Ascension.—March 16, Quartet, from Sourabaya, for Amsterdam. 17, Waterlily, from Japan, for London. 23, Ann Lee, from Ceylon. 29, Netherby, from Colombo, for London. 30, Bombay, from Shanghai, for Liverpool.

Off Ascension, previous to March 31.—Khimjee Oodowjee, Bates, from Hong Kong, for Liverpool.

Off St. Helena.—March 17, Julian, from Batavia, for Amsterdam.

At St. Helena,—March 13, Nueva Engracia, Cucullos, from Manila, and sailed, 14, for Cadiz; 14, Gerardus Jacobus, Rilian, from Manila, and sailed, 15, for London; Agamemnon, Armstrong, from Manila, and sailed for Liverpool; Aracan, Dulhten, from Java, and sailed, 15, for Rotterdam; 15, Jacoba Christina, Jaski, from Batavia, and sailed, 16, for Amsterdam; 16, Bride, Gibson, from Singapore; Lammina Elisabeth, Gersen, from Pasaroeang, and Cornelia Hendrika, Swart, from Batavia, and both sailed, 17, for Rotterdam; 17, Annabella, Culleton, from Sarawak, and sailed, 20, for Falmouth; Majestic, Jones, from Pasaroeang, and sailed, 18, for Falmouth; 18, Eliza Thornton, Maxwell, from Singapore, and sailed, 20, for London; D'Annevirke, Jno. Gensen, from Singapore, and sailed for Falmouth; 19, Doelwyk, Hoffmann, from Batavia, and sailed, 21, for Rotterdam; Amicus, Legeyt, from Ceylon, and sailed, 20, for London; Xulla, Black, from Pasaroeang, and sailed, 20, for the Channel; 21, Hendrik Ido, Ambacht Byl, from Banjoewangie, and sailed for Amsterdam; 22, Capella, Cruisinga, from Sourabaya, and Aletta Augusta, Tinholt, from Batavia, and both sailed, 23, for Amsterdam; 26, Eclipse, Agren, from Batavia, and sailed, 27, for Falmouth; Gitana, Bennett, from Ceylon, and sailed for London; Ternate, Cars, from Batavia, and sailed 29, for Rotterdam; 27, Taffarette, Dereix, from Hong Kong, and sailed for Havre; 28, Vooruit Kool, from Batavia, and

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sailed, 29, for Rotterdam; 29, Julie Claire, Osteroom, and Koning Willem III., Jong, both from Banjoewangie, and both sailed, 30, for Amsterdam; 30, Holland, Auffnorth, from Java.

At SIMON'S BAY.—February 24, H.M.'s Leopard, steamer, sailed for China.

At NATAL.—March 3, Rochester, Bruce, sailed for Singapore, had sailed 23rd Feb., but put back same day with pumps choked.

At TABLE BAY.—Feb. 20, Louisa Tillman, from Colombo, sailed 25 for London; 27, Anne Catherine Dufour, from Manila, Mach 7, Sze. Chuen, str., Kennedy, from New York, and left 17 for China; 12. Jamestown, Fed. str., from Montevideo, and left 14 for Batavia; 18, The Bride Warkmeister, from Singapore; 20, Cleopatra, Daunbey, from Sourabaya; 2, Wildemah Driest and Mary Silverspane, both sailed for Batavia; 12, Johanna Emilie, sailed for Batavia.

At ALGOA BAY.—March 6th, Macedon, Summerfield, from Sunderland, master requiring medical aid, and sailed 11th for Shanghai; 10, Strata, Florida Jones, sailed for Ceylon.

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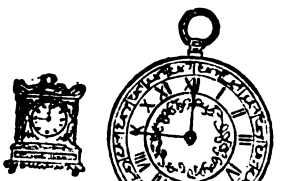

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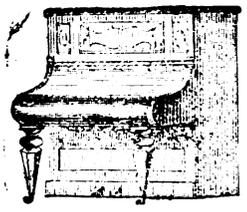

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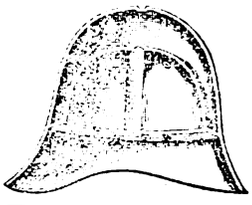

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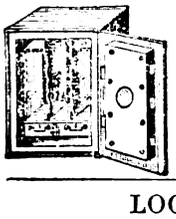

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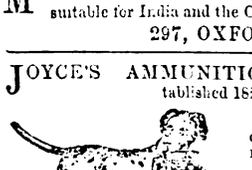

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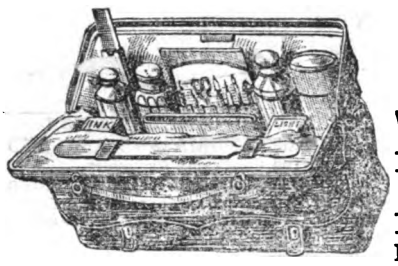

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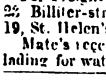

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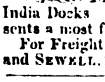

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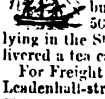

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The London and China Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS, via MARSEILLES, in connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS."

VOL. V.—No. 109.] LONDON, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1863. [Sub. 18s. per ann., and 12s. to Supplement. Single copy of either, 9d.

Latest Advices.

		From London.	Arrived out.	Homeward. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—	Yedo			
	Kanagawa			Mar. 31
	Nagasaki			„ 23
CHINA—	Peking			
	Tien-tsin			April 1
	Hankow			„ 1
	Shanghai	Feb. 10	Mar. 31	„ 9
	Foo-Chow-Foo			„ 8
	Amoy			„ 8
	Swatow			
	Hong Kong	„ 26	April 10	„ 15
	Canton			
	Macao			
PHILIPPINES—	Manila	„ 10	March 30	„ 7
COCHIN-CHINA—	Touron			
	Saigon			„ 16
SIAM—	Bankok	„ 26		„ 16
BORNEO—	Labuan			
	Sarawak			
JAVA—	Batavia	„ 26	April 7	„ 15
MALACCA STRAITS—	Singapore	March 10	„ 15	„ 23
	Penang	„ „	„ 13	„ 25
CEYLON—	Colombo	„ 26	April 18	„ 30
	Galle			

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail per Euxine, arrived at Marseilles May 26.—From Shanghai: Messrs. Godfrey and Ingleden. From Hong Kong: Messrs. Dallas, Tucker, and Gibbs. From Singapore: Mr. Schmidt. From Penang: Lieut.-Col. Greenlaw. From Galle: Messrs. Moire, Venn, and Crowe. To Southampton, per Ceylon, expected to arrive May 31.—From Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie, three children, and native female servant, Mr. and Mrs. Hart. From Hong Kong: Mrs. Bennett, infant, and native female servant, Miss Curnow, Col. Porter, Mrs. Jack, two children, and European female servant. From Ceylon: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Wise and child, Mr. and Mrs. Beard, Miss Cottam, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, three children, and European female servant, Mr. and Mrs. Mackwood, J. Greig. To Gibraltar. From Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Bustillo and native man servant, Brigadier Zaccagnini, B. Beiro, Mr. de la Matta. To Malta.—From Shanghai: Mrs. and Miss Yates, Miss Fay, two Misses Wild, and European female servant.

By last Bombay mail to Marseilles, per Valetta, arrive May 18.—From Singapore: Mr. Woodbury and lady.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

By this mail per Pera, from Southamption, 20th May.—To Shanghai: T. Smith, M. Lamond, Thos. Davies, John Kincaid. To Hong Kong: Messrs. F. W. Kitching, T. B. Allen, R. H. Grant, C. H. and Mrs. Andrews. To Singapore: Mr. K. R. B. Robertson. To Ceylon: J. McHardie. To Calcutta: Messrs. W. G. Ross, T. Pearce, Jas. Mitchell, Jas. Leo, M. Roberston, Staff Assistant-Surgeons R. W. Hare, G. Irvine, and J. H. Oliver. To Madras: The Rev. Dr. Murphy, Messrs. G. Wray, Harding, T. E. Jackson, Mrs. G. A. Harris and infant, G. Mellor. To Alexandria: Mrs. Burbridge.

From Marseilles per Valetta, to leave 28th May.—To Hong Kong: Messrs. G. Wallis, W. Parizot, John Moul, jun., F. White, Streitberg, Mr. and Mrs. Dring, and Mr. N. Loney. To Singapore: Mr. Oliver Robinson. To Ceylon: Messrs. W. D. Gray, B. B. Carson, and J. Robertston. To Calcutta: Mr. T. Willcox, Dr. and Mrs. Bailey, Capt. Briggs. To Madras: Mrs. and Mrs. J. Shaw. To Alexandria: Mr. Woodville.

Per P. and O. str. ———, June 4, from Southampton.—To Shanghai: Mr. John Clark, Mr. Arthur Barnard. To Hong Kong: Mr. Budden. To Ceylon: Mr. Fitzroy Sewell, Mr. A. G. and Mrs. Green, Miss Green, Mrs. Binny Scott, Lieut.-col. J. H. Freeth, R.E From Marseilles, June 19.—To Singapore: Capt. Sherard Osborne, R.N., Mr. H. S. Collins, R.N., Mr. Chapman, R.N. From Suez to Hong Kong: Dr. Otto Martin.

Per P. and O. str. ———, June 20, from Southampton.—To Ceylon: Mr. H. Bowden Smith. To Hong Kong: Mr. E. Norton.

Per French str. Peluse, from Marseilles, May 19.—To Shanghai: Mr. F. Walsh. To Singapore: Messrs. R. Hutchinson and Harrison. To Calcutta: Mrs. Macdonald. To Madras: Mr. Conran.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

There is no news of any importance from Japan, and great anxiety continues to be felt as to the course which will be adopted by Earl Russell.

The arrival of Admiral Kuper is reported. It is said also that he is in communication with the Japanese Government. but nothing further has transpired. The following items are taken from the *Japan Herald* of March 21:—"We have been told that the purchaser of the *Victoria* and *Sir Charles Forbes* steamers is Matzdaira Daizen no-Kami (Nabashima Kay) Prince Hizen, by which name Nabashima is generally known, is the owner also of the paddle man-of-war *Soenbing*, 8 guns, which he received from the Tycoon in exchange for the steam factory ground at Nagasaki; of the screw man-of-war steamer, *Nagasaki*, 12 guns, for which he gave $100,000, the steamer *Gazelle*, and, we believe, also the barque *Armistice*. This Prince is one of the great Kokoshioos of Japan; he is at the head of the important and influential family of Nabashima. His territorial revenue is estimated at 357,000 kokus, or about £300,000 sterling per annum. It is this Prince of whom we wrote some time since as to the manner in which he had proceeded to gather together the opinions of the people of his province before sending his reply to the Emperor on the question of the policy to be pursued in respect to intercourse with foreign nations. And we then mentioned that although we find his name in the Blue-book list of Daimios as 'hostile to foreigners,' he is not only himself favourable to the policy of open intercourse with foreign nations, but took some pains to put himself in a position to be able to assure the Emperor that all the people of his province were unanimous in favour of the same step. We learn that the Japanese Government are making preparations on a grand scale for the forthcoming 'Osetsu' at Miako, and that at Hiogo a large building is now in course of erection, to be in readiness in the anticipated event of a conference with the foreign plenipotentiaries being invited by the Emperor. The depredations of the great number of Loonins now resorting to Yedo have become so numerous and of so bold a character as to have called for the special attention of the Government. A new office named 'Loonin Toritchimazo' has been instituted, with the special duty of looking after and keeping these marauders in check."

The steamer *Fiery Cross*, recently purchased by the Japanese Government from a foreign firm in Japan, has been lost in a typhoon in the Inland Sea.

CHINA.

PEKING.

Once more we are compelled to report that there is no news of importance from the capital.

TIEN-TSIN.

Her Majesty's Consul, Mr. Gibson, who was wounded in an affray with the Nyen-fei rebels, reported in our last summary of news, is out of danger, although still suffering from the wound in his head. The rebels have been driven off from the vicinity of the settlement; their presence had a depressing effect upon the trade of the port.

SHANGHAI.

Considerable interest and no small amount of alarm is being felt at Shanghai by the decision of Sir F. Bruce with regard to the jurisdiction of the Chinese over the foreign settlement. Her Majesty's Minister at Peking wrote on the subject in September last to our Consul at Shanghai, and the despatch, which we subjoin, is now published in the China papers:—

"Peking, September 8th, 1862.

"Sir,—With reference to your letter on the proposals made for the management of Shanghai, I have to observe that there is great misappre-

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hension of the position of these so-called foreign concessions. The British Concession at Shanghai was neither a transfer nor lease of the land in question to the British Crown. It was simply an agreement that British subjects should be allowed to acquire land for their personal accommodation within a certain space, in order that they might have the advantage of living together. The land so acquired remains Chinese territory, it is subject to the Land-tax, and, if the jurisdiction of the Chinese Government over it is denied, it is denied because, in China, it was deemed essential for the security of British trade that the person and the establishment of the trader should be secured from molestation.

"But the character of the concession has been entirely altered by the acts of the foreigners themselves. Instead of being a foreign settlement, it has become a Chinese city, in which a few foreigners reside amidst a large Chinese population. The security and comfort which were supposed to be derived from isolating the foreign community, have been sacrificed, and land has been acquired, not for the legitimate purpose of accommodating foreigners, but in order to build on it Chinese houses, which are tenanted by Chinese at high rents, attracted by the protection our bayonets afford, and by immunity from their natural authorities.

"This system it is proposed to extend as far as it may suit the interest or convenience of parties on the spot; and it appears that the Chinese population so collected is to be ex-territorialised, as well as the land they occupy. The Chinese Governor is to be deprived of his power of dealing with them, they are to be taxed for municipal purposes, and his interference is to be limited to judging and punishing them in cases which the foreign head of the nation, to which the owner of the property occupied belongs, permits to be brought before his tribunal.

"The consummation of this system is to be the erection of Shanghai into a free port, with a mixed Consular and Municipal Government under the joint Protectorate of the Treaty Powers.

"It is my duty to remind you that the Chinese Government has never formally abandoned its rights over its own subjects nor has Her Majesty's Government ever claimed or expressed any desire to exercise a protectorate over them. The only case in which, consistently with the principles laid down for the guidance of Her Majesty's authorities in this country, the Consul has a right to interfere, is, where the Chinese is in the employ of a British firm, and where there is reason for believing that the arrest of the Chinese servant is an outrage through him on his employer. But it is the interests of the British subject, and not the Chinaman, which are protected.

"I do not understand what interest Her Majesty's Government has in lending itself to a system which is unjustifiable in principle, which would be attended with endless embarrassment and responsibility, and which the Chinese Government would never submit to willingly. Great Britain has no interest except in providing a secure place for British trading establishments; and whatever inconveniences may arise from the conversion of the settlement into a Chinese town, I do not think that Her Majesty's Government will be induced to seek a remedy for them, by extending its jurisdiction over a large section of the Chinese population. Because we protect Shanghai from falling a prey to a horde of brigands, it does not follow that we are prepared to interfere with the natural relation of the Chinese to their own Government.

"I must impress upon you most strongly the importance of not lending yourself to any proposal which will lead, however indirectly, to such serious alterations in our position in China, as are evidently contemplated by some of the residents at Shanghai.

"I am convinced that her Majesty's Government would wish to see the limits of the so-called concession reduced, so as to exclude the Chinese, rather than extended, so as to embrace a greater number of them. Our interests in China are trade and pacific relations with the authorities, and I know no more fertile source of misunderstanding than the collection of Chinese within our limits. This is not a question which affects Shanghai alone; it affects our relations with the whole Chinese empire; and, considering the effect of our example, it is of the utmost importance that we should take no step which cannot be defended upon sound international principle.

"I request you to re-consider the Land Regulations with reference to the principles laid down in this despatch.—I am, &c.,

"F. W. A. BRUCE."

On the 22nd January Sir F. Bruce wrote another despatch on the subject. We give the following extract :—

"I wish you to understand that by Treaty we have no right to interfere between the Chinese people and their authorities; that the words 'Sanctity of the British Concession' have no meaning; and that we have no power to compel the Chinese, who live within the so-termed concession, to pay any tax for local purposes except through and with the consent of their own authorities. I am inclined to think that the whole system at Shanghai is a mistake; that the police arrangements of the Chinese within the lines would be more efficiently and more economically done through themselves than it is done by Europeans, and that our management is both extravagant and oppressive."

At a special meeting convened by Mr. Consul Medhurst on the 31st March, to lay before the community the present position of the question of the "Better Government of Shanghai," there was a full attendance of all concerned. After an able exposition by Mr. Medhurst, who occupied the chair, of the chief points to be considered, the meeting, without discussion, adopted his suggestion, that the Land Regulations be amended in accordance with the principles laid down in Sir Frederick Bruce's despatches; and that a select committee be at once appointed. This was done; and the following gentlemen elected :—Messrs. Dent, Cunningham, Moncrieff, Hogg, Hanbury, and Cock.

The *North China Herald* writes as follows with regard to Sir F. Bruce's despatches from Peking :—"It requires no editorial pen to point out to the foreign residents of Shanghai the importance of the notification from Her Britannic Majesty's Consul published in this day's issue, with the accompanying despatches from the British Envoy Extraordinary at Peking. At no period in the annals of this settlement have there been more important documents regarding the social and political welfare of the community laid before them. The minister of the greatest treaty Power with China herein declares that his fellow-countrymen, who have assisted so materially in building up this wealthy embryo city, have no title to the lands they hold—that British subjects are merely "squatters" in Shanghai. Without discussing the grave questions involved in Sir Frederick Bruce's despatch on this head to Mr. Consul Medhurst, we must confess that we have not read a more able diplomatic document concerning the status of foreigners in China. Viewing it in that light, the opinions therein expressed are deserving of our most serious consideration, and we trust that the land-renters will assemble in their full strength at the British Consulate on Tuesday to deliberate upon the question. Granting that Sir Frederick is correct in his views, the point is, how we shall maintain ourselves against anarchy, under the circumstances which we must now consider as determined. Shall we infuse a Chinese element into our councils and administrations? We can undoubtedly accomplish this, and obtain the powers we need by surrendering to the Chinese authorities entire jurisdiction over Chinese subjects, except where they are in the direct service of foreigners. The powers imperatively required by our Municipal Council, are those which will allow the enforcement of taxation for municipal purposes, the support of a foreign police, and the right to enforce sanitary measures. Beyond that, the direct action of the Chinese and treaty authorities over their respective subjects and citizens, is sufficient for all practical purposes. If the condition of things in this settlement is clearly represented to Sir Frederick Bruce, so that he will realise the manner in which the foreign is mixed with the native population, making it impossible to maintain order and preserve life and property without a strong foreign police; that this mixture has been brought about by the operation of natural causes, which the renters could by no means have prevented; and that, unless some aid is given to organise a mixed Government in which foreign influence and vigour should prevail, most assuredly anarchy and ruin will follow; there can hardly be a doubt but that Sir Frederick will lend his influence with the Chinese Government to carry out a project which, in principle, would be in strict accordance with his views."

The expedition of disciplined Chinese sent from Shanghai for the relief of Fooshan had effected nothing decisive. The soldiers expended all their ammunition, and then were brought to a stand-still by the want of bridges. Major Gordon had gone to their assistance with a strong reinforcement of men and additional supplies of ammunition.

The "Ward Force" at Soonkiang is said to be in a highly unsatisfactory state. The rule of Chinese commanders is eagerly deprecated by the undisciplined troops, and that of foreigners as earnestly appreciated and approved of. The consequence is, that little outbreaks, which might easily become serious, are of frequent occurrence, being provoked by the inequality of discipline exercised by the foreign and the native officer. The last outbreak was caused by two men having been decapitated for looting a shop, they having already been punished for the offence by one of the foreign officers. The timid Chinese officials seemed to admit the dangerous nature of their course of action, for they caused the men to be decapitated at midnight.

Consul Medhurst has retired from office at Shanghai on a year's leave of absence, and been succeeded by Consul Harvey from Ningpo. Mr. Medhurst (says the *China Mail*) quits Shanghai greatly respected, both by those who enjoyed his administration of affairs, and by men of every nation.

Mr. Medhurst, who is a Brother Mason, has written a very long letter to Mr. Underwood with regard to the name to be adopted for the Masonic Hall at Shanghai. In the course of his letter he says :—

"Every public building and private establishment in the place has a designation of some kind, which is found not only useful but indispensable to meet the necessities of business and general intercourse. Most of these names are what the Chinese call 'lucky,' having been given by compradores or servants interested in the respectability and 'good-look-see' of their employers. A few however have not been so happily selected, the sound of the foreign name having simply been represented by native characters, and the Chinese asked to do this, having,

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by a fatuity peculiar to the race, chosen words of not the most appropriate or agreeable meanings. Instances exist where the precaution of giving a name to a house has not been taken, and in such, the Chinese, who have had occasion to refer to the place, have dubbed it with some designation of their own, probably derived from some notable or ridiculous peculiarity, either of the establishment or its owners.

"In the case of the Lodge, the natives at present know it, I believe, by the name that the library has, but I have not the slightest doubt that ere long the mysterious character of the ceremonials conducted within it will reach their inquisitive eyes and ears, and their diseased imaginations will infallibly hit upon a solution of the mystery by no means complimentary to the fraternity, and the Lodge will be named accordingly. You will at once see how detrimental this result may prove to the name of Masonry in this port, and even beyond it, more especially if you call to mind the fact that to a Chinese everything that is vile and horrible is associated with the very idea of a secret society. If I have carried you with me thus far, the next question is what the Lodge had better be called. On this head I crave your patient perusal of the following remarks. Mencius, who, as you know, was a Chinese sage of ancient days, happened curiously enough in the course of his teachings to touch on the subject of the compass and square, and to demonstrate therefrom to his disciples that, as those instruments were the origin of the circle and the square, so the good man was the perfect exhibition of the relations of human society. His remark, which will be found in Dr. Legge's excellent translation of the Chinese classics, Vol. II., page 168, was as follows:—'The compass and square produce perfect circles and squares. By the sages the human relations are perfectly exhibited.' In consequence, I presume, of this association of ideas the Chinese terms for compass and square have in the course of ages come to express order, regularity, propriety, and at this moment the colloquial Chinese equivalent for the sentence 'in a proper manner,' or 'in accordance with propriety,' is 'Chao kwei keu,' which, being interpreted literally, means 'on the compass and square.' This employment of the names of two instruments, which are important emblems of the craft, to express a moral characteristic, is curiously coincident with some of the first principles of masonry, and it has struck me that the identity may be happily taken advantage of in selecting a suitable name for the Lodge. I propose therefore the Chinese name of 'Kwei-keu-tang,' meaning 'Compass and Square Hall' as the most fitting designation that can be adopted This title will at once associate the building, and the fraternity who congregate in it, in the minds of the uneducated natives, with all that is right and orderly; and to a Chinese who knows anything of his country's literature, the name will carry his memory back to the sacred words I have before referred to, as uttered by the sage, and which, fortuitously perhaps, but none the less distinctly, convey so masonic an idea to the mind. I beg leave to mention here a fact which strongly corroborates the truth of my impression that the mystery connected with a masonic lodge, unless veiled or explained by a suitable name, is calculated, with the ignorant and superstitious heathen, to lead to conclusions injurious to the fame of masonry. There is a lodge in Batavia where I spent many years of my childhood, learning of course, as I have done here, the language of the place. Long before I ever heard of masonry I received impressions inimical to it from repeatedly having had the lodge there pointed out to me as 'Roomah Saitan,' that is, 'the dwelling of Beelzebub,' by which it was then, and I dare say still is, known amongst the native population.

"I may also add that a simple translation of the word 'free-mason' or 'masonic lodge' into Chinese would fail to convey any idea beyond that of a 'free bricklayer' or 'stonemason,' or the 'lodge of a bricklayer,' &c. The Chinese language possesses no equivalent for 'mason,' and hence they call a stonemason a 'stone worker,' and a bricklayer a 'mud and water worker.' It would be impossible therefore to express the term 'mason' alone."

KIU-KIANG.

On the 21st March an armed party of fifty men attacked a Cantonese hong at Kiu-Kiang, and plundered it of four chests of opium and 1,000 taels of silver. The men are supposed to be discharged Imperialists soldiers from Nanking.

The reputation of the place for game is falling off. Deer are still occasionally seen in the neighbourhood, but the feathered tribes are somewhat scarce.

HANKOW.

From Hankow there is little news of importance; the weather has been unsettled. The tea season will commence soon; teas are expected to arrive in the middle of May, a week or two earlier than last year. There will likely be a further decrease in the quantity of tea that goes to Canton, as it was clearly proved last season that it entailed a loss to send teas to Canton from the Hoo provinces.

NINGPO.

The accounts from Ningpo are not very encouraging; no progress has been reported against the Taipings since the capture of Shaou-hing. The Franco-Chinese troops are said to be too much given to general looting.

On the 30th March a very serious disturbance occurred between some Europeans (Custom-house officers) and Chinese officials. It appears that a system of squeezing had long been carried on by the Custom-house boatmen, but meeting with a stout resistance, blows were resorted to and a general *mêlée* ensued; the authorities succeeded in capturing the boatmen and taking them prisoners into the city. The tide-surveyor, Mr. Newberry, stationed at Chinhai, immediately on gaining information as to the whereabouts of his Chinese boatmen, mustered all the Europeans that he possibly could, proceeded to the prisons where they were incarcerated, and demanded that his men should be instantly liberated. The mandarin in charge becoming alarmed at the threatening appearance of so many foreign faces who surrounded him, unlocked the door of the prison, and Mr. Newberry rushed forward where he found the objects of his search in irons. These he speedily released—but on their return to the entrance, he discovered that the door was locked upon him. Threats and the firing of his revolver inside the prison, brought the other Europeans to the rescue, who succeeded in knocking down the door and liberating the boatmen. It is supposed that several other prisoners effected their escape. One young man, a son of a Chinese merchant was shot and died shortly afterwards. The case was investigated by the proper authorities; and we learn that Mr. Newberry has been dismissed the service.

FOO-CHOW.

A daring and successful attack by pirates upon the British schooner *Japonica* was reported as having occurred near Namquan harbour; it resulted in the death of the captain and five of his men; the chief mate and two others escaped by concealing themselves below. The pirates having plundered and abandoned the vessel, the mate and others got ashore and reported the matter to H.M. Consul at Foo-chow, and the gunboat *Staunch* proceeded to the vessel's assistance.

We observe that Messrs. Margesson and Co. have established a branch of their firm at Foo-chow.

HONG KONG.

With regard to the line of policy pursued by Sir F. Bruce, the *China Mail* writes:—"Sir Frederick Bruce's administration of British affairs continues to be marked by great ability and foresight, and is such as to command the respect of all who have the interests of sound foreign relations at heart. The criticisms on Sir Frederick's policy are certainly to the effect that he gives very great consideration to the interests and claims of the Chinese, and that he turns a comparatively deaf ear to various demands made by his own countrymen; but it is beginning to appear that, with some minor exceptions, the desires of foreigners that have lately been submitted to his consideration are such as it would be unwise to grant, in the prospective interests of foreigners themselves. There was perhaps never a time in the history of our relations with the Chinese Empire so fertile with temptations to the taking of false and dangerous steps in general diplomacy, and the best thinkers in this part of the East are decidedly under the impression that Sir F. Bruce is not only fully alive to this fact, but quite equal to the diplomatic position in which he is placed, and possessing an intelligent appreciation of present difficulties, as well as of those likely to arise from an imperfect understanding of existing relations."

The following notifications are from the *Government Gazette*:—

"The Honourable W. H. Adams, Esq., Chief Justice of Hong Kong, having obtained leave of absence on medical certificate, the Acting-Governor has been pleased to appoint Henry John Ball, Esq., to be

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Acting Chief Justice; and John Charles Whyte, Esq., to be Acting-Judge of the Court of Summary Jurisdiction, until further notice.

"Mr. Whyte will continue to perform the duties of second police magistrate.

"By his Excellency's command,
"W. H. ALEXANDER, Acting Colonial Secretary.

"Colonial Secretary's Office, Hong Kong, 1st April, 1863."

"The Honourable Henry John Ball, Esq., Acting Chief Justice, has been duly appointed to a Provisional Seat in the Legislative Council of this colony.

"By his Excellency's command,
"W. H. ALEXANDER, Acting Colonial Secretary.

"Colonial Secretary's Office, Hong Kong, 1st April, 1863."

A meeting of subscribers to the Gymnasium now established at the back of the Racket-court had been held. Mr. Shaw, of H.M.S. *Princess Charlotte*, was called to the chair; after which Dr. Schetelig, the provisional secretary, read a report, from which it appeared that the building is completed, and that the state of the finances is satisfactory. It was agreed that a subscription of $50 or upwards should constitute the subscriber an honorary member, and one of $10, or under $50, an ordinary member. A further trifling sum would be levied to meet current expenses. The Gymnasium is built in the main of hard wood, the side and the starting poles only being China fir, the roof consisting of a superior mat work. Length, 100 feet; depth, 60 feet; height in the centre part, 30 feet; height in the side parts, 15 feet 20 inches. The following description of the apparatus may interest our readers:—

"1. For exercises of progression: all facilities are given for leaping, vaulting, and running, in the leaping ropes, the vaulting horse, and the leaping pole.

"2. For elementary exercises: two pairs fixed parallel bars, one pair moveable do., two trapeziums, two pairs of rings, one row of four rings, one elastic ladder, one bridge ladder, two horizontal bars.

"3. For free climbing: one vertical rope, one pair of vertical poles, one pair of suspended poles, two slanting ropes, one rosary.

"4. For free and introductory exercise: dumb bells and shells; a sufficient number of foils, singlesticks, masks, boxing-gloves, have been ordered from England."

Outside the building a fixed post has been erected, with a movable head, to throw the dart at.

By the Siamese steamer, *Viscount Canning*, from Bangkok, the captain of the American ship *Hotspur*, and the following passengers who had put to sea in his boat, viz.:—Mrs. Eastlack and boy, Mrs. Abbe's two children, Mr. Eaton, and two Chinese servants, arrived in Hong Kong on the 8th April. The boat had been nine days at sea when it was picked up by a junk, which reached Bangkok thirteen days afterwards. Poor Mrs. Abbe died on the voyage up, but the others are doing well after their great hardships. The crew shipped off in different vessels from Bangkok. It is gratifying to report the safe arrival of the last of the three boats, which contained, together, all the souls who left Hong Kong in the ill-fated *Hotspur*.

The Portuguese gentlemen amateurs gave a performance on the 6th ult. on behalf of the Lancashire operatives; a handsome sum was realised. Some surprise was expressed at the absence of the Acting Governor.

The ship *Boanerges* left Hong Kong for San Francisco on the 1st April; three days afterwards she returned damaged to harbour, reporting having come into collision with the ship *Anglo-Indian*, bound from Foo-chow to Sydney. The Backus Minstrels, who had taken a passage to their native shores in the *Boanerges* were thus thrown back upon their friends in Hong Kong; the gentlemen amateurs at once gave them the use of the theatre for another concert.

The Hong Kong Volunteers' Rifle Match came off very successfully. For the first prize the ranges were 100, 150, 200, and 300 yards. Mr. H. J. Holmes, the prizeman, gained thirty-six points. Two Whitworth rifles, one presented by Mr. J. J. Mackenzie, and the other by Mr. C. F. Still, and a silver cup presented by Captain Kane, were also competed for on the 7th April, the second and concluding day of the match. His Excellency the Governor and Mrs. Mercer, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Hunter, and Mrs. Morice, sat down (at about 2 P.M.) to a substantial tiffin with the Volunteers, in the Grand Stand. After tiffin, Mrs. Mercer presented Mr. Holmes with the medal. Her remarks were nearly as follows:—"Mr. Holmes,—I have been requested to hand you this medal, and have much pleasure in doing so. You have to be proud of it as a token not only of your skill, but of the attention and diligence you have shown in the study of your duties. It has besides a peculiar value, in being the first medal contended for by a Colonial Volunteer Corps, as has been noticed by the National Rifle Association, whose gift it is."

Captain Kane, in an appropriate speech, presented Lieutenant Tanner, 99th Regt., in the name of the corps, with a gold watch and chain, as a small acknowledgment of the appreciation of the services rendered by him to the corps as musketry instructor for the last twelve months. At the same time, Captain Kane presented Corporal Goodall, R.A., with a silver watch and gold chain, in the name of the corps, for the careful manner in which he performed his duties, and for his untiring efforts to get the corps into an efficient state of drill. Lieut. Tanner returned thanks, and gave expression to the pleasure he had in imparting instruction to the corps, the members of which, he said, paid diligent attention to their duties, and exerted themselves to acquire a thorough knowledge of the use of the rifle.

THE PHILIPPINES.

MANILA.

A Government decree has lately been published, according to foreigners all the privileges enjoyed by natural-born subjects of the Spanish crown. The *Diario* has lately come out with several articles acknowledging the great benefit accruing from foreign commerce and enterprise, and recommending the nourishment of foreign trade.

On the 31st April the Spanish ship *Margarita* arrived from Spain with His Excellency the Regal Commissioner of Administration, D. Patricion de la Escosura, and his numerous suite, on board. His Excellency's ostensible mission is to work a thorough reform in the Administrative departments of the colony. His Excellency is said to have narrowly escaped shipwreck owing to a violent storm on the 30th. The British barque *Macao*, from Bangkok to Shanghai, with sugar and rice, has been driven into Manila by the same gale, after having thrown overboard a great part of her cargo; her damages are considered to be so serious that it is feared she will have to be sold.

COCHIN-CHINA.

P. and O. steamer *Granada* left Saigon for Turon Bay, Cochin-China on the 1st April, and on arrival, Admiral Bonard and suite joined her from the *Semiramis*, intending to proceed to Hue, the capital of Cochin-China, for the purpose of effecting a treaty of peace.

JAVA.

The authorities at Toboali advertise having fished up at sea or along the coast, 621 chests of tea, having the mark Colonsay D. and C., together with some other articles, and a long boat with masts and sails belonging to the lost Dutch barque *Calypso*.

Two of the crew of the American ship *Mary Ann*, Captain Wilson, had arrived at Rhio and reported the loss of the said ship in the straits of Dorian.

Skirmishes continue to take place in the districts around Banjermassing.

Another expedition against Nias is being set on foot.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

A very shocking instance of the effect of over-crowding junks employed in the transport of coolies from China to Singapore occurred last month. It appears that 300 coolies were received on board the junk, *Kong Fatt* at Macao, and that only half that number were landed alive. Such a frightful case assuredly demands the strictest investigation. "It is," says the *Straits Times*, "in all probability only an example of many others that never come to our knowledge."

Part of the fleet that went down to the Coast of Borneo had returned; no pirates have been discovered—at least, none have been captured.

With regard to the transfer question, the *Straits Times* writes:—"No political events have taken place since our last summary. There seems to be a disinclination to agitate upon any local subject until the opinion of the present Parliament is ascertained, as to our transfer. From private letters lately received from old residents at home, who still take an interest in the affairs of the Straits, we have every reason to believe that we will not now long remain "a dependency of a dependency."—It is certainly time that such a change took place; scarcely a week passes over, in which the necessity or expedience of legislation on the spot is not brought to our notice. It is true that the Government of India have of late taken more interest in the Straits, and have passed one

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or two Bills having relation to us; but they have been passed about a year after they were suggested from this, and are really of not much importance. From the delay that has occurred in the passing of those, it will be seen that we would be more rapidly legislated for by the Imperial Government itself."

The *Singapore Free Press* writes:—

"This season the naval authorities seem to have taken decided measures to intercept the Lanun pirates should they venture to proceed up or down the China Sea after the disastrous reception they received last year from the Sarawak steamer *Rainbow*. A force consisting of H.M.'s steam-corvettes *Scout* and *Barossa*, and the steam gunboats *Crown*, *Janus*, *Bustard*, *Haray*, and *Leven*, with the occasional assistance of the Straits steam gunboat *Tonze*, is watching at the southern end of the China Sea, at present near the Tambelans, and we should think that if the pirates appear at all, some of them are certain of being intercepted. The watch will be rather a tedious one, as the pirates in past years have been known to pass through the China seas at intervals from May to August, so that to prevent the possibility of their escape the steamers will require to maintain their cruise for several months. The course usually pursued by the Lanun pirates is believed to be the following: In the month of April they set out from the Sulo Archipelago and their haunts on the north and east coast of Borneo and proceed down the Straits of Macassar. After cruising along the south and south-west coasts of Borneo they cross over to the islands near Billiton, and from thence proceed to Karimata and the west coast of Borneo. In June or July they reach the southern entrance of the China Sea, and after visiting the Tambelans, Anambas, and Natunas groups of islands, they skirt the coast of Borneo until they reach their various head-quarters in September or October at latest. Sometimes, instead of proceeding direct through the Straits of Macassar, pirate squadrons diverge along the north coast of Celebes, then skirt the east coast of that island, and run along the north coasts of Floris, Sambawa, Lombok, and Bali, until they reach the Java Sea. In all these islands they formerly had numerous places of call and refit, and they probably still have some shelters of the kind, although of late years the Dutch navy has destroyed many of these piratical haunts."

The steamer *Singapore*, built for Messrs. Cores de Vries, the Dutch mail contractors, was launched on the 21st ult. She is a paddle steamer of the following dimensions:—Length, 186 feet; breadth, 24 feet; depth, 16 feet. Her gross tonnage is about 600 tons. This is the largest vessel that has ever been built at Singapore, or, indeed, the Straits Settlements, with the exception of one, which was built at Penang, then called the Prince of Wales Island, of the size of 800 tons, in the year 1801.

The American steamer *Sye Chuen*, Captain Kennedy, from New York the 25th of January last, arrived at Singapore on the 15th of April, and sailed for Hong Kong and Shanghai on the 22nd. The P. and O. Company's steamer, *Nubia*, Captain Gaby, arrived on the same day from Galle, with French troops for Saigon, from the *Japon*, which had broken down.

CEYLON.

The weather during the fortnight had been very trying in Colombo; the heat towards the close of it reached an almost unprecedented climax. Several of the "oldest inhabitants," of twenty and twenty-two years' standing, declare the range of the thermometer to be beyond anything in their experience.

The main topic of discussion is that of military expenditure. The general feeling in the colony appears to be that a far larger body of troops is to be sustained on the island than is requisite for public security. The *Colombo Observer* writes:—"This subject of our expenditure for military purposes has so long been a sore one with our legislators and the community—has so frequently been argued and contested *pro* and *con.*—that we, in Ceylon, are prepared to meet any attempt of the Imperial Government to impose further burdens, by measures that may result in our present contribution being reduced to a proper proportion. The great point for which our Legislative Council has fought for, since the new scale of Colonial allowances was framed, is the right to control the expenditure in that direction according to our necessities; and again and again has our Colonial Secretary and his supporters tried to bring this matter to a crisis—failing representations made to the home authorities—by disallowing the allowances entirely from our Supply Bill. Elsewhere, we have pointed out at length the absurdity of supposing that the large body of troops and expensive Staff maintained here are required for internal security, a figment we are surprised to see put forward by men like Messrs. Fortescue and Lyall who have given attention to the subject. We have no hesitation in saying that the force in Ceylon might be reduced one-half at once—and that without the slightest danger of any demand being made upon the moiety for "internal security."

The *Ceylon Times*, writing on the same subject, says:—"So far as the internal tranquillity of the Island is concerned, we can see no pretext for maintaining the present military force. For repelling foreign aggression we are quite unprepared; we have not a fort that could stand an hour's shelling from an enemy's gunboat, and it is difficult therefore to see why we should help to maintain a force that would be confessedly useless in time of war. Rather than yield to this pressure, we would ask to be allowed to maintain our own military on our own footing, and for our own acknowledged wants. As matters now stand, our payments on military accounts amount to about £150,000 a-year. We are to be asked to pay still more, but we should be greatly mistaken if we were not able to maintain a sufficient force for all local purposes, for a sum not much exceeding £100,000 per annum. It is not likely that the colony will submit to any further exactions of this kind, especially when we can employ our money for far better purposes. For years to come the railway and other needful public works will absorb all that can be spared of our revenue, without which outlay we cannot hope to compete with other coffee producing countries.

A very interesting commercial case has been tried in the Galle Court, the decision in which has led to much difference of opinion. A native merchant of the above place sent in a promissory note to the Oriental Bank for collection simply, and not for discount, and to enable the Bank to receive the amount on his behalf, he, as is the custom in such cases, endorsed the note in favour of the bank. Meantime some dispute on accounts having taken place, the endorser of the bill gave notice to the maker, his debtor, not to pay the amount of the said note to his agents the bank, but to himself in whose favour the bill was first made. The debtor paid him accordingly, and the bank then instituted the suit in question, on the plea that they were entitled to payment as endorsees of the bill. The Court however decided against the bank, and it is stated that the case being one of the some importance in a commercial point of view, will be sent up in appeal to the Supreme Court.

A large labour force is already engaged on the railway line, at different stations along the route; principally Tamils, but still with a good sprinkling of Singhalese here and there, particularly where the line passes near their villages; and it is expected that no small amount of the earth-work will be performed through the instrumentality of the latter. The paddy fields and marshes on the first few miles from Colombo, prove one of the greatest obstacles to progress. Of many thousand cubic yards of earth thrown into these by the late Company's officers, little or no trace remain at the present day, and experimental trials made by the contractor in the same manner, have resulted it is stated in little better success. The contractor, however, will not be daunted by this difficulty which he expects to overcome by iron screw piles so largely used for such purposes. These, some feet in diameter, and made in convenient lengths of nine feet each adapted for bolting together, will enable the "black spots" to be rapidly spanned.

The Pearl Fishery for 1863 closed on the 16th April. The result, so far as known, is the sum of £51,017. 17s. 5d., which though some £3,700 less than the amount estimated by the Colonial Secretary, viz., £54,800, is yet, nevertheless, considered to be most satisfactory.

The *Colombo Observer* asserts that Mr. Thomas L. Gibson will succeed Mr. Murray in the Judge-ship at Kandy. The same journal records the death, at the age of eighty, of Mr. J. L. Cramer, late registrar of the Supreme Court, which event took place on the 29th ult., at his residence in Small Pass.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

COHEN—On the 26th inst., at Sunnyside, Edgbaston, near Birmingham, the wife of Philip Cohen, Esq., late of China, of a son.

GITTINS—On the 11th inst., at East Molesey, Surrey, the wife of Thomas Gittins, Esq., of a daughter.

GOTTLIEB—On the 18th inst., at Kallang Dale, Singapore, the wife of F. H. Gottlieb, Esq., of a daughter.

HAPPER—On the 9th ult., at Canton, the wife of the Rev. A. P. Happer, of a son.

KINNEAR—On the 17th inst., at Melville-terrace, Chatham, Kent, the wife of Charles R. Kinnear, Esq., M.D., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, of a daughter.

MELBOURN—On the 28th March, at Batavia, the wife of G. Melbourn, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ARBUTHNOT—FULCHER.—On the 19th inst., at St. Mark's, Surbiton, by the Rev. W. H. O'Bryen Hodge, assistant-chaplain of the Lock Chapel, assisted by the Rev. E. Phillips, George A. P. Arbuthnot, Esq., third son of George Arbuthnot, Esq., of Norbiton, and grandson of Sir Robert Arbuthnot, K.C.B., to Mary Ellen, only daughter of the late Captain Wm. Fulcher, of Surbiton-hill, and granddaughter of the present Marquis d'Amboise.

CAMERON—KELLY.—On the 20th ult., at St. Andrew's Church, Singapore, by the Rev. A. D. Nicolson, chaplain, John Cameron, Esq., of Singapore, to Frances Hughes, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Nicholas Kelly, Madras Ordnance.

FREEMAN—RAYBONE.—On the 2nd ult., at St. John's Cathedral, Hong Kong, by the Rev. J. J. Irwin, Colonial chaplain, Robert Freeman, youngest son of the late Joseph

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Freeman of Spring Grove, London to Emma, eldest daughter of William Rathbone, of Broomfield, Southgate. No cards.

OLIVER—SHERSON.—On the 5th inst., by the Rev. J. E. Cumming, incumbent of Newington, George William Oliver, Esq., Royal Marines Light Infantry, youngest son of the late Commodore Sir Robert Oliver, K.C.B., Royal Navy, and Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s Indian Navy, to Blanche Catharine, only child of the Rev. Robert Sherson, rector of Yaverland, Isle of Wight. No cards.

VINCENT—COOPER.—On the 20th inst., at Pear-tree-green, Church, near Southampton, by the Rev. T. L. Davies, J. H. Vincent, Esq., eldest surviving son of W. Vincent, Esq., R.N., to Clara, daughter of E. Cooper, Esq., Senior Commander in the Peninsular and Oriental Co.'s Service, Woodside. No cards.

DEATHS.

ANSTRUTHER—On the 22nd inst., at 1, Norfolk-street, Park-lane, Philip Anstruther, Esq., late Colonial Secretary of the Island of Ceylon, aged 60.

BREMNER.—On the 7th inst., at 36, Dougas-road, Canonbury, Dugald Seton Bremner, aged 8 years; on the 10th inst., Florence Rosabelle Bremner, aged 10 years; and on the 11th inst., the father, Dugald Bremner, Esq., late of the Oriental Bank, aged 42. Friends will please to accept of this intimation.

DE RAYMOND—On the 20th ult., at Colombo, Mrs. L. H. De Raymond, aged 64 years.

DONNAN—On the 10th ult., at Cocoa-de, Ceylon, the infant son of Capt. Donnan, of the Colonial steamer Pearl.

DOW—On the passage to Foo-chow, on or about the 20th March, Charles H. Dow, Pilot of the Shanghai Pilot Association.

GRAHAM—On the 26th March, at Shanghai from the effects of wounds received at the assault of Tat-seang on the 15th February last, Major Graham, of the Sung-kiang Garrison.

JARVIE—On the 22nd inst., at 10, Park-quadrant, Glasgow, Mrs. Jane Milligan, relict of Robert Jarvie, Esq., merchant, Glasgow, aged 78.

KELLY—On the 24th March, before Fooshan, a walled city near Flower Point, at an attack on it by the Imperialist forces under the Chinese General Lee, Capt. Kelly, of the Sung-kiang Garrison.

MORTIMER.—On the 8th inst., at Hackney House, Southampton, Margaret, wife of Edward Mortimer, Esq., of Ceylon, aged 26.

POTTER—On the 22nd ult., at Hospital-street, Fort, Colombo, after a short illness, Mr. William Potter, aged 38 years.

SPELDWINDE—On the 22nd ult., at Batticaloa, Ceylon, Amelia Louise, wife of Henry Speldwinde, aged 26 years.

STREETEN—On the 19th inst., in the Channel, while on his return from China, Harry Cuthbert Streeten, First Lieutenant of H.M.S. Snake, the third son of the late Rev. Henry Thomas Streeten, of The Manor House, Lydiard Millicent, Wilts, and vicar of Rodbourn Cheney, in the same county. He was crushed to death by a boat, which was torn from its fastenings during a fearful gale. He was beloved and esteemed by all who knew him.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CHINA EXPORTS.

TEA.—MACAO.—The stock of old Tyshan still remain neglected; some new season contract teas have arrived, say, about 200 piculs, which are being prepared in Kysow style, for the English market: rates not transpired.

CANTON.—In scented teas little has been done. Capers are somewhat easier. The new crop is expected at market in two or three weeks. Of Canton Greens a few lots of new have been brought forward and have fetched high rates. Country Greens are somewhat cheaper. The following are the settlements reported for the fortnight:—Congou, 8 chops, say 1 chop Hobow, at 19 taels; 2 do. Oonahms, at 21 to 23 taels; 2 do. Oopacks, at 26 to 27 taels; 3 do. Monings at 25½ to 26 taels, and 106 chests new Tyshans at 23½ taels. Scented Teas: 7,500 boxes Caper at 12 to 15 taels for common to fair, and 16 to 17 taels for medium; 800 boxes Or. Pekoe at 22 to 24 taels for middling to good, and 34 taels for finest. Canton Greens: 3,000 boxes old Gunpowder, common 13 to 14 taels, good 23 taels; 1,200 boxes old Young Hyson, fine at 23 taels; 2,000 boxes new Gunpowder, good at 24 to 26 taels; 600 boxes new Young Hyson, fine at 24 to 26 taels.

SHANGHAI.—Black: The Market has been inactive since the departure of the last mail, and the season is drawing to a close. Only two chops have been settled during the fortnight, and it is with great difficulty that the present stock, which is composed of quite common tea, can be worked off. The market at Hankow is nearly bare, and we cannot expect any more arrivals from that port. The new season's crop, however, will be coming in in about six weeks, and it is generally supposed the quality will be far better than at the commencement of last season. Quotations for Hobow, the only kind in stock, Tls. 16 to 20. Settlement for the fortnight 260 chests, and to date 282,895 chests against 202,637 chests same time last year. Stocks 3,600 chests. Greens: There was quite an active demand just prior to the departure of the last mail, and rather heavy settlements were made at that time, as will appear below. The demand however, became less active, and since the mail little has been done. Prices remain the same and stocks are large, while from Kiukiang we are daily receiving additions to the quantity already on hand.

FOO-CHOW.—The market being nearly cleared, purchases have been necessarily small; and are not indicative of any change in price. The settlements of the fortnight are reported as under:—Congou: 1,700 chests and 3,100 half-chests do. at 6 taels for low and dusty up to 18½ taels for flavoury. Flowery Pekoe: 140 chests at 19 taels for fair. Oolong: 1,900 half-chests, at 10½ taels for inferior cargo. Scented Tea: 2,200 boxes at 10 to 22 taels for fair common to good.

AMOY.—The business of the past month has been very small, and no settlements whatever have been made during the past fortnight. The remaining stock principally consists of common Ankoi teas, for which there is no demand. Small musters of plain orange Pekoes of the new crop are expected shortly.

HANKOW.—Only 5 chops remain upon the market, which, being the refuse of the season, it is useless to quote. The season may be said to be over. The total quantity shipped amounts to 468 chops, against 276 ditto last year. Regarding the coming chop, the advices from the country, both as regards quantity and quality, are highly favourable. It seems that copper cash is the currency in the producing districts, and that a scarcity of that article causes business to be somewhat retarded. Some of the contract chops are expected down early in May.

KEWKIANG.—The transactions of the fortnight in Greens have been rather small, owing to the better teas having all been bought up, and causing the assortment on offer to be rather poor. The better teas on the market are firmly held, but the commoner kinds are easier. The following are the settlements of the fortnight:—1,000 half-chests Moyune, fine, at 36½ taels; 1,500 do. Fychow, common to good at 24 to 28½ taels; 2,500 do. mixed leaf and Kewkiang packed at 20½ to 27½ taels. Total, 5,000 half-chests Green. Of Blacks, the only settlement is 300 chests common Hohow at 12 taels. Stocks 22,500 half-chests Green and 2,500 chests Black. The shipments of tea to Shanghai for the season amount to 257,500 half-chests Green and 53,000 chests Black.

RAW SILK.—SHANGHAI: The material advance in the rate of exchange has checked business, which has been limited to 800 bales. The dealers remained firm during the early part of the fortnight, but the small demand, and the scarcity of money compelled some of them to submit to a reduction of taels 5 to 10 per picul on Tsatlees, and the tendency of prices is certainly downwards. The market is cleared of Taysaams, the stock being almost entirely composed of Tsatlees, with a few Yuenfas and Hainings. Very small supplies have been received from the interior; and we have had no arrivals from Japan, so that the stock has now become very moderate, say 1,000 to 1,500 bales. Tsatlees: No. 1, 475 to 485 taels per picul; No. 2, 455 to 465 taels do.; No. 3, 440 to 445 taels do.; market No. 3, 420 to 435 taels do.; No. 4, 405 to 415 taels do.; No. 5, and com., 380 to 400 taels do. Taysaams: No. 1, 420 to 430 taels do.; No. 2, 385 to 405 taels do.; No. 3, 355 to 375 taels do.; No. 4, 5, and com., 320 to 350 taels do. The settlements of the fortnight are reported as 800 bales, against 2,000 bales at corresponding fortnight of last season, and of 1,200 ditto the season before. The total corresponding settlements of the three seasons to date stand thus respectively, 61,200 bales, 65,000 ditto and 76,000 ditto. The corresponding stock at those dates 1,500 bales, 3,000 ditto, and 6,000 ditto.

CANTON.—The coming crop is reported large, and rates are expected to recede. No transactions are reported during the fortnight.

DRUGS.—MACAO.—Cassia Lignea: Sales 800 piculs at $15.60 to 16; stock 800 piculs for which $16 to $16.25 are demanded. Cassia Buds: Sales, 15 piculs at $45; another small parcel of 15 to 20 piculs is now offered at the same price. Cassia Oil: Sales 15 piculs at $100 to $105; stock 15 piculs held at the latter figure. Aniseed Oil: Sales 27 piculs at $136 to $138; stock 100 piculs mostly held for higher rates. Star Aniseed: Sales 70 piculs at $16.50; stock 130 piculs, held at $19.50. Galangal Root: No sales, stock 350 piculs, offering at $3.25. Ginger Preserves: $2.70 to $3 for best. Vermilion: $35.

CANTON.—Cassia Lignea: No sales; quotation $16 to 19½; stock 500 piculs. Cassia Oil: No sales, nor stock. Cassia Buds: a few piculs have been sold at $49; stock 26 piculs. Rhubarb and Gamboge: neither sales nor stock. China Root: No sales; dull at $4; stock small. Galangal: No sales; quotations $4 to $4.25. Galls: Are scarce and wanted, and have advanced to $18. Vermilion: $40 to $41 per lb.

CAMPHOR.—HONG KONG.—The market is dull and declining. The quotation is only $25 per picul.

COTTON.

CANTON.—Owing to the great scarcity of money, no sales of any description have been made during the fortnight, and extreme dulness prevails. Prices are nominally without change. The stock on the market consists of 300 bales Bombay, and 6,000 bales Ningpo and Shanghai.

HONG KONG.—During the fortnight sales of about 2,000 bales Shanghai and 1,500 ditto Ningpo were effected at $20 to 21½, but the advices per mail steamer of a decline in the Liverpool market, combined with very full supplies from the coast, the extreme scarcity of money, and the high rate of exchange, caused rates to fall $1 to 1¼. The quotations are:—Shanghai, $18½ to 19: Ningpo, $19½ to 20, the tendency of the market being down.

SHANGHAI.—Shortly after departure of last mail, supplies from the country came in freely, and as buyers for shipment to England held off, owing to false rumours gaining ground as the depreciation of the article in the Liverpool market, the rate fell and purchases were made as low as 12¾ taels per picul. Latterly, however, the supplies from up country having been retarded by heavy rains, and the later advices from England being more favourable as to the Liverpool market, the rate had advanced, and a good clean article cannot be had under 13½ taels. There is a good demand principally for shipment to Hong Kong. Two ships have sailed for Liverpool during the fortnight, leaving none on the berth. One or two more are wanted.

CHINA IMPORTS.

HONG KONG.

COTTON YARN.—Has been without demand, but the article is in very few hands and will probably not be sold except at higher prices than our quotations; sales here, 82 bales.

GREY SHIRTINGS.—Last mail having brought the news of an important advance of this article at Calcutta and dependent markets, large purchases were effected here, at our quotations. The sales amount to 67,350 pieces chiefly 8¼ lbs. goods, and the demand seems satisfied for the moment. For Chinese consumption there is no inquiry; at Amoy the sales consisted of 900 pieces; at Foo-chow of 2,050 pieces.

T-CLOTHS.—Are in moderate request at former rates; sales, 4,650 pieces; at Foo-chow, 2,000 pieces.

WHITE SHIRTINGS.—Demand continues good, and stocks seem low; sales here, 10,300 pieces; at Foo-chow, 500 pieces.

BROCADES, DAMASKS, AND SPOTTED SHIRTINGS.—Continue in good demand; sales are 2,000 pieces brocades, and 1,000 pieces spotted shirtings.

CHINTZ AND HANDKERCHIEFS.—Sales 1,650 pieces chintz, and 2,270 dozen handkerchiefs.

VELVETS AND VELVETEENS.—In less demand; no sales here.

LONG ELLS.—At the low rates now ruling 500 pieces have found buyers.

SPANISH STRIPES.—Are duller again, 265 pieces having been sold here; at Canton 700 pieces.

CAMLETS.—Are in less demand owing to the high prices; 310 pieces have found buyers.

LASTINGS.—Are less inquired for. No sales to report.

BLANKETS.—Nothing doing.

IRON.—Sales during the fortnight amount to 2,000 bundles nailrod at annexed quotations, 100 bundles hoop, 1,670 bundles bar, and 400 bundles flat; at Canton, 5,000 bundles nailrod have been sold.

LEAD.—Sales here amount to 550 pigs; at Canton, 1,100 piculs have changed hands; at Foo-chow, 1,000 piculs.

TIN PLATES.—There is only a local demand for this article; sales here, 600 boxes.

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EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

		Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael.)	6 months sight.	6s. 7d. to 6s. 7¼d.	6s. 8d. to 6s. 9d.
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	6 ditto	...	...
At Canton, Hong Kong, Macao	6 ditto	4s. 11½d. to 5s. 0d.	5s. 0d. to 5s. 1d.
At Singapore	6 ditto	5s. 0d. to 5s. 0¼d.	5s. 0¼d. to 5s. 1d.
At Manila	6 ditto	4s. 7¼d.	4s. 7d. to 4s. 8d.
At Batavia (guilders.)	6 ditto	..	..
At Colombo		...	..

The Exchange on India at Shanghai was 314 rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 243 per $100. Bar silver at Shanghai 111.30 per 100 tls., and Hong Kong 5 per cent. prem. The current quotations at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 80½ tls. per $100, and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 24 to 25 per cent. discount.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN SEASON 1862-63.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton and other ports.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From June 1, to Mar. 31, 1863	43,235,604	41,334,250	...	110,552,501	76,760
Comparative period last season	28,868,739	37,101,789	...	99,034,471	62,442
TO UNITED STATES.					
From June 1, to Mar. 31, 1863	...	...	...	18,992,778	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	24,311,551	...
TO THE CONTINENT.					Bales.
From June 1, to Mar. 31	...	...	...	3,108,156	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	1,916,780	...
TO SAN FRANCISCO.				Packages.	
From June 1, to Mar. 31	...	...	...	50,661	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	53,518	...
TO AUSTRALIA.				Total lbs.	
From June 1, to Jan. 31	...	...	...	6,618,459	
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	6,708,700	...
TO GREAT BRITAIN.					
From 1843 to 1844	...	...	...	51,022,600	..
„ 1845 to 1846	...	...	...	57,334,200	18,604
„ 1850 to 1851	...	...	...	63,972,300	22,143
„ 1853 to 1854	...	...	...	77,327,800	61,980
„ 1855 to 1856	...	...	...	92,240,300	50,480
„ 1857 to 1858	...	...	...	76,990,255	68,311
„ 1858 to 1859	...	...	...	65,789,793	83,136
„ 1859 to 1860	...	...	...	85,560,452	64,163
„ 1860 to 1861	...	...	...	90,066,160	79,644
„ 1861 to 1862	...	...	...	109,854,040	70,199

The picul is 133⅓ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

At SHANGHAI.—March 30, Grenadier, from Liverpool; Heda, from London; Shelburne, from London; Etha, from Cardiff; Onangondy, from Liverpool; Harkaway, from Sunderland. April 4, Vigil, from Liverpool; Elizabeth, from Newcastle. 5, Ellen Rodger, from London. 6, Challenger from London. 7, Marari, from Swansea; Sumatra, from New York; Gabalos, from London; Barraconta, from Liverpool.

At HONG KONG.—April 5, Stella, from Hamburg 13, Coniston, from Liverpool. 12, H.M.S. Perseus, from England.

At SINGAPORE.—April 8, Benvenue, from London. 7, Mavina, from Cardiff; Gloriosa, from Hamburg; Leopard, from England and Simon's Bay. 10, Peiho, from England and Capetown. 11, Osnabruck, from Hamburg; Friedland, from Cardiff; Jean Bart, from Bordeaux; Alida Maria, from Cardiff. 12, Neptune, from Cardiff. 15, Sye Chuen, from New York.

At BATAVIA.—March 31, Chin Chin, from England; Syd Poleu, from Sweden. April 2, Gelderland, from Amsterdam; Borneo, from Boston. 3, Hooghly, from Bordeaux.

At BANGKOK.—April 12, Semper Fidelis, from London.

At MANILA.—March 30, Agricola, from Cardiff. April 3, Margareta, from Cadiz. 6, Helvetien and Alaric, from Cardiff.

At PENANG.—April 22, George Andreas, from Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

From HONG KONG.—April 2, Raj. of Sarawak, for Liverpool; 5, Gazelle, for Capetown.

From MACAO.—April 4, Mary, for Lima.

From FOO-CHOW.—March 20, Congo, for New York; 25, Anglo-Indian, for Australia; April 1, Albuera, for London; 5, Ceres, for London.

From SHANGHAI.—March 28, Resolute, for New York; Cyclone, for Liverpool; 30, Vanguard, for London; April 2, Truro, for Liverpool.

From SINGAPORE.—April 8, Violet, for London; 10th, Olympia, for Falmouth; 13, Ariadne, for Liverpool; 15, John Patton, for Falmouth.

From BANGKOK.—March 16, Lizzie and Kate, for London.

From MANILA.—March 26, Annie de Bretagne, for Nantes; 28, Corripore, for Cork; 28, John Mayall, for Liverpool; 28, Orient, for Cork.

From PENANG.—April 17, Revere, for New York.

LOADING.

At CANTON for LONDON.—Margaret Mtchell, West Australian, and Monarchy.

At HONG KONG for LIVERPOOL.—Storm King.

At SHANGHAI for LONDON.—M. of Londonderry, Flying Spur, and Thessalia.

At YOKUHAMA for LONDON.—Copernicus.

At SHANGHAI for UNITED STATES.—Benefactress, Cleveland, and Castleton.

At FOO-CHOW.—Hound (full), Honqua.

At SINGAPORE.—Oscar for London; Cathay for Falmouth; Wandrahm for New York; J. W. Sears for New York; G. H. Wappans for Liverpool; Lady Agnes Duff for London; Singapore for Bordeaux; Benvenue for London; Conquest for New York.

At PENANG.—America for London.

At BANGKOK.—Pomone for Bordeaux.

At MANILA.—Governor-General and Tricolour for Liverpool; Luicita for Cadiz and Liverpool.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At SHANGHAI.—To London and Liverpool, £3. 15s. to £4. New York, $17.50. Nagasaki, $4 for measurement and 25 per picul dead weight. Kanagawa, $5 for measurement and 30 per picul dead weight. Hankow, 7 to 8 taels for measurement and 4 to 5 mace for dead weight. Foo-chow, $4 for measurement. Amoy, 60 to 70 cents per bale of cotton. Hong Kong, 50 cents per do.

At HONG KONG and CANTON.—For England, £4. For New York, $17.

At MANILA.—For England, £4 to £4. 10s. for sugar, and £5 for hemp.

At BATAVIA.—For England, £3. 12s. 6d. all round.

At SINGAPORE for ENGLAND.—Tin, £3; sago, in boxes, £4; sago flour, £4; gambier, in bales, £3; sugar, £4; black pepper, £4. 10s. for 16 cwt.; coffee, £4. 10s. per 18 cwt.; hides and horns, £4. 10s. per 16 cwt.; gutta percha, £4. 10s.; measurement goods, £4. 10s. for 50 cubic feet.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From England and Continent to China, &c.: March 30, Chin Chin, from Newcastle for Batavia; Duc de Malakoff, Bordeaux to Saigon; April 1, M.M. Peter, Glasgow to Shanghai; Glen Aras, London to Shanghai; 2, Oscar Vidal, Hamburg to Hong Kong; 8, Shakspeare, Cardiff to Hong Kong. From United States to China, &c.: April 1, Borneo, Boston to Batavia. From China, &c., to England and Continent: March 31, Damietta, Whampoa to London; April 2, Kosmos, Canton to London; 3, Kamschatka, Foo-chow to Cronstadt; 7, Gertrudia, Manila to Cadiz; Foam, Hong Kong to Liverpool; 8, Leichardt, Shanghai to London; Rachel, Whamboa to London.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

CITY, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

On the silk market Messrs. Durant and Co. write:—"At the outgoing of the last mail on the 11th inst. all was going well with the European crop, and our market was correspondingly heavy. This continued without interruption, and with a proportionate increase of heaviness and depression of feeling up to mid-day of the 23rd inst, when telegrams were received intimating mischief, and a commencement of the unfavourable symptoms of the last few years just at the critical moment of the crop. These reports continue, but still are not so universal or so decided as to make it quite clear. The impression is that the crop will not much exceed that of last year, but it will at least equal that, and the cost is expected to be decidedly lower. The only effect upon our market hitherto has been to diminish the anxiety of holders to press sales, and to some moderate extent to draw out buyers, but except at the lowest prices made they hesitate to purchase."

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN THE TABLES.—May 23, at London, from Galle and Colombo, Ann Lee; 25, at Deal, from Banjoewangie, Koophandel; 21, off Dungeness, from Batavia, Konig Willem III., and Nederland en Oranje; 26, off Plymouth, from Shanghai, Robert Henderson. May 23, at Texel, from Banjoewangie, Capella; 27, off Falmouth, from Foo-chow-Foo, Marco Polo.

DEPARTURES.—May 25, from Deal for Shanghai, Bedfordshire; 22, from off the Lizard for Batavia, Ridderkirk; 22, from Sunderland for Singapore, Sea Bird; 25, from London for Cardiff and Shanghai, Magdalena. May 25, from Deal for Shanghai, Island Queen; 22, from off Folkstone, for Shanghai, Powerful; from Cardiff, for Shanghai, Lord Collingwood; for Singapore, Andromeda; April 22, from Bermuda, for Shanghai, Gertrude; May 25, from Cardiff, for Galle, Tamatave; 26, from Shields, for Shanghai, Oliver Cromwell.

SPOKEN.—Havering, Shanghai to Liverpool, 11 April; City of Durham from Foo-chow-Foo, 12 March, 23 S., 69 E.; Amsterdam, Dutch ship, Sourabaya to Amsterdam, 4 April; Baram (?) Sourabaya to Amsterdam, 9 April; Malta, Manila to Falmouth, 6 March, 29 S., 63 E.; Amsterdam, Batavia to Amsterdam, 11 April, 3 N., 23 W.; A French ship, showing 3rd d.p. No. 2,691, Toulon to Cochin China, 18 May, 37 N., 4 W.; California, Liverpool to Batavia, 13 May, 48 N., 17 W.; Julie Claire, Java to Amsterdam, 1 May, 24 N., 10 W.; Viola, ship, Manila to Queenstown, 11 Feb.; Diedrich Pentzien, Ceylon to London, 12 Mar., 30 S., 40 E.; Celebes, Java to Amsterdam, 28 S., 9 (?) E.; Java, Bali to Rotterdam, 3 April, 34 S., 17 E.; Eastward Ho, Singapore to Falmouth, 17 April, 10 S., 12 W.; Boreas, Cardiff to Singapore, 24 April, on the line 21 W.; Canaan, Manila to London, 29 April, 4 N., 22 W.; Victory, Canton to London, 8 May, 26 N., 36 W.; Gabalva, barque, London to Shanghai, 25 April (?), 18 S., 108 E.; John Vanner, Colombo to London, 10 Mar., 33 S., 32 E.

At MADEIRA, May 6, Tien-tsin, Chinese gunboat, from Falmouth, and left 9th for China.

At ST. HELENA.—April 18, Appelina, Weighill, from Shanghai; 19, Radnagore, from Shanghai for London.

LAID ON at LONDON.—For Hong Kong and Canton: Queen's Own. For Singapore: Elizabeth Thornton.

LAID ON at LONDON.—For Manila: Burdeos of Habana, No. 2; for Colombo: Tar. At Liverpool.—For Colombo, Queen of Commerce.

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The Admiralty have invited tenders for the conveyance of six tons of medical comforts to Singapore from the River Thames.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Hong Kong and Canton: Bella. For Manila: Jalswar. For Singapore: Bonaventure.

RAILWAYS AND ROADS IN THE EAST.

The Times' Calcutta correspondent writes:—

"Colonel Phayre, the Chief Commissioner, is anxious to make a survey of Captain Sprye's proposed route to Esmok, though all here scout the idea of a railway for the next half century. A road, however, would open up the Shan country. In Assam, Major Agnew has achieved an important feat; he has taken a small steamer up the Berhampooter, as far as Sudya, our utmost station, which cannot be more than 200 miles from the Yang-tse, where it enters China Proper. As we have just pacified the Jyntea savages on the hills to the south, and made engagements with the Abors, and other tribes who shut us out from the country beyond, I have every hope that next cold season will see an attempt, the first since our surveyors were driven back, and two French priests were murdered, to penetrate by this route into Eastern Tartary and China. Again, the subject of a road from Darjeeling to Lassa has been revived. The activity in tea planting is so marvellous that already the planters are crying out for room, and at Sudya the country is one mass of the finest limestone.

"More visionary to some than a railway to Esmok will seem the project broached by Russia and seriously entertained by English engineers, of connecting the Indian and Russian system of railway communication by the Oxus valley and the Caspian. If you take the map you will find that the swiftest and almost direct route between Calcutta and London is this—from Raneegunge to Buxar, there cross the Ganges, and through Oude and Rohilcund to Umballa, joining the Punjab Railway to Lahore. Thence a fine road leads to Peshawur, and a tunnel under the Indus at Attock is more than half bored. Leaving India on we go through the Khyber Pass, past Jellalabad and Cabul, through the Hindoo Koosh, and strike on the Oxus, following it as far as Khiva, whence there is the ordinary caravan route and wells to the Caspian, where a Russian steamer waits us. Arrived at Astrakhan we shall find in a few years the St. Petersburg Railway completed by Sarats, on the Volga, to that city, and from Lemberg by Kiev to the same place. The route is two days shorter than by the Euphrates Valley, or eight days in all from Calcutta to London. The only difficulty is between Peshawur and the Caspian, and the only engineering trouble would be the Hindoo Koosh. It will be more easy to make a railway in Central Asia than along the Ukran coast where Alexander's army perished, and where it is difficult to protect a line of telegraph. We do not expect to see the Euphrates Valley line go further than Bussorah for many years, any more than the Caspian line further than Astrakhan and Peshawur on either side. Both I believe to be great world routes, which in time will be the chief means of transit between India and Europe. But, as the tendency of events is to check Russia in Europe, and propel its force in Asia, to the decided advantage of the latter, there can be little doubt that the project of the Caspian Railway will not be dropped. Russia has little chance of Constantinople, and is not inclined to see Turkey the highway to the East when there is a shorter route by her own provinces."

MAIL STEAM-PACKET SERVICE.

There are now 130 Channel and ocean mail steamers subsidised by the British Government. The mail steam-packet service has been in existence twenty years, and during that period about thirty packets have been wrecked, in which upwards of 2,000 persons lost their lives, and through which £3,000,000 worth of property was destroyed. Our channel and ocean mail steamers traverse nearly three million miles and carry a couple of millions of passengers in the course of a year. Since the Atlantic has been crossed by steam twenty steamers (mail packets and others) have been lost in that ocean. The most dreadful loss of an Atlantic steamer was that of the *Austria* by fire, in the middle of the ocean, with nearly 1,000 persons on board. The actual outlay for the service in the twelve months ending March 31st was £952,987, showing an increase of £40,981 on the previous year. The postal contracts for what may be termed the channel and coast service, including lines of steamers connecting with Calais and Ostend, cost the Government in this time £109,847; the Cunard service, £174,840; British North America, West Indian Stations, £237,479; Central and South American, £56,433; West Coast of Africa, £30,000; Cape of Good Hope, £25,000; Point de Galle and Sydney, £76,486; Australia and New Zealand, £13,000; Alexandria, Ceylon, Calcutta, Hong Kong, and England, including a branch from Marseilles to Malta, £162,125; Aden and Bombay, £22,000; India, by alternate weekly communication to Bombay and Calcutta, for the conveyance of additional mails, £21,000; paid for the Peninsular Mail service, £15,500; Southampton and Alexandria, for the conveyance of additional mails, £5,000; China, to and from, for conveyance of additional mails, £24,000. These special items do not include the moiety paid by the colonies in aid of the service; there is also an allowance to Government agents on board the contract packet of £952,987. Home packet establishments, pensions, and contingencies raise, as stated above, the whole amount to £956,878. Deducting receipts from ocean postage, about £470,000 may be considered as expenditure for purely postal services. From July 1st of this year, a contract comes into operation with the Galway Packet Company for transmission of mails from Galway to American ports involving an annual outlay of £58,500.

NEW ROUTES TO THE PACIFIC.—The advices from Nicaragua received on the 14th inst. by the West India mail give some particulars of the progress of the exploration just commenced by Captain Bedford Pim, R.N., with the view to establish a railway and steam transit from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Captain Pim arrived at Greytown from England on the 9th of April, and started on the 11th for Bluefields, accompanied by two civil engineers whom he had brought with him, where he obtained a large force of Indians and Creoles to cut a path through the woods. Returning with these men to Gorgon Bay, which he contemplates as the starting point of the line, he built a house as a general rendezvous, and stored it with provisions under charge of a Rama chief. From Gorgon Bay he took his party about eight miles south to the Rama River, with the idea that its course might pass somewhere near his proposed route, and thus enable him to start two parties from about the centre of his line, and so cut east and west at the same time. Captain Pim was right in this conjecture. He explored and made a survey of the river, and landed on the left bank about twenty miles from the sea, whence he started off two parties—one cutting through the forest easterly towards the Atlantic; the other westerly towards the Lake of Nicaragua. Each party consisted of fourteen men, headed by a civil engineer. They commenced work on the 16th, and when Capt. Pim left on the morning of that day, each party had cut about a mile through the bush, with every prospect of running a line of levels right across by the end of the month. The starting station, nearly midway, was only one hundred and twenty-seven feet above the level of the sea, and not a hill of any sort could be seen. It was considered, therefore, that there is every chance that the route will afford easy gradients from end to end. Each party was supplied with needful stores and provisions, and the weather was favourable. The political condition of the Republic, however, was as threatening and uncertain as possible. The Canada papers mention that the people of the Red River settlement have petitioned the Provincial Parliament for the opening of a road from Canada to British Columbia through the Red River and Saskatchewan regions, and the establishment of a telegraphic line. This route would form part of the link from London to the Pacific, as already noticed by us.

ANCIENT CHINESE ENAMEL WARE.—A selection of beautiful specimens of ancient Chinese enamel ware, from a private collection at Peking, including a large and fine font and vase, and other pieces of rich form recently received from China, were disposed of by auction last week. The following merit notice:—Lots 70-2. A triple gourd-shape bottle, with flat sides, very richly decorated with flowers and scrolls in compartments; a very rare specimen. A beautiful bowl of bright blue enamel, decorated with coloured flowers and borders and characters, with the companion bowl—35 guineas. 75-6. A magnificent font and cover, with Kylin top and elephant's head supports in metal gilt, the whole richly ornamented with flowers, scrolls, and devices; and a pilgrim's bottle, of sexagonal form, with handles and metal edges, beautifully decorated in flowers, &c., on a bright blue ground—£45. 78-80. A beautiful small font and cover, on tripod feet, Kylin top and handles, richly ornamented in colours, and a perforated and enamelled stand for the same; an urn, of rare form, ornamented with flowers and arabesques, on a lapis blue ground, and metal gilt ribs and foot; and a very ancient incense bowl and cover, with green and white ornamentation in flowers and scrolls, and metal handles—£45. 88. A magnificent vase and cover, of the finest enamel, with top and handles in metal gilt, designed as dolphins, the groundwork of a brilliant blue, richly ornamented with flowers in various rich colours, a splendid work of art—120 guineas. 89. A noble font and cover, Kylin top and tripod supports equally magnificent—90 guineas.

POSTAGE OF LETTERS TO INDIA, CHINA, &c., *via* MARSEILLES.—On the 1st of June next, and thenceforward, the whole of the postage upon the letters forwarded, *via* Marseilles, to the East Indies, China, Australia, or any place to the eastward of Suez, will be charged by the British scale of weight, instead of, as at present, by the British scale for the British inland and sea postage, and by the French scale, advancing by steps of a quarter of an ounce, for the French transit rate. The following will be the amount chargeable upon such letters from the date specified:—Addressed to India, Ceylon, Mauritius, Australia, Tasmania, or New Zealand, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, 10d.; above half an ounce and not exceeding 1oz., 1s. 8d.; above 1oz. and not exceeding 2oz., 3s. 4d.; above 2oz. and not exceeding 3oz., 5s.; every ounce after the first, 1s. 8d. Addressed to Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, China, Java, Labuan, Japan, Borneo, the Moluccas, or the Philippine Islands, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, 1s. 4d.; above half an ounce and not exceeding 1oz., 2s. 8d.; above 1oz. and not exceeding 2oz., 5s. 4d.; above 2oz. and not exceeding 3oz., 8s.; every ounce after the first, 2s. 8d.

THE DEBATE ON CHINA.—The *Spectator* says, "A singularly pertinent question was asked last night by Mr. Liddell in the House of Commons, 'Does the Government intend to found an Anglo-Chinese Empire?' The debate, extending over several hours, and very good throughout, was listened to by about twenty members—the noble lord at the head of the Government asleep, apparently, on his seat. In vain Mr. Cobden and Mr. Danby Seymour stormed at this 'contempt of public opinion on the part of Her Majesty's Ministers;' there was no echo from the Treasury bench. So, it seems, China may be quietly conquered, or annexed to India, with the tacit consent of our House of Commons."

SIR JOHN BOWRING had the honour of an audience with the Emperor Napoleon on Sunday at the Tuileries.

THE Court of Directors of the East India Company have unanimously elected Colonel Sykes, M.P., as chairman of the company for the year ensuing.

Correspondence.

THE TRADE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph*.

SIR,—The article on "Our Trade with the Philippines," in the *London and China Telegraph* of 16th inst., is calculated to mislead many of your readers. Having resided some years in the Philippines, I will endeavour, with your kind permission, to rectify a few of the more important inaccuracies which struck me on perusing the article.

1. Mr. Loney, to whom much credit is due for his successful exertions in developing the trade of the Southern islands of the Philippine group, is Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul at the free ports of Iloilo, in the island of Panay, not at *Polillo*, so often referred to in the article. Polillo is a small, and, comparatively, unimportant island, situated off the east

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coast of Nueva Viscaya, a province of Luzon. It has little trade, and exports no sugar; but it is evident to me that Iloilo is the port *meant* by the writer, whenever Polillo (probably by a typographical error) is mentioned.

2. "The export of sugar from Polillo (read Iloilo) last year was about 120,000 tons." It would be nearer the mark to say 120,000 *piculs*, which was about the actual quantity, equal to 7,500 tons. The *total* export of sugar from the Philippines last year was the largest ever known, amounting to 1,267,425 piculs, equal to 79,214 tons, and it was distributed as follows, viz.:—

To Great Britain	601,533 piculs.	
Australia	431,654	„
Boston and New York	106,670	„
California	66,564	„
China	42,619	„
Spain	18,385	„
Total	1,267,425 piculs, against 848,890 piculs in 1861, and 875,396 in 1860.	

3. "In glancing at the direct imports we receive from the Philippines, we notice there has been an increase in copal, which now reaches about 1,400 tons, but a total cessation in the supply of mastic. This, we suspect, arises from a confusion of names for one and the same article." The Philippine forests do not produce copal; for 1,400 *tons*, read *cwt. of mastic*.

4. "Indigo has advanced to nearly 900 cwt." The exports of this article at Manila in 1862 were as under, viz.:—

To Great Britain	3,013 *quintals* of 100 lbs.	
New York and Boston	388	„
Spain	35	„
Total	3,436 quintals, or say 3,067 cwt., against 3,707 cwt. (chiefly to England) in 1861, and 2,206 cwt. in 1860.	

The following particulars of exports of other staples from Manila last year may be interesting to you and some of your readers, viz.:—

HEMP: To Great Britain	221,947 piculs.	
„ New York and Boston	229,394	„
„ California	9,000	„
„ Calcutta	2,110	„
„ China	1,600	„
„ Australia	1,340	„
„ Spain	886	„
Total	466,277 piculs, against 382,449 in 1861, and 395,724 in 1860.	
CORDAGE: To Australia	21,009 piculs.	
„ China	7,162	„
„ Singapore	2,646	„
„ Java	560	„
„ California	335	„
Total	31,712 piculs, against 22,880 in 1861, and 22,829 in 1860.	
COFFEE: To California	8,015 piculs.	
„ France	8,268	„
„ Great Britain ...	4,927	„
„ Australia	2,282	„
„ China	3,375	„
„ New York & Boston	71	„
„ Singapore	78	„
Total	27,116 piculs, against 30,486 in 1861, and 17,280 in 1860.	
CIGARS: To Great Britain ...	10,452 *mille*.	
„ Spain	1,891	„
„ New York & Boston	1,425	„
„ Australia	13,483	„
„ China	10,458	„
„ Singapore & British India	11,462	„
„ Java	4,690	„
„ California	1,253	„
Total	55,114 *mille*, against 116,812 in 1861, and 126,730 in 1860.	

The great decrease in the export of cigars is attributable to the fact that, since the beginning of 1862, none have been sold by the Manila Government for exportation. By last advices, however, the usual monthly auctions were about to be resumed.

I enclose my card, and trusting that the interest you take in the subject may serve as an apology for my troubling you with this communication,

I remain, Sir,

Your constant Reader and Subscriber,

London, 19th May, 1863. FILIPINO.

THE TRADE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

We have received the following communications on the subject of the trade of the Philippines noticed in our last issue, and in which the writer committed some errors, which we thank our correspondents for pointing out:—

To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph*.

SIR,—In your valuable article on the Philippines, the port Polillo should be Iloilo. The export of sugar from ILOILO should be given at 12,000 tons instead of 120,000 tons. Of these 12,000 tons, 6,000 were sent to Australia from Iloilo, and 6,000 to Manila. Polillo is a quite distinct and unimportant place, with very few inhabitants, whereas the province of Iloilo alone has 549,000 inhabitants, and the island of Panay, on which it is situated, 750,000. The steamer spoken of in the article of 16th May, is already running between Manila and Iloilo.

Your obedient Servant,

London, May 25. N. LONEY, H.M. Vice-Consul, Iloilo.

Continental Intelligence.

SPAIN.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 23rd states that the commander of the Spanish expeditionary corps in Cochin-China had informed the Government that the troops' baggage and stores were to leave Saigon on the 1st of April. "Thus," adds the official journal, "terminates the mission of our troops in that country, after a long and difficult mission." Colonel Palanca was to proceed at once to Hué for the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of peace between the Spanish and Annamite Governments.

FRANCE.

The elections absorb the public mind; no other news has a chance of exciting interest along with them. The principal feature in the electoral movement of 1863 is the part taken in it by all parties, which imparts to it truly the character of a political revival. The ancients of political life are again drawn into the circle of action by the prospect of discussions in the Palais-Bourbon. The young generation, comprising those who were at the age of twenty in 1848, is not acquainted with old parties, and intends to make the most of the present, as well as to show that they are not inferior to those who occupied the stage before them. Both young and old, therefore, throw themselves into the political arena—Thiers, Berryer, Marie, Odilon, Barrot, Montalembert, Lasteyrie, Prevost, Paradol, Weiss, Floquet. The three last, together with a few obscure names, represent only the new generation. Since 1852 political activity has been torpid in France. In 1857 it again timidly reared its head in the persons of the Five, but only to-day does it seem ready to claim its old power. It is remarkable that in the midst of the electoral agitation new names are not nearly so numerous or important as old. The fact that M. Thiers has come forward as a candidate excites the keenest interest, especially as M. de Persigny, the Minister of the Interior, is doing his utmost to prevent his election. It has been truly said that Persigny has so paraded and overacted the interference of the Government that he has made the candidates whom it supports contemptible, and those whom it opposes really formidable.

One of the principal events of the day at Paris is a fresh attack of M. de Persigny on the liberty of free discussion by the press. To the astonishment of all, the Home Minister in the present instance has launched his bolt at one of the Government's earnest supporters, *La France*, the charge against the journal being that "in affecting to express the secret thoughts of the Government daily, but specially in the article incriminated, it distorts and disguises its policy in the elections, so as to mislead public opinion."

The Parisian press has been thrown into a state of great excitement by the appearance of a despatch from the Turkish Government on the subject of the Isthmus of Suez Canal. The document, which is published in the *Courrier du Dimanche*, condemns the scheme in the strongest terms. It states that no Government at all solicitous of its honour or independence can countenance a scheme of the kind, which would place all the important points on the Syrian frontier in the hands of a foreign Power; and denounces the conduct of M. de Lesseps, whom it describes as having "snatched 50,000 men forcibly from the bosoms of their families to employ them on the work of his canal." For these reasons the Sultan sets his face against the continuance of the works until certain conditions regarding the "concession of lands," "the neutrality of the canal," and the "abolition of forced labour" are satisfactorily settled, and then the other conditions "may be taken into consideration." Such a heavy blow against the pet project of the French Government and people cannot fail to produce a great sensation, and is not likely to be quietly received by the Government.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* publishes some interesting news from China to the 31st of March. Prince Kung, yielding to the repeated recommendation of the European representatives, had resolved to reorganise the Chinese army. That army, which according to official reports should consist of 1,000,000 infantry and 800,000 cavalry, has not one-tenth of the number

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under arms. It is composed of Tartar troops exclusively employed in the guard of the Emperor's person and in the defence of the principal towns. These troops are, moreover, badly armed, badly officered, badly organised, and devoid of all military enthusiasm. They are quite incapable of resisting the Taipings, who would have possessed themselves of Peking long since had it not been for the European troops. Prince Kung, perceiving at length that such a state of things cannot longer be continued, and being confirmed in that belief by the Empress-Mother, who comprehends that the safety of her son is identified with that of the dynasty, has resolved to create an active army, while retaining the one under arms. The new army is to be organised and armed after the European fashion, and commanded by European officers, or by natives educated at the military school by French professors. This school, to which none are admitted but young Chinese who show a disposition for a military life, will, it is expected, produce officers capable of contending with the Taipings.

The newspapers announce the death of Madame de Lamartine, at the age of sixty-nine. She was of English birth, and, according to her friends, was not only a devoted and affectionate wife to the poet-statesman, but was his guide, counsellor, and friend in all matters of difficulty. Lamartine himself is, it is added, seriously ill.

King Ferdinand of Portugal, travelling under the name of Count Villaviciosa, is now staying in Paris. He is lodged at the Tuileries, in the apartments formerly occupied by his son Don Pedro, the reigning sovereign. Viscount Paiva, one of the ministers, accompanies King Ferdinand.

Colonel Colson, who was deputed by the Minister of War to examine the state of the cemeteries in which the French who fell at Sebastopol are interred, has returned to Paris. It is said that he found the cemeteries in a state of the most deplorable ruin. Almost all the monuments were thrown down and profaned. The Russian authorities excused themselves on the ground of the impossibility of discovering the perpetrators of these acts of Vandalism. The French Government, it is said, is now determined to collect the remains of the brave warriors in one great ossuary, over which a mausoleum is to be erected in their memory. The entire is to be enclosed by a solid wall, and an officer who served in the Crimean War is to be appointed to guard it.

News from Mexico states that Admiral Junien de la Graviere has relinquished the command of the French fleet to Admiral Bosse, and has left for Brest. He is the bearer of news from Puebla to the 17th, at which date it was asserted that the French had captured a redoubt situated at the corner of the Plaza de Armas. The siege of the remainder of the town continued, with excellent prospects.

A meeting of the congress appointed by the different European Governments for the purpose of establishing a general system of international postage has been held at the Hotel des Postes. The object of the congress is to introduce, not only a uniform system of payment, but of weight and general postal legislation, and to turn to account, in the general correspondence between civilised nations, such improvements as have been found practicable and useful. Sir J. Bowring represented the Sandwich Islands.

The Duke of Chartres, second son of the late Duke of Orleans, is about to marry his cousin, the daughter of the Prince de Joinville. To legalise the marriage in France it is necessary that notice shall be posted up in the Mairie of the former domicile of both. Accordingly, at the moment the Duke d'Aumale's case was before the Tribunal of the Seine the following notice was exhibited at the Mairie of the Louvre, in the first Arrondissement of Paris :—

"M. Ferdinand d'Orleans, Duke de Chartres, aged 22, domiciled in England in the Palace of Claremont, and in France in the Palace of the Tuileries, and Mademoiselle Amélie, Princess of Orleans, aged 18, also in the Palace of Claremont, and in France in the Palace of the Tuileries."

The marriage will be celebrated on the 11th of next month.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, May 22.

The Second Chamber of the States-General has recommenced its sittings after the adjournment for the Easter recess. The President announced the reception of some Government Bills, which were, as usual, referred to the different standing committees to report on to the House. After some other formalities were disposed of, Mr. van Bosse rose for the purpose of putting a question to the Colonial Minister on an important subject. In one of their last sittings the Minister had laid on the table a great number of documents having reference to the concession for a railway between Samarang and the Regencies, with the express understanding that their contents were to be kept secret. It was useless for him (van Bosse) to insist on what must be apparent to every member, namely, that a free use of these documents was absolutely necessary to enable the different sections to examine the matter and draw up the report. He therefore wished to ask the Colonial Minister if he was still prepared to confirm the condition of secrecy he had imposed. Mr. de Brauw supported the former speaker, and said that it was quite impossible to draw up a report if the question of secrecy was strictly adhered to. He had another question to put, and that was, if the papers communicated to the Chamber contained the whole of the documents on the subject, as on the former occasion he understood the Minister to say there were some wanting. In reply, the Colonial Minister urged the necessity of keeping secret the contents of the documents produced, as they were confidentially drawn up, and not intended for publication. But as he had no wish to increase the work of the sections, he could not refuse them the right of making use of the documents in their deliberations, and while drawing up their report, as well as during the subsequent general debates in the Chambers; but he appealed with confidence to the discretion of the members to be careful in the use they made of the papers. Mr. Storm van Gravesande stated his impression was that the Minister had promised to lay before them a supplementary report from Mr. Stieltjes, which insinuation the Colonial Minister indignantly denied.

Mr. Banck and his party have sent to the Second Chamber of the States-General a copy of their petition to the Governor-General of Netherlands India, dated November 12, 1862, asking for a concession to construct railways in Java, and accompanied by a draft of the conditions under which they were willing to execute the works.

The negotiations so long pending for the redemption of the Schelde Dues have been happily brought to a final close, Belgium undertaking to pay the stipulated amount, 17,141,640 florins, to Holland, bearing herself one-third of the sum, and arranging with the other maritime States of Europe for the separate quota of each. The Treaty between Belgium and Holland was signed on the 12th inst. at the Hague by Baron Dujardin on the part of Belgium, and by the Prime Minister Thorbecke and the Finance Minister Betz for the King of Holland.

The *Staatsblad*, No. 25, publishes the text of a Royal decree dated 21st of April, 1863, containing general regulations for the synchronous enjoyment of pensions and pay by colonial pensioners, who are, or may be, employed in the Dutch service at home. The following are the principal clauses :—

"Art. 1.—Pensions chargeable on the revenues of the colonies and other possessions of Holland out of Europe may be enjoyed at the same time with pay received from the home Government under the following conditions :

"Art. 2.—Salaries of more than 2,000 florins per annum received by persons in the enjoyment of pensions of more than 2,000 florins per annum at the charge of the colonies and possessions abroad are subject to a reduction for each 100 fl. of pension above 2,000 fl. This reduction is fixed at 50 fl. for every 100 fl. of pension above 2,000 and not more than 3,000 fl., and increases as follows: *a*. 25 fl. for each 100 fl. of pension above 3,000 and not exceeding 4,000 fl.; and *b*. 50 fl. for every 100 fl. of pension above 4,000 fl. Fractional parts of 100 fl. to be liable in proportion.

"Art. 3.—No deduction shall be made when either the pension or the salary amount to less than 2,000 fl. Salary shall on no account be reduced below 2,000 fl. by the operation of the preceding article.

"Art. 4.—This decree does not apply to heads of departments under the general Government of this country at home, whose pensions from the Colonial Treasury are suspended whilst they are so employed and in the receipt of salaries.

"Art. 5.—The stipulations of this decree are to be deemed in operation from the 1st July, 1862. The Ministers for the Colonies and for the finances are charged with the joint execution."

A book has just been published by Broese and Co., of Breda, entitled "Not in this Manner will you Elevate the Javanese." It is written by Younker J. van Schmidt auf Altenstadt, who spent a long time in India, and professes to relate his experiences gathered in Java. The object of the work appears to be to refute the opinion entertained by many persons that the present low *status* of the Javanese with respect to civilisation and improvement hinders the abolition of the existing system of forced employment. The author fearlessly contradicts such an assumption as untenable, and maintains that the slavish subjection in which the Javanese are held by their native

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Princes does not exist to so great an extent as is generally supposed, and that it is only the fear of the despotic tyranny of their chieftains that makes them submit. According to Mr. van Schmidt, the Javanese are well aware that they are without any protection, and that the existence of these native Princes is the greatest curse for the population. The gist of the author's argument is that the energy of the Javanese might be greatly increased, and their present depressed condition relieved, by a reorganisation of the inland Government, increase of the number of European civil functionaries, improvement of the inland policy, a healthy incitement to free labour, and the abolition of the numerous existing abuses which overpower the natives and deprive them of all moral courage are the measures he recommends.

Two other works on Java are advertised. The first is called, "Are the Colonies a Blessing or a Curse for Holland? a Voice from Java," by P. Jansz, Missionary Teacher; and the other is, "A Conversation at Coffee," by P. Knuttel, Officer of the E. I. Civil Service, now on leave of absence in Holland. Both are published by H. Hoecker, at Amsterdam.

The King has conferred the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Civil Division of the Order of the Netherlands Lion upon Mynheer Thorbecke, Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior. This mark of the Royal approbation has given very general satisfaction to the country.

Another batch of Naturalisation Bills has been brought into the Second Chamber, among which are the names of Messrs. W. G. Bosse, T. H. Eisinger, and H. F. Von Ende, all residing in Netherlands India.

The Netherlands Trading Company have chartered the following vessels to load cargoes of coals at Newcastle for Java:—

Aldebaran,	Capt.	Meiboom,	600 tons,	for Sourabaya.
Zeemeeuw,	"	Kayser,	500 "	"
Herman de Ruyter,	"	Esink,	600 "	"
Henriette,	"	Van Loenen	400 "	Cheribon.
Laura and Adele,	"	Lundt,	600 "	"
Hollandia,	"	Wap,	650 "	"
Heemstede,	"	Termarsch,	800 "	"

The freight ranges from 24 fl. 50 cents. to 27 fl. 50 cents.

The Company further invite tenders for a first-class vessel to convey to Java 125 men, supplementary troops, including 12 non-commissioned officers, and with cabin accommodation for four officers; the ship to sail in the course of June.

H.N.M.'s first-class sailing corvette *Pallas*, 20, Captain Lieutenant van Jogh, arrived at Vlissingen from Batavia on the 15th inst.

The two fourth class steam corvettes *de Briel* and *Aart van Nes*, of 10 guns each, which have been building in the Royal Dockyard at Vlissingen since 1861, are now nearly completed, and will shortly be launched.

The first-class paddle steamer *Ardjoeno*, 8 guns, is ordered to be commissioned for colonial service on the 1st of July. Captain Lieutenant E. M. Baak is appointed to the command of this fine vessel.

The Japanese Government having commissioned the Netherlands Trading Company to order a large screw war-steamer to be built for them in this country, the contract has been given to the well-known shipbuilding firm of Messrs. Cornelis Gips and Son, of Dordrecht; but as their building yard is not sufficiently roomy to execute this addition to their regular business, they have purchased a suitable piece of ground at Wilgenbosch, which they are at present engaged in turning into a new and extensive building-yard. This gives employment to a large number of artisans, and if this first steamer gives satisfaction in Japan, it is expected that further orders may be received at a future date. It is understood that Japan pays a large sum for the expense of fitting up the new yard.

Major F. G. Hoffmann, of the East Indian army, now in this country on leave of absence, has been presented with a handsome silver tea service by the officers of the 15th Battalion at Padang. The plate was manufactured by Dickhoff and Salm, of this city, and presented to the Major by Captains Schlüter, de Geer Boers, le Clercq, Termytelen, M'Gillavry, and N. Volkerts, and First Lieutenant J. K. Shoch—all of the Indian army, who repaired in full uniform to the residence of the Major for that purpose. The principal piece of plate bears the inscription "A tribute of esteem from the Officers of the 15th Battalion to their respected Major F. G. Hoffman, 3rd December, 1862 (the date of the Major's departure from Sumatra).

The ratifications of the Commercial Treaty between Holland and the Swiss Republic have been exchanged at Berne. One of the stipulations of the Treaty is that Switzerland shall enjoy the right of appointing Consuls and Consular Agents in Netherlands India.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Baron van Hardenbroek*, Capt. Hemny, at Amsterdam, from Padang: Major F. G. Hoffmann and Captain K. W. van Heemskerck, both of the East Indian army, and Mr. A. W. Butsche Ipenburg.

Per *Quartett*, Capt. Mulder, at the Texel, from Banjoewangie: Mr. J. J. Veertlang.

Per *Telegraph*, Capt. Roluf, at Amsterdam, from Padang: Mr. and Mrs. P. van Geelen, Mr. P. C. de Reu.

Per *Jacoba Christina*, Capt. Juski, at Amsterdam, from Batavia: Mrs. Beckof and five children, Mr. and Miss Leweder, Mr. Neuman, Mrs. Schreuder and child, Mr. Berghaus.

Per *Doelwyk*, Captain Hoefman, at Rotterdam, from Batavia: Mr. J. A. W. van Ophuyzen, Resident, lady, five children, and Javan servant; Major and Mrs. Raat and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. Swating and child, Messrs. C. Prins and K. Appe, eleven passported soldiers.

Per *Lammina Elizabeth*, Capt. Gerson, at Brouwershaven, from Banjoewangie: Mr. J. C. Graoue, First Class Engineer, Royal Dutch navy; fourteen passported soldiers.

PASSENGERS OUTWARDS.

Per *Huydecoper*, Capt. Block, from Rotterdam to Sourabaya: Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Wander and son, Mrs. van Marle, Mr. and Miss van Bommel.

Per *Gerard Pieter Servatius*, Capt. Wamsteker, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Mr. J. Backhoven and Mr. J. J. Cornelissen.

Per *Meppel*, Capt. van Dam, from Amsterdam to Japan: Mr. J. van der Vlies.

Per *Almonde*, Capt. Surie, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Mrs. Roduner, Miss Soetens, Mr. and Mrs. Miola and four children, Messrs. van der Burgh, Heins, Houtzagers, Reynst, Kempees, and Hazenburg.

COMMERCIAL.

COFFEE.—With the exception of 2,100 bags of Padang, ex *Celeritas* and *Paul Johan*, there has been but little business done in East India descriptions; but though the dealings are limited the values are well supported. Various indications lead to the expectation that this calm will be succeeded shortly by a breeze in the market.

TEA continues in its firm position, but is rather inactive, in anticipation of the sale of the cargo per *Marco Polo*.

SUGAR.—The company's sale at Rotterdam on the 12th inst., of 71,439 kranjangs of Java, went off with great spirit. There was a good deal of competition both for exportation and home use, and the whole quantity was sold at prices ranging from 1 to 2 fl. above those obtained at the March sale. The following table shows the result:—

Standard sample.	Kranjangs.	Average sale prices.	As compared with the March sale.
No. 9 yellow	135	29½ florins	2 florins higher.
10 "	278	30¼ "	1¾ "
11 "	2,032	31¼ "	1½ "
12 grey	4,350	32¼ "	1⅝ "
13 "	8,692	33⅛ "	1½ "
14 half-white	5,830	34⅛ "	1¼ "
15 "	4,439	36¼ "	1⅝ "
16 white	13,991	37⅛ "	1¾ "
17 "	10,381	37⅞ "	1 "
18 "	5,632	38¼ "	½ "
19 "	6,410	39 "	¼ "
20 "	2,292	39½ "	¼ lower.

Since the sale the market has been quiet. Refined sugars are dull; the demand for Russia has ceased, and prices have a tendency to decline.

RICE continues in moderate demand for cleaned descriptions, and full rates are easily obtained. The want of paddy is keenly felt, and as the prices in the producing countries have fallen considerably, it is hoped that fresh supplies will soon arrive to enable the mills to be set to work again.

SPICES.—Nutmegs No. 1 of 1862 have experienced some demand, and 61 cents were paid. There is also some disposition to purchase Java cinnamon No. 3 at favourable rates. In pepper several transactions are recorded, amongst which one of 1,096 of black at 22¼ cents. Java vanille has recovered from its sluggish position last week, and commands now better prices and an easier sale. There is a lively demand for Japan Soy.

TOBACCO.—Since last mail there have been no sales of Java. Stock 3,502.

HIDES in a very depressed state. Arrivals since last mail:—1,238 ox, and 36 buffalo, per *India*, from Batavia; 44 ox, and 95 buffalo, per *Telegraph*, from Padang; and 246 ox, and 413 buffalo, per *Jacoba Christina*, from Batavia.

INDIGO is in great favour, and several considerable purchases have been made at an advance of 15 to 20 cents on last sale's prices.

TIN.—Notwithstanding the meagre demand for Banca, holders remain firm, and no purchases can be made under 76½ fl.

DRUGS.—The Company has announced a large quantity of goods for sale on the 3rd of June, at Amsterdam, amongst which are 4,500 chests of Japan vegetable wax; 464 bales of camphor; 336 chests of gum damar; 561 pieces, 3 chests and 9 kranjangs of gutta-percha; 12 chests and 29 packages of india-rubber; 700 chests of sago; and 12 chests of tapioca. Immediately after the Company's sale the following private goods will be put up: 1,382 bags of sago flour; 900 kilogr. of gutta-percha; 534 packages of cassia vera, and 90 chests of gum damar.

RATTANS.—Previous prices fully sustained. A parcel of 4,309 bundles ex *Wassenaar*, has been taken. No other sales reported.

SALES OF SHIPS IN HOLLAND.

At Amsterdam,	barque	*Wilhelmina*	285 tons	..	8,700 fl.
Do.	do.	*Kalimas*	596 "	..	38,700 "
Do.	do.	*Cornelia*	788 "	..	36,700 "
Do.	schooner	*Hermine and Elise*	119 "	..	7,900 "
Do.	barque	*America*	513 "	..	31,100 "
Do.	do.	*Burgomaster van Reenen*	523 "	..	29,000 "
Do.	schooner	*Veendam*	147 "	..	12,050 "
Do.	ship	*Jacoba Cornelia Clasina*	717 "	..	24,050 "
Rotterdam,	barque	*Alcor*	573 "	..	32,000 "

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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Post-office orders should be made payable to the PUBLISHER, FREDERIC MITCHEL at the Lombard-street Office.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1863.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE PROTECTORATE.

IT is unfortunate that the Empire of China is so far from our own shores. The distance serves to mystify the policy which we are pursuing in that country; it serves also to make many Englishmen quite unconcerned as to the ultimate result of that policy. The news that reaches us mail after mail of assaults upon the rebels, of successes or reverses, of the loss of life and destruction of property, is all regarded as a matter of course since a chronic state of warfare is the normal condition of China, and the vocation of Englishmen in that Empire is either to make war or to make money. The country squire, blessed, it may be, with a wild soldier-son, is glad to think that he is employed on active service in the Far East. He knows, indeed, that it is difficult to reap honour in that field, but emolument is more easily gained, and sometimes more keenly appreciated. Loot and war go hand in hand, and you cannot have the advantage of the one without the annoyance of the other. The country gentleman to whom we have been alluding, is indeed interested in China news, but only so far as it pertains to his son; he is the representative of a comparatively small class in this country. A far wider interest is represented by the mercantile community, and it is probably to our merchants alone that we must look for a clear comprehension of Anglo-Chinese politics. But we repeat again, that the nation at large, and even the statesmen of the country, evince little more than a benevolent curiosity in the condition of the Celestial Empire. They think, no doubt, that it would be well for JOHN CHINAMAN to possess the civilisation of JOHN BULL, and they believe it is as much for his advantage to own the superiority of Englishmen, as it is for ours to enforce it. But so long as tea and silk are abundant, and commerce is comparatively unimpeded, they do not much care whether we back the Imperialists against the Taipings, or preserve a distinctly neutral policy. How true this assertion, is may be seen by the indifference with which a debate on China is regarded in the House of Commons. No matter whether Mr. LIDDELL were right or wrong in his recent statements and arguments with regard to British policy in China, the responsibility of our position there and the mighty interests at stake, ought surely to have brought together a full House. The question he proposed to discuss was one of national importance, yet the representatives of the nation showed that they were disposed to leave it in the hands of the Government, and thus virtually to sanction all that has been or will be done by it.

We have watched with no small interest the fluctuations of Earl RUSSELL'S policy with regard to the intestine struggle now raging in China, and how a declaration of absolute neutrality one year has changed to a policy of active interference in the next. The thirty-mile radius plan did not seem to us to annul the declaration of neutrality we had previously made to the Taipings, since Earl RUSSELL, in approving the proposal, gave Sir FREDERICK BRUCE to understand, "that Her MAJESTY'S Government do not wish force to be used "against the rebels in any case except for the actual protection "of the lives and property of British subjects," and that "it "would be contrary to the wishes and instructions of Her "MAJESTY'S Government if any of Her MAJESTY'S naval, military, "or civil authorities were to sanction any general interference in "the hostilities carried on between the Imperial Government "and the Taipings." But a few short months have entirely changed our position in China. We have embarked on a great enterprise, the issue of which it is impossible to foresee. Government has permitted English officers to serve under the Emperor of CHINA; the Foreign Enlistment Act is repealed in their favour, and although the old declaration of neutrality has not been withdrawn, there can be no doubt that we are in reality at war with the Taipings. Right or wrong, for ultimate evil or for good, this is the true condition of affairs; but until Mr. LIDDELL brought the subject before the House it had not been discussed in Parliament. In the earlier part of his speech, indeed, Mr. LIDDELL traversed ground which has been several times trodden before, but at the close he referred to Captain SHERARD OSBORN'S expedition. "For what," he said, "was this mag-"nificent expedition designed? Was it to control the acts of "the Chinese Navy, which Mr. BRUCE described as manned by "pirates armed with Imperial authority? He would not ask "why it was that the Foreign Enlistment Act which was carried "into effect against honest English traders with a rigour that "was offensive to the majority of the English people, should be "set aside in favour of the Emperor of CHINA? Here we had a "most distinguished officer going out to aid a foreign Power, "and relieved from the consequences of the Foreign Enlistment "Act."

If ever any point in our Foreign Policy demanded full investigation and discussion, the subject thus alluded to by Mr. LIDDELL demanded it, yet the debate appeared to excite little interest, and it seemed as though Mr. LAYARD was glad to make use of a Parliamentary subterfuge in order to avoid a reply. He has however since repudiated any intention of this kind, but we need not wonder that the few members present, who were really alive to the urgency of the subject, should have denounced the silence of the Under-Secretary. Mr. COBDEN, whose opinions on China matters we are very far from accepting, said truly that "our relations with "China, whether viewed in connexion with our commerce, or as "a great political question, or in reference to the interests of the "mass of the people, was one of the gravest and most important "questions that could be submitted to Parliament." Mr. H. SEYMOUR observed that "Government was bound to give some "explanations on these weighty matters," and Lord NAAS, after observing that his thirteen years' experience in the House furnished him with no precedent for the conduct of the Government that evening, gave notice, which he has since repeated, that he will shortly call the attention of the House once more to the subject. We are glad to learn that one more opportunity will thus be afforded for a thorough investigation of our present position and policy in China, and we trust that the apathy of the public and the corresponding apathy of honourable members, will not prevent Lord NAAS from gaining the ear of the House and extracting from the Government a full explanation of the course they have recently adopted.

"THE TIMES" ON THE LAST CHINA DEBATE.

IN a leading article, which we insert elsewhere, devoted to a review of Mr. LIDDELL'S speech, *The Times* finds fault with that gentleman for asking useless questions, for reiterating time-worn statements, and for indulging "the pleasant illusion "that it is possible at any time to re-open a political question, "and start afresh upon so entirely new a basis as to be completely "exonerated from all the obligations of the previous course." According to the leading journal, it is foolish to dilate on what is past, in considering our present relations with China, and unless we can give an infallible prescription for China difficulties, they had better not be discussed at all. "What are we to do?" says the writer, "we are quite ready to admit that we are miserable "sinners—we do that every Sunday—but what are we to do "other than what we are doing in the matter of China?" And again he says—"The question always is, 'What are we to "'do?' Unless Mr. LIDDELL, or Mr. BAILLIE, or Mr. COBDEN "was prepared to answer that simple question, we cannot share "their disappointment that Mr. LIDDELL'S motion was simply "negatived without a word of reply."

The whole point of *The Times'* article centres on this query, and we maintain that there is a gross fallacy in such a line of argument. We are not going to take up the cudgels indiscriminately for Mr. LIDDELL, whose views on British relations with China differ in many respects from our own; but we venture to affirm that the "simple question" thus propounded is not the only question or the first question to which an answer is required. The English nation does not merely ask what we are to do in China, but demands, with the member for Northumberland, a full statement from the Government of what we are now doing in

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that empire, and why we are acting as we are? The explanation looked for by the country may prove, indeed, that the course we are pursuing is the only one open to us; it may prove that a British protectorate will be as advantageous to us as to the Chinese, that an Anglo-Chinese fleet and army cannot, whether successful or otherwise, produce any disastrous complications, that a direct war with the Taipings to which this and other aggressive movements on our part virtually amount, will be no impediment to trade; or, lastly, the explanation may even show that despite all appearances to the contrary we are still maintaining a strictly neutral attitude. Who can say what may or may not be demonstrated by a Government statement?

Mr. LIDDELL, in asking for such an explanation with regard to British policy in China, was naturally led to review our past conduct in that country. *The Times* indeed affects to regard such a review as irrelevant; but how, in the name of wonder, can we estimate the worth of any line of policy unless we are fully conversant with the events which have led to its adoption? It needs no prophet to tell us that our policy in China ten years hence will be intimately dependent on the measures adopted at this time by Lord PALMERSTON'S Government. *The Times* does not attempt to defend or to oppose those measures, but argues that we have been led on step by step to our present position in China—a truism which no one will deny—and that it is vain to discuss how we arrived at it,—which is by no means so evident a proposition. On the contrary, we hold that this subject is one which demands the fullest possible discussion, and that the infraction of an Act of Parliament, and the inauguration of a new, and perhaps an expensive and perilous policy in China, should not be accomplished without being deliberately reviewed in Parliament and receiving the sanction of the House.

THE BISHOP OF LABUAN.

MOST of our readers are acquainted with the charges made against the diocesan of the Borneo Mission by Mr. SPENSER ST. JOHN. They have been discussed in these columns, and both here and elsewhere have, as we think, been fully disproved.* Mr. ST. JOHN'S bold assertion that the overbearing conduct of the Bishop has been the real cause of the defection of the clergy, and the failure, complete or partial, of the mission, has not, as far as we are aware, been sustained by a single testimony from the men to whom he so confidently appeals. Mr. ST. JOHN will not believe that certain of the missionaries left the mission field for the reasons they assigned. It would be ignominious, he asserts, for clergymen to desert their posts on account of ill-health, or insecurity to life; and he adds that if the Bishop's statements be correct, his clergy "lightly undertook duties which they as lightly abandoned." Among other gentlemen referred to in Mr. ST. JOHN'S "Vindication," he mentions "three St. Augustine's men," and says that their testimony as to the character of the Bishop "will be conclusive evidence when called for in the cause of justice." One of these gentlemen—the Rev. WM. HACKETT—has, we are glad to see, voluntarily come forward in answer to Mr. ST. JOHN'S challenge, and by quotations from letters written by the other two, who are now in Australia, as well as by his own statements, he proves that ST. JOHN'S assertions with regard to Dr. MCDOUGAL'S conduct to his clergy, are utterly without foundation. In a letter to the *Straits Times*, dated March 26, Mr. HACKETT says that if Mr. ST. JOHN had taken the trouble to ascertain the facts in the cases to which he refers, "he would "have spared himself the humiliation of having his words flatly "denied;" and then gives in detail the causes, forcible enough in all truth, which led to the removal of the three St. Augustinians from Sarawak. Mr. HACKETT testifies also to the uniform kindness, consideration, and friendship which he "experienced at Dr. MCDOUGAL'S hand," and expresses his regret that Mr. ST. JOHN "should have allowed his vindictive "feelings to have gained such an ascendancy over him, as to "make him so utterley regardless of truth, and in such sweeping "language to condemn as untruthful a large body of clergymen, "with their Bishop at the head of them."

It happens, unfortunately, that Dr. MCDOUGAL'S muscular tendencies on board the *Rainbow*, and his letter to *The Times* describing that engagement with the pirates, are mixed up in some people's minds with Mr. ST. JOHN'S charges. But these matters are perfectly distinct; and it is quite possible to question the wisdom of Dr. MCDOUGAL'S conduct in a difficult and peculiar position, which was far beyond the range of common episcopal experience, and yet, at the same time, to give him the full credit to which he seems to be entitled, as an earnest, devoted, missionary Bishop.

* See *London and China Telegraph*, Jan. 15.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

IN the month of November last we stated that negotiations had been renewed between the Indian and Colonial-offices for the transfer of the Straits Settlements. The matter moves slowly, but still it may be said that there is progress, and very recently a deputation of the merchants of Singapore, headed by Mr. CRAWFURD, had an interview with the Duke of NEWCASTLE on the subject. The great difficulty which has hitherto stopped the way is, as we have before stated, the financial one, but it is believed by many that the joint revenues of the three Settlements, which amount to £130,000, are sufficient to cover every charge, civil and military.

Literature.

Personal Narrative of Three Years' Service in China. By Lieut.-Colonel FISHER, C.B., Royal Engineers. Richard Bentley.

COLONEL FISHER states that this volume has no claim to be regarded as a history, but that it is simply a narrative of his own personal experience. But although not history in the strict sense of the term, a book like this will always prove of great service to the historian. The author is evidently a shrewd observer and a truthful narrator. While doing his work as an engineer officer no trifle seems to have escaped his notice, and the record of what he did and saw forms an admirable addition to the literature which has sprung out of the war in China.

The volume commences with the capture of Canton in 1857. Colonel Fisher's experience of the alliance does not seem to have been favourable. He remarks that it makes you look out very sharply for yourself, and tells us how one morning he observed a French marine inscribing on the doors of the houses, in letters a foot high, "Magazine Français No. 1," "Magazine Français No. 2," and so on. The Colonel knew that the subject of appropriation had not been discussed, and adds, "So I got a piece of chalk and marked all the others as 'British Military Stores,' and as my chalk was more expeditiously used than his paint, I got the best of it." It is now clearly ascertained that the common people in Japan, unless goaded on by their officials, are not at all unfriendly to foreigners, and Mr. Fortune's experience in that country, where he ever found the children his warm friends, agrees with that of Colonel Fisher in China. "My test," he says, "was the behaviour of the little children, old enough to understand their parents' conversation, but too young to be such adepts in dissimulation, or have such power of self-command as to exhibit towards us the utmost confidence; little children would let me take them out of their father's arms, as I rode down the street, and enjoyed a ride with me as much as if I had been their best friend." But the Colonel knew the art of winning over parents, whom we suspect have the same weakness all the world over. "I used to like going into the cottages sometimes, to visit or 'chin chin' the country people, who invariably brought out tea; to take notice of the baby was the sure way to make yourself popular, and at the expense of patting its cheek you might establish a great reputation in the village." Wherever our author went he seems to have been equally fortunate, and so his opinion of "John Chinaman" is by no means unfavourable. "I really believe," he observes, "that the occupation of Canton must have had an immense effect on the feelings of the Chinese towards us. Many and many of the prejudices and false ideas arising from ignorance and the wilful misrepresentations of their officials must have been swept away;" and again:—"So just and firm was the rule of the Allies, so consistent were they in their policy, and so anxious to support the native authorities in all their righteous dealings, that the lesson cannot have been lost on a people so observant as the Chinese."

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Colonel Fisher's narrative of the unfortunate attack on the Pei-ho forts is the most graphic we have yet met with. After the squadron sailed south he was ordered to remain and survey the coast—which he accomplished with great difficulty and by a number of skilful manœuvres—to the extent of about a hundred and fifty miles. The account of this expedition, full as it is of curious incidents and amusing details, forms a valuable portion of the "Narrative." Considerable interest too attaches to Colonel Fisher's account of the landing at Pehtang, of the capture of Tangkoo, and of the difficult engineering operations which he so successfully accomplished. We do not wonder that his health broke down under the excessive labour. On the very day that his company was ordered to march to Peking, Colonel Fisher was sent down to the hospital-ship *Mauritius*, from whence, after two weary months, he received permission to return to England.

Our space has only permitted us to glance at a work which contains much information which is likely to prove of permanent interest, and merits no small meed of praise. But we have said enough to attract the attention of our readers to the volume itself.

Spirit of the Press.

WHAT CAN WE DO IN CHINA?

THE TIMES.

Mr. Liddell shares with many excellent persons a mode of viewing things which we regard with unaffected admiration and envy. He lives in the pleasant illusion that it is possible at any time to re-open a political question, and start afresh upon so entirely new a basis as to be completely exonerated from all the obligations of the previous course. Any time these five-and-twenty years we have had a rather complex state of affairs in China. Any time it was simply impossible to retrace our steps, and what we had to do was to make the best of a bad job. It is needless to repeat how one thing led to another, and how we generally found the work cut out for us before we, at home, had much voice in the matter. That is one of the necessities of an empire upon which the sun never sets. But the result is that we have always to consider what is next to be done, and how to conduct further a great operation of some kind or other, which has already made much more progress than we are aware of. At this moment, or rather at the last date, we were protecting from invasion and outrage the neighbourhood of our free ports and factories; and, as it was necessary to protect maritime trade and to teach the Chinese to defend themselves both by land and by sea, there is, by a suspension of the Foreign Enlistment Act, an Anglo-Chinese force about to be employed against the rebels. At this moment it is impossible to say how we stand in those regions, and whether we are even holding our own. The probability is that we are, and on that probability we act. But what is the state of the case, even on Mr. Liddell's own supposition? It is that the Chinese Government has lost all credit with the people; that the latter look to us to defend life and property; that the Taipings, without any Government of a sort that we could have relations with, and without the least guarantee for order or humanity, are committing terrible ravages, and threatening our position in a most alarming manner; and that they are regarded with very natural horror by the timid populations who have gathered under our guns. In this case we stand on our defence, and only add such a moderate amount of aggressive operations as a besieged city finds necessary in order to compel the besiegers to keep at a distance, and not court a collision. Let us suppose the worst that could possibly happen in China. That worst, just now, would be the overthrow of the Imperial Government, and with it the British Protectorate, and the entire Anglo-Chinese system which Mr. Liddell deprecates. What, then, if we were to hear, some early day, of a universal calamity, differing only from the Indian Mutiny in its completeness, the free ports destroyed, the Europeans massacred, and the Taipings masters of every foot of ground and every life in that part of China now in question? We should naturally begin to accuse ourselves, and we should find the proper topics in Mr. Liddell's speech. We have done there as our fathers did in India. We have mixed war and commerce; we have entered as traders, and held our ground by arms; we have encouraged smuggling and given occasions to rebellion; under our shelter all sorts of irregular practices have grown up, with that impunity which arises from the certainty that we shall side with the breaker of the law against the enforcer of it; we have impoverished China, without enriching ourselves; we pay in armaments more than we receive in compensation on any other head. All this may be said; all has been said a thousand times; all has some truth in it; all would be thundered on our heads with bitter force in the day of calamity and rebuke. But even supposing that we are ready to go out into the wilderness, to sit under Mr. Liddell, in sackcloth and ashes, what are we to do? We are quite ready to admit that we are miserable sinners—we do that every Sunday—but what are we to do other than what we are doing in the matter of China? This is just what Mr. Liddell does not tell us. He does not urge Government to prevent Captain Sherard Osborn from sailing, and to disavow the Anglo-Chinese force. He does not maintain that our merchants are to confine themselves to their own factories, and wait to see how scrupulously the Taipings will discriminate between Europeans and Chinese Imperialists, as each city successively falls into their hands. He does not advise us to tell the population of China that we think the Taipings have a good deal to say for themselves, and will, therefore, let them do as they please. It avails not to allege that on the showing of history we have weakened the Government of China, and so led to a general disregard of its authority. The present state of the case is what we have to deal with, and if the Chinese authorities cannot prevent the disorders which Mr. Liddell remarks upon, neither can we, unless, indeed, we interfere even more in the affairs of China, undertake even more of her domestic management, and give her Government even more of our dangerous and insincere protection. Will Mr. Liddell just consider that lamentation is not legislation, and that effects may be traced to causes without being thereby cured? There is a great deal to complain of in our own country, and much of it may be traced to causes deeply seated in our history. But to refer social maladies and political difficulties to the conquest of England by William the Norman and of Ireland by Henry II., to the Reformation and the Revolution, to the wars of the last and the present century, and to our vast Indian and Colonial Empire, though very interesting to the historical student, can hardly affect the drawing up of one single Act of Parliament or vote of public money. The question always is—What are we to do? Unless Mr. Liddell, or Mr. Baillie, or Mr. Cobden was prepared to answer that simple question, we cannot share their disappointment that Mr. Liddell's motion last night was simply negatived without a word of reply.

STANDARD.

"What are we to do?" is the old excuse for mischief or idleness. "It can't be helped" has ruined fortunes and empires. Yet this is the apology bolstered up for our pernicious meddling in Chinese affairs. We are in it, and we must go on or be drowned. "What can we do?" said Ministers to themselves on Friday evening. "What can we do?" echoed our leading contemporary on Saturday morning. "What can we do?" is the plea of every incompetent in the country. Mr. Liddell, on due notice, had addressed a most able and luminous statement of our relations with China to the House and Government in order to elicit a clear and emphatic opinion on the policy we are pursuing in that distant country. The exposition necessarily given implicated the Cabinet in a series of measures calculated to involve this kingdom in evils from which it will be impossible to extricate itself without an immense expenditure of blood and treasure. There was a weighty censure on the Government most forcibly proven. But how did Ministers meet it? By helpless and indecent silence. What were they to do? They could not answer, and they remained mute. All our recent transactions in China are errors. The opening of the Yangtse river is an admitted mistake. It afforded vast facilities to the rebels; it filled the stream with pirates of every nation, most of them under the command of desperate and lawless European sailors. This was the result of attempting to open 600 miles of river to trade during the height of a barbarous civil war, carried on with the most inhuman atrocities on all sides. The consequence is the utter confusion of any legitimate protection to commerce. The Imperial authority is set at defiance. The customs dues are abandoned, the rebels are supplied with the munitions of war, and our people are continually brought into collision with them. We had engaged to protect property and life within a radius of thirty miles of the treaty ports, and to effect this we are forced to be ever sword in hand against the encroaching and victorious Taipings. For all this the British taxpayer has to pay. The nation, too, has to suffer in character. What are foreigners to think of that neutrality which expends a full million or more a year in meddling in the affairs of China, in coming between an oppressed people and their declared resolves, and which will only afford a sneering and callous look at the monstrous atrocities which are fast reducing the United States to a desert? Lord Palmerston openly declared a few nights ago in the House of Commons, that "it is not fitting for one foreign nation to interfere in the internal affairs of another." Where is the noble Lord's consistency? The excuse of "What can we do?" will not avail, and ought not, here. Our course is clear. Let us abstain from intervention. Let Captain Osborn's expedition be discountenaced. Let us pocket the millions we are wasting in idle attempts to protect a trade which must run risks so long as a fierce civil war prevails. This may not be a satisfactory course, but, at all events, it is better than the expensive and ruinous one now pursued, and in the end will leave us every way gainers.

MANCHESTER DAILY EXAMINER.

We have no doubt there is too much truth in the statement that England, France, Russia, and America are really contending for supremacy in China. Very likely we are no worse than our neighbours. But why should not we be better? Why should we contest for such a gain of a loss as will be the duty of governing China, to whoever is unfortunate to appropriate it? Surely India is quite enough for us—and the Government of India is mere child's play to what the government of China would be. To aim at conquest in that country would be a piece of madness, at which we are convinced, the people of this country will never connive, if they are not kept in the dark until it is really too late to help themselves. But if we do not intend conquest, what can be more foolish than our present policy, or more disastrous to those whom we affect to favour? Under our auspices, the rivers at present nominally under the control of the Imperialists are becoming infested with pirates and smugglers; the authority of the Government of Peking is set at naught in the most reckless manner; its subjects are taught to appeal to the representatives of foreign Governments against the authority of their own sovereign, and thus in every way we are aiding in the disorganisation of the Empire. Of course we are doing this as we do all manner of violent things in Asia—under the pretence of furthering trade; but there is no reason to believe that our present measures are likely to be a bit more successful than those which, according to the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, have resulted in our having to pay in increased duties on the export of silk and other articles, the paltry indemnity which we extorted for the cost of the late war. The more this question is looked at the more we are convinced it will be found that our true policy is to apply to China the principle we have adopted in dealing with European and American countries. There is no doubt that, substantially, that country is now divided into two *de facto* empires. Let us recognise both, and do our best to trade with both. No facts which have yet transpired have shown that this is impossible, for the attempt has never yet been made in good faith. At all events, let us not gradually commit our honour to the impossible task of resuscitating an empire which bears the stamp of inevitable decay; and let us not allow our good name to be sullied by the service of English officers and sailors under the flag of a semi-barbarous potentate.

SPECTATOR.

Are we prepared to rule China? For that is the question which Parliament has to decide. Every successive mail explains more clearly the magnitude of the enterprise which Mr. Layard tries so sedulously to show

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through a diminishing glass. Members and constituents are, we suspect, alike contented with the present state of affairs. They are not prepared to advocate openly the conquest of China, or even a visible Protectorate, nor are they quite sure they want so new and so vast a responsibility as the organisation of a new Government for three hundred millions of men. But if Providence and Lord Palmerston have the courage and will to do the work for themselves, and lead England on to empire in China, without asking too many votes, why, then, they highly approve of that development of Britain's manifest destiny. Any result except defeat must, it is thought, be beneficial. If Captain Osborn becomes Vizier under a Chinese Sovereign, and Englishmen rule all China, as they once ruled India, through a Mogul, there will be a boundless field for British daring and enterprise. If he only acquires the control of the Yang-tse-kiang, the trade of that glorious valley, second in wealth and population only to that of the Ganges, will supply the place of all we may lose in the terrible American struggle.

PRESS.

From the manner in which the Government dealt with the question raised by Mr. Liddell, relative to our policy in China, it would appear that neither Lord Palmerston nor Mr. Layard, who were the only Ministers present on the occasion, was prepared to enter into a defence of the extraordinary inconsistency which has marked our proceedings in that country. The Ministry originally started with the determination to have nothing whatever to do with the contest which is now going on between the Taepings and the Imperialists. We were to preserve the strictest neutrality, and to remain perfectly contented so long as we could keep clear of the complications around us, and defend our interests from injury or attack at the several treaty ports. Instead, however, of having maintained that most satisfactory position, we now find ourselves actually engaged on the side of the Emperor of China in carrying on a war against the Taepings, who have not only never given us the least offence, but who, on the contrary, have shown the utmost desire and solicitude to live on terms of peace and amity with us. It is not to be wondered at, then, that the Government endeavoured to shelve a discussion from which they had so little to hope, and so much to fear. Their unprecedented conduct, however, cannot be attended by any good results. On the contrary, it has already done them the greatest injury. It has gone forth to the country, by the clearest of all proofs, that the policy which the Ministry have been pursuing in China is so injudicious and inconsistent in its character, and so full of danger in its tendency, that it could not be defended "on the spur of the moment," but that time was required in order to concoct a defence of what must appear to all impartial people to be a most crooked, unwise, and unprecedented course of action.

LIVERPOOL DAILY POST.

The Administration has, for peace and war in distant parts, substantially all the powers of a despotism, and can commit the nation to the most desperate adventures, through mere whim, caprice, or apathy. In the earlier stages of such affairs it is impossible to interfere. And later on, when the facts begin to creep out, the question, "What are we to do now we are in this quarrel?" is sufficient to ward off any really judicious investigation, and to prevent the retracing of any steps that have been taken. Thus quietly and imperceptibly the stream of events flows on, till at last we find ourselves saddled with some great war, in which neither our sympathies nor our interests are engaged, or embarked in some enterprise which we cannot abandon with honour, but which we cannot pursue with either glory or profit. It is high time that sufficient pressure should be brought to bear upon the Chinese policy of the Government, to squeeze out of it at least some of its irrationality, costliness, and evil.

THE RACE CUPS FOR CHINA.

The silver presentation race cups will be forwarded by the next mail to Hong Kong and Shanghai, by Messrs. Sarl and Sons, silversmiths, 17 and 18, Cornhill, who have most beautifully executed the work entrusted to them.

The above presentation consists of a silver gilt cup, elaborately chased, with racing subjects in dead silver "in bas relief," the cover having full length figures of horse and jockey in full costume in dead silver, and bearing the following inscription:—

Shanghai Races. Autumn Meeting, 1862.
MILITARY PLATE,
Presented by the Officers of H.B.M.'s Regiment at Shanghai.
Won by "Godolphin," the property of Alexander Cock, Esq.
Ridden by Capt. Wortham, R.A.

This cup stands upon an ebony base, with silver gilt enrichments.

The next cup is a handsomely-chased silver gilt vase, also mounted on an ebony stand, with silver gilt ornaments.

This vase is elaborately chased with race-horses, &c., on the one side, and bearing an inscription on the other. The handles are formed by two griffins of frosted silver, and the cover is surmounted with a flying horse, also in dead silver. The inscription is as follows:—

Tien-tsin Races, Autumn Meeting, 1862.
COMPRADORES CUP, CONTRIBUTION CUP, and GREAT NORTHERN STEEPLECHASE.
Won by "Hackney," the property of James Cock, Esq.

The next are two silver epergnes, consisting of beautifully-chased oak trees, with massive bases of rock work and fern leaves, having two figures of "Mare and Foal" in dead silver. There are shields placed upon each base, containing the following inscriptions:—

Shanghai Races, Autumn Meeting, 1862.
FLYAWAY STAKES.
Won by "Inheritor," the property of Jas. Cock, Esq.
Ridden by Capt. Wortham, R.A.

Shanghai Races, Autumn Meeting, 1862.
GARRISON CUP (Steeplechase, 3 miles).
Won by "Miss Mowbray," the property of J. Markham, Esq.
Ridden by Johnstone Smith, Esq.

There are also two elaborately-chased silver claret jugs, with subjects emblematical of racing, chased on either side, and two shields for inscription—

Shanghai Races, Spring Meeting, 1860.
TSATLEE CUP.
Won by "Spider," the property of James Cock, Esq.
Ridden by E. Waller, Esq.

Shanghai Races, Autumn Meeting, 1860.
LEGATION CUP.
Presented by the Hon. F. W. Bruce, and the Members of H.B.M.'s Legation, China.
Won by "Spider," the property of James Cock, Esq.
Ridden by Herbert Smith, Esq.

The last piece of this presentation consists of a very elaborately designed silver salver, with a beautifully-chased mount of the vine pattern, and medallions of racing subjects, viz., the "Weighing," the "Start," the "Race," and the "Winner." The inscription, which is placed in the centre of the salver, is as follows:—

Shanghai Races, Autumn Meeting, 1861.
FLYAWAY STAKES.
Won by "Spider," the property of James Cock, Esq.
Ridden by Alexander Cock, Esq.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

APPEAL CASE.—MAY 21ST.

This was a case curious in its historical associations. Lord Clive gave five lakhs of rupees of his own, and three more of Jaffier Ali Khan's, to the Company, to establish a pension fund for European soldiers in the service of the Company. There are now no such soldiers, and Sir J. B. Walsh, as representative of Clive, claims the money. The lower courts all held that the trusteeship had passed to the Crown, but the Lords decided that the trust was a "common personal contract" to repay in certain contingencies five lakhs of rupees. The contingency, described by Clive as "the Company ceasing to employ ships and European soldiers," has occurred, and the Court, therefore, decreed the money in favour of the appellants. All annuities or pensions granted before 1858 must continue to be paid, but subject to them the property rests with Lord Clive's representatives. The pensions being two old men, the fund will in a few years be worth having, particularly if the sicca rupee be calculated, as it ought to be, at half-a crown.

Naval and Military.

THE CHINESE EXPEDITION.—Captain Sherard Osborn, C.B., has engaged his passage by the mail of 4th June from Southampton, together with Messrs. Collins and Chapman, both Royal Navy, who are to act as secretary and storekeeper. The Kwangtung, noticed in our last, has been despatched from Falmouth under command of Captain Allen Young. The Kwangtung is an iron paddle wheel steamer of the following dimensions:—Length, 185.0; width, 24.0; depth of hold, 12.8; tonnage, builders' measure, 522 tons. She is constructed entirely of iron, having her bulwarks of this material; and her sides, for the whole length of engines, boilers, and magazines, are of an extra thickness. She is divided into numerous compartments by iron water-tight bulkheads, and her bow is made particularly strong, with a projection below the water which will serve as a ram. Her decks and all the deck fittings are of teak, and the whole of them are carried out as in Her Majesty's vessels of this class. She is rigged as a brig, and is heavily sparred for the voyage out to China. The draught of water on trial was 10.4, but when at work in China it will not be more than from 9.6 to 9.9, as she had on board a large extra amount of stores and coal for seven or eight days' steaming at full power. The speed at half boiler power, and working most economically, was about seven knots per hour, the engines making eighteen revolutions. Everything throughout, in both ship and machinery, worked most satisfactorily; and Commodore Osborn expressed to the Messrs. Laird how pleased he was at the efficient and liberal manner in which they had completed their contract with the Chinese Government. Apart from this trial, which was what might be considered the seaman's trial of the Kwangtung, there had been a prior one for the satisfaction of the builders, similar to the ordinary trials of Her Majesty's ships. The Kwangtung then realised a mean speed of over thirteen knots per hour, the engines making thirty-six to thirty-seven revolutions, with an indicated power of 700 horses.

Field-Marshal Lord Clyde is rapidly recovering from the illness under which he has been suffering, which, though severe, was happily not of the critical character that might have been inferred from reports.

Lieutenant-General Wearing, of the Royal Marines Light Infantry, died on the 19th inst. This casualty will advance Colonel Thomas Holloway, C.B., now Colonel-Commandant at Plymouth, to the rank of Major-General, who will be succeeded by Colonel John H. Gascoigne, C.B., Second Commandant at Woolwich.

Her Majesty's ship Leander has been compelled to proceed to Portsmouth Harbour for repairs. This fact does not augur well for her usefulness as senior officer's ship in that distant quarter, the southern division of the Pacific. The Leander only left the Nore on the 17th inst., and in four days she has been to a certain extent put *hors de combat*.

Admirals Sir Thomas John Cochrane, G.C.B., and Sir George Francis Seymour, G.C.B., have been appointed Vice-Admiral and Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom.

The post of Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty, attached to the Royal Marine forces, is placed at the disposal of the First Lord of the Admiralty by the promotion of Colonel Holloway, C.B.

The Swedish screw corvette Lagerbjelke, Capt. Herkepe, arrived at Spithead, from the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena, sailing from the Cape on the 10th of March and St. Helena on the 25th. Easterly winds and fine weather were experienced throughout the voyage until yesterday, when a strong westerly gale was fallen in with. The Lagerbjelke on anchoring exchanged salutes with Her Majesty's ships Victory and Edgar, and with the saluting battery of the garrison.

The screw steam gunvessel Snake, 4, Commander John Moresby, which arrived in Plymouth Sound on the 19th, left Hong Kong January 26, the Cape of Good Hope March 31, St. Helena April 11, and Ascension April 18; she crossed the Line April 23, and touched at St. Vincent May 2. The Snake experienced fine weather from Hong Kong until the evening of the 19th inst., when about 40 miles south of the Lizard. There, in a heavy squall from N.E. by E., a sea struck her on the port side abaft the mainmast and washed away about 20 feet of the bulwarks. At the same time, the cutter was washed away from the crutches and fell on Lieut. Henry C. Streeten, who was taking shelter under the bulwarks on the weather side, and crushed him to death. The second master, Mr. Samuel M. Spry, was injured.

The launch of an iron-cased vessel, built for the Russian service from a Russian design, took place at the Thames Iron Works and Shipbuilding Yard, Blackwall. She is named the Pervenetz, or "Firstling," and she

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is the first iron-clad ship in the Russian navy. That Government appears to have made a good start in her design. To take only one of her qualities—she draws fourteen feet water, which is lighter than any ship in the English iron-cased fleet except the Enterprise, and she is only one-third the size. The nearest approach to her in size is the Royal Sovereign, now converting on Cowper Coles' principle, but she is calculated to draw twenty-two feet of water. It will be seen, therefore, that the Russian designer has shown great skill in his plans.

The half-yearly inspections of the troops at Aldershott were completed last week. On Monday his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Clifton, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B., and Lord Elcho, arrived at the back camp shortly after 9 a.m., and minutely inspected the 2nd Brigade, which was formed in line on the Queen's-parade, under the command of Brigadier-Gen. Bates. The brigade having marched past in open column of companies in slow time marched back to the ground and reformed line; Major A. H. Cobbe put the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers through the manual and platoon exercise, which was admirably executed. Several field and light infantry movements, by the three regiments constituting the brigade (the 26th Cameronians, under Lieut.-Col. Carey, the 76th Regiment, under Col. Smyth, C.B., and the 87th, under Lieut.-Col. A. Murray) were then performed. At the conclusion his Royal Highness highly complimented Brigadier-Gen. Bates on the general appearance and discipline of the brigade. His Royal Highness then proceeded to Cæsar's camp, where the artillery and cavalry brigades were drawn up in two lines, with the cavalry in advance. His Royal Highness having been received with a Royal salute proceeded to inspect the brigades, which marched past in open column of batteries and squadrons. Various other movements were performed with such steadiness and precision that the Duke complimented nearly every battery and squadron as they passed on their riding and appearance. The troops forming these brigades were C and G batteries Royal Horse Artillery, under Colonel the Hon. G. T. Devereux; A and B batteries, 4th brigade Royal Artillery, under Lieut.-Colonel E. A. Williams—Col. Gambier, C.B., Brigadier; the 6th Carbineers, under Lieut.-Col. Sawyer, the 12th Lancers under Lieut.-Col. Oakes, and the 13th Hussars under Lieut.-Col. Jenyns—Major-Gen. Hodge, Brigadier. The troops returned to their quarters about two o'clock, after which his Royal Highness honoured Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. L. Pennefather with his company at luncheon. He returned to town in the afternoon.

The hired transport Frances arrived at Spithead on the 16th inst., with military invalids and time-expired men from regiments serving at the Cape of Good Hope, who embarked on board at Capetown, on the 17th of March, the ship sailing on the following day, and calling in at St. Helena on the 31st of March. The troops during the voyage have been under the military command of Captain Montagu Barton, of the 85th Light Infantry, and in medical charge of Assistant-Surgeon Leet, of the Cape Mounted Rifles. The other passengers by the ship comprise Lieutenant Woodroffe, of the Cape Mounted Rifles, Deputy Purveyors Toller and Wright, and the wife of Deputy Purveyor McDonnell. The troops consist of 89 invalids and 11 time-expired men, in the following proportions:—Royal Artillery, 2 men; Royal engineers, 1 man; 2nd Battalion, 10th foot, 21 men, 21 women, and 4 children; 2nd Battalion, 11th Foot, 16 men and 2 women; 2nd Battalion, 13th Foot, 17 men, and 2 women, 2 children; 85th Light Infantry, 16 men; 103rd Foot, 1 man, 1 woman, and 1 child; Cape Mounted Rifles, 26 men, 4 women, and 5 children. The disembarkation will take place under the superintendence of the Quartermaster-General's department, at Portsmouth, and the time-expired men will be forwarded to depots, and the invalids to the Royal Military Hospital, at Netley.

The Esk, 21, screw corvette, of 1,169 tons, and 250-horse power, has been commissioned, at Portsmouth, for service on the Australian station.

The Curacoa, screw steam frigate, Capt. Sir William Wiseman, sailed from Spithead for the Australian station, where Sir William will assume the position of Commodore.

The trial of the Black Prince, 40, iron screw frigate, Capt. Wainwright, took place at Portsmouth on the 22nd, and was concluded at a late hour. Capt. Broadhead superintended the trial with his staff. Six runs were made with full boiler power at the measured mile, the mean speed of the six runs being 13.501 knots. The revolutions of the engines were, *maximum*, 54½, and the mean 53½. The load on the safety valve was 25lb., and the indicated horse power 5,309. The draught of water was 26ft. forward and 27ft. aft. The propeller was a Griffiths, one of 24ft. 6in. diameter, 28ft. 6in. pitch, and 4ft. 10in. length. Two runs were next made at half boiler power—six boilers, the mean speed of which was 12·221 knots, the revolutions of the engines being 47. The trials of speed having been concluded the ship was next tried in making circles under full steam. With a starboard helm the full circle was made in 10 min. 3 sec., the half circle in 5 min. 20 sec., the angle of the rudder being 18 degrees, with two turns of the wheel, and the revolutions of the engines 48, having been 54 previously to commencing the circle. With a port helm the full circle was made in 10 min. 25 sec., the half in 5 min. 32 sec.: the angle of the rudder was 22½ degrees, the turns of the wheel 2½, and the revolutions of the engines 48. There were in both instances 12 men at the wheel.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CHINA.

(May 18th.) Lord NAAS gave notice that shortly after the Whitsuntide recess, on the motion of going into Supply, he should call the attention of the House to the state of affairs in China, and on the following evening (19th) Mr. LAYARD, referring to the debate of Friday (the 15th) endeavoured to explain his conduct by saying that it was not his impression alone, but that of many hon. members, that he could not speak more than once on the motion that the Speaker leave the chair. It was owing to no want of respect to the House that he remained silent.—Upon this Mr. BENTINCK remarked that he thought the frequent debates on subjects of foreign policy were not particularly conducive to the credit of the House, as such debates were likely to draw the country into war.—Lord R. CECIL quite agreed with what had fallen from his hon. friend as to the danger of departing from a policy of non-intervention, but certainly the speech of his hon. friend the member for Northumberland (Mr. Liddell), which was intended to prevent the Government from taking the part of the Tartar dynasty in China, and involving this country in boundless complications in that distant land, could have no such tendency. With respect to the China debate, the Under-Secretary had mistaken the facts. He gave the House to understand that he was obliged to abstain from speaking at that time in order that he might speak afterwards.—Mr. LAYARD said that he had acknowledged that he was mistaken.—Lord R. CECIL: The hon. gentleman said that he was prepared to speak, and that he took notes. He was not wanted to take notes, but to speak. He sat still on the bench, looking exceedingly indignant at all the charges which were made, but when the Speaker put the question he did not interfere, but allowed the debate to fall off. He was sure that the Government would reap no advantage from this, the most discourteous proceeding to a private member that he could remember.—Mr. M. MILNES did not think there had been any intentional discourtesy on the part of Her Majesty's Government on the evening of the China debate, for he could not conceive what possible advantage was to be expected from such a course.

THE CHINA WAR.

(19th.) Sir S. NORTHCOTE asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether it was the intention of the Government to surrender into the Exchequer the balance of £526,100 remaining unissued from the vote of credit for the China war.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied that the time had not yet come when it would be practicable to make a surrender of the balance referred to by his hon. friend.

(19th.) Lord NAAS asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department how many licences had been issued under the royal sign manual granting permission to British officers to enter the service of the Emperor of China, and to fit out and equip vessels for the Chinese Government, in consequence of the request made by the Under-Secretary of State to Mr. Clive, in his letter dated the 30th July, 1862.—Sir G. GREY replied that there had been two applications, and the licences were prepared, but no licences had ever been issued after the date of the letter referred to. Those for whom the licences were made out did not avail themselves of them, and an order in Council was afterwards prepared declaring the licence to be unnecessary.

MR. THOMAS VEITCH.—Mr. Thomas Veitch, whose name as associated with China and Japan will be familiar to most of our readers, the head of the eminent firm of nurserymen of Exeter and Chelsea, died suddenly on the 14th instant, under very melancholy circumstances. The venerable gentleman, who was 70 years of age, lost his wife, to whom he was much attached, a few days previously, and she was to have been buried on that day. Before the funeral, Mr. Veitch went out into his nursery to gather lilies to strew on his beloved wife's grave, and shortly after his return into the house he fell down and expired.

Monetary and Commercial.

CITY, MONDAY, MAY 25.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

The negotiations between the Porte and Her Majesty's Government for a telegraphic service to India, *via* Bagdad and the Persian Gulf, have been concluded, and a convention on the subject signed during the past week. In the prospect of this, Mr. Mansfield, commissioner in Scinde, has arrived in Bagdad, to superintend, in concert with Col. Kemball, the final arrangements for the service; and orders have also been forwarded to the Porte's engineers, to hasten the completion of the line between the latter town and Bussorah. As the whole of the wire and most of the posts are already on the ground, there is reason to hope that this may be accomplished before the summer sets in.

The charter of the *Tweed* (late *Punjaub*), and *Assaye*, to convey the submarine portion of the line from England, was noticed in our last. The *Marian Moore* and *Kirkham* have also been engaged. It is intended to despatch these vessels with the cable (which is the thickest one yet manufactured) about the middle of July, and if success attend the laying, the whole line will be complete from London to Kurrachee by the end of the year.

The half-yearly report of the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company will recommend the usual dividend of 3½ per cent., and an additional payment of 1½ per cent.

The directors of the Oriental Tea Company (Limited) have notified that, difficulties having arisen as to the completion of

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the purchase of the estates referred to in the prospectus of the company, they have resolved to return the deposits in full. At the same time it is intimated, that they "hope still to make arrangements for the purchase of the estates, which they are informed are more extensive, by 250 acres of tea plant, than the quantity originally stated in the prospectus, and on which the purchase-money was calculated."

Mr. Philip Anstruther, the deputy-chairman of the Bank of Egypt and Metropolitan and Provincial Bank, late Colonial Secretary at Ceylon, died on the 22nd inst.

Mr. D. Davidson having resigned the managership of the British and American Exchange Bank, from ill health, Mr. Skinner, who has had eighteen years' experience in the Oriental Bank, has been appointed to replace him; and proceeded on the 23rd inst. to New York to organise the agency of the British and American Exchange Bank in that city, and to make other arrangements for the commencement of business.

The third report has been issued by the Labuan Coal Company, which announces contracts concluded with Government and the P. and O. Co., and the hire of a screw collier of 1,600 tons. The balance sheet shows the receipts to be £75,121 from shares, and the outlay £83,282; besides £3,806 sent to Labuan to pay off the Sultan of Borneo, &c. The outstanding liabilities are £14,808, and the cash on hand £2,840.

A gentleman will proceed by an early mail to assume the management of the branch of the Bank of Hindustan about to be opened at Shanghai.

THE MERCANTILE BANK.

The fifth annual meeting of this bank was held on the 19th inst., when the report, which will be found in another column, was unanimously adopted. It will be observed that the profits for the past year amounted to £94,228 (against £60,040 in the previous year). The progress of the bank's business must have been rapid and satisfactory to have given an increase in the profits in one year of 50 per cent. A branch of the bank has been opened at Yokuhama, Japan, under the management of Mr. Robert Brett, who has had several years' experience as accountant in the Shanghai branch.

The Chairman, in moving that the report and balance-sheet be received and adopted, said: Gentlemen, the report and statement of accounts which you have taken as read, require scarcely any comment from me, as the figures given in our accounts sufficiently speak for themselves and indicate a considerable increase in the business of the bank during the past twelve months; and, gentlemen, I am happy in being able to say that the business has been of a most satisfactory character. During the period which has elapsed since our last meeting our deposits have increased to the extent of £600,000, and we have been able out of the profits on our business for the past year to write off all the losses incidental to it, and we are thus enabled to present to you a clear sheet. There is only one of those transactions to which I now think it necessary specially to refer, and that is the loss which you are aware we sustained at Hong Kong. The directors, I assure you, caused the strictest inquiry to be made into all the circumstances of the case, and the result has been to acquit our manager there of all blame in the matter. Indeed, so far from his having acted with carelessness or indiscretion, we have ascertained that he acted with great energy and propriety. The loss, I am sorry to say, has proved to be somewhat in excess of the amount originally estimated, but our manager, as I have before stated to you, is in no way to be blamed for it. We originally supposed that £8,000 would cover the whole loss, but a thorough investigation into all the circumstances of the case, and subsequent events, have shown that it amounts to £13,000. So much for the opium fraud; but, as I have already told you, that and all our other losses have been written off, and we now start with a clear sheet.

As regards the reserve fund, we have been enabled to add to it £40,000, and by doing so we have increased it to £100,000. The whole of that fund, as it stood before we so increased it, is invested in eligible securities, and, as occasion may offer, we shall similarly dispose of the other £40,000. We have, in reference to our reserve fund, now reached the maximum fixed by our charter, which requires that it should amount, at the least, to 20 per cent. of our paid-up capital; but looking to the importance of such a fund in an institution like ours, it is the opinion of the board that it would be very unadvisable to limit it to that amount. On the contrary, we are of opinion that, as our business increases from year to year, so we ought proportionately to that increase to add to our reserve fund, as our doing so will draw after it the public confidence. The accounts received from all our branches are, I am happy to say, all of a most satisfactory character, and I think we may congratulate ourselves on the fact that they are administered by a most efficient staff of officers, second to none in any bank whatever. My predecessor in this chair told you that, when the reserve fund amounted to the sum fixed by the charter, we would consider the advisability of paying our dividends on the 1st of January and the 1st of July in each year, and I have now to announce to you that, for the future, we shall take that course, and we shall also, whenever the accounts for the year may warrant us in doing so, pay you a bonus, though I repeat we attach the utmost importance to increasing our reserve fund; and our first consideration must be given to that object.

Since we had last the pleasure of meeting you, we have opened a branch, or rather an agency, at Edinburgh, for as we have not by our charter the power of carrying on banking business in Scotland, the office to which I refer has been opened merely for the reception of deposits and the payment of dividends. It has, however, been so short a time open that as yet we can form no nion of its probable success. We have also completed arrangements for opening a branch in Japan, and our Shanghai manager, in whose judgment and discretion we have the utmost confidence, after a visit to that country, has reported to us that no danger exists, that our prospects there are most satisfactory, and that the branch is likely to prove a successful one.

Mr. J. A. Russell, one of the auditors, having connected himself with a new bank, in course of formation, has resigned his appointment. The vacancy will accordingly have to be filled up, and the directors have invited Mr. James Murray Robertson, of the firm of J. M. Robertson and Co., of Colombo, Ceylon, who has long been a strong supporter of the bank, to fill the office, subject to your election of him.

The next matter which I wish to call your attention to is the amount of remuneration which we, your directors, receive for conducting the business of the bank. When it was first started, our remuneration was fixed at £1,800 per annum for five directors, but as, since then, the business of the bank has doubled, and we have been able to put aside £100,000 for a reserve fund, we think the time has arrived when we may freely call on you to increase that to £3,000 per annum, for the increased number of six, which is not, I think, by any means too much, considering the duties we have to perform, and the present position of the bank. I have not anything farther to add, but expressing my readiness to afford you any other information that you may desire, in respect to the position and prospects of the bank, before moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

No shareholder having asked any questions, the following resolutions, proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Sir Frederick J. Halliday, K. C. B., were then unanimously agreed to:—

1. That the report of the directors, balance-sheet, and auditors' report, now presented to this meeting, be received and adopted.

2. That George May and Donald Larnach, Esqs., having vacated their offices as directors of the corporation, by virtue of the Deed of Settlement, and being duly qualified for re-election, be re-elected accordingly.

3. That John Smith, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., Bombay, and James Murray Robertson, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. J. M. Robertson and Co., Colombo, be elected auditors for the ensuing year, and that their remuneration be £100 sterling per annum.

4. That Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs, and Co., public accountants, be employed to audit the accounts during the ensuing year, in conjunction with the auditors already appointed.

5. That, having regard to the report of the directors, which has been submitted o this general meeting, the remuneration of the directors be, and the same is hereby increased from the sum of £1,800 to the sum of £3,000 per annum; such increase to take effect from the 1st day of January last.

That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby tendered to the Chairman, Court of Directors, and Managers, for their attention to the interests of the Corporation, as exhibited in the accounts now before the meeting.

We are authorised to state that the directors of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China have made arrangements for opening forthwith a branch at Batavia.

There is a surfeit of money in Holland, for in the last two weeks two new banks have been erected on the Crédit Mobilier system, and their capital, amounting to five millions sterling, was privately subscribed in two days. One of these banks is under the immediate patronage of the Crédit Mobilier of France, and its shares are already quoted at a premium of 40 per cent. The shareholders of the Bank of the Netherlands have just received a dividend of 16 per cent. on the business of last year, and its shares are at a premium of 80 per cent.

The biddings for 30,00,000 rupees (£300,000) in Bills on India took place on the 20th at the Bank of England. The proportions allotted were—to Calcutta, 16,70,000 rupees; to Bombay, 12,00,000 rupees; and to Madras, 1,30,000. The declared *minimum* price was as before, viz., 1s. 11½d. per rupee on Calcutta, and 1s. 11¾d. on Bombay and Madras. The applications within the limits were for upwards of 100 lacs (£1,000,000). Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 11½d. receive about 28 per cent.; on Bombay, at 1s. 11⅞d., about 31 per cent.; and all above these prices in full. Those on Madras receive in full.

According to a return lately printed of the total liabilities on the revenue of India (which return has been made up to the end of last year in England, and to the 30th April, 1861, in India), the amount of interest-bearing debt issued in India is £71,836,509, and of liabilities not bearing interest £14,631,454, making an Indian aggregate of £86,467,963. To this is to be added the London debt of £3,640,017 on East India bonds, £13,003,000 on East India debentures, £15,720,100 on Indian 5 per cent., and certain miscellaneous sums, making together £36,077,909, which brings the complete total up to £122,545,872. This is exclusive of the charge for the dividend at the rate of £10. 10s. per annum on the £6,000,000 capital stock of the East India Company, and likewise of the liabilities on railway guarantees.

A meeting of the Hong Kong and China Gas Company will be held on the 1st June next.

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The amount of bullion by the P. and O. Company's steamer *Pera*, from Southampton on the 20th inst., was:—In gold: To Alexandria, £20,000; to Ceylon, £2,000; to Madras, £555. In silver: To Penang, £3,300; to Singapore, £14,900; to Hong Kong, £153,083; to Shanghai, £84,127. otal in gold, £22,555; in silver, £255,410.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service, Limited	50	100 to 102	...
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	28 to 30	...
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	51 to 53	...
50	London Joint Stock	10	36 to 37	...
100	London and Westminster	20	78 to 80	...
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	54 to 56	...
50	Union of London	12	34 to 35½	...
100	Hindustan, China, and Japan	20	1½ to 1¾ dis.	...
25	Bank of Egypt	All	29 to 30	...
100	Bank of London	50	122 to 124	...
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	3 to 4	...
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	75 to 77	
50	Do. New	30	15 to 17 pm.	
10	Labuan Coal Company	8	...	...
10	China and Japan Steam Company	5	...	...
2	Telegraph to India Company	1	¾ to ⅞ dis.	...
5	Bombay Gas	3	½ d. to ¼pm.	...
10	E. I. and London Shipping B.	All	3 to 6	...
20	E. I. Irrigation and Canal	5	¼ to ½ dis.	...
2	Indian Carrying Company	1	...	...
20	Madras Irrigation and Canal	1	2¼ to 3 pm.	...
1	Oriental Gas	All	1¼ to 1½	...
10	O. Inland Steam	All	6 to 6½	...
100	West India Steam Company	60	62 to 64	...
20	Ceylon Company	3	½ dis. to ¼pm.	...

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—During the past fortnight our market has been very quiet, and although importers generally have held their Teas firmly, yet prices for medium kinds of Congou, which have come to hand somewhat freely, have given way, whilst, on the other hand, those under 1s. 4d per lb, and over 2s. per lb. have been firmly supported; the demand both from the trade and exporters has been moderate, but deliveries for home consumption and export continue large. Low and dusty kinds of Congou have met with a fair demand at former prices; also those with leaf. Good common remains at 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2d. per lb. Fair flavoury kinds have sold at previous prices up to 1s. 5d. per lb., but those ranging from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. have ruled ½d. to 1d. per lb. lower. Fair to good Hobows and Ningchows, and second class Honams, Monings, and Wopaks, also, have sold fully 1d. per lb. lower. Good and fine of all description continue firmly supported. Tayshans have been taken at rather higher prices for good and fine kinds. Oolongs, Souchongs, and Flowery Pekoes show no material alteration. Common to fair Scented Capers, of Canton make, remain much as before; good to fine have been inquired for; Foo-Chow kinds have also been rather more in request. Scented Orange Pekoes have not been so readily saleable for Canton make, but fair to good Foo-Chow kinds maintain the late advance. Uncoloured Japans continue in request at former prices. Assam teas are without alteration, there having been none offered at public auction. In Green Teas there has been a considerable business, but the last day or two the trade have bought less readily, and it is with difficulty that the late extreme prices for Gunpowder can be got. The qualities most in demand have been the good and fine Moyune kinds, which have sold as high as 3s. 8d. per lb. for half-chests superfine Gunpowder. Ping Sueys have also sold up to 3s. 10d. per lb. for No. 1 kinds. Hysons and Imperials show no alteration. Some sales of good Canton made Gunpowder have been made at full prices. Common to fair sorts are without alteration.

SUGAR.—The home trade continue to evince great indisposition to operate, and although holders have kept the market but scantily supplied, sales are extremely difficult to effect, and only small purchases have been made on the spot, again at easier prices. Public sales of East India have again been entirely suspended, and nothing of consequence has transpired. The demand for landed parcels has continued extremely languid. Our quotations are:—Bengal: Crystalized, 24s. to 27s.; Benares, 22s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.; date, 19s. 6d. to 24s. 6d.; ordinary to fine brown, 13s. to 19s. Penang: Grey and white, 23s. 6d. to 26s.; brown and yellow, 16s. to 23s. Madras: Grocery, 21s. to 26s.; native, 15s. to 19s.; jaggery, 14s. to 15s. Siam and China: White, 22s. 6d. to 27s.; brown and yellow, 14s. 6d. to 22s. Manilla: Clayed, brown and yellow, 18s. to 19s. 6d.; Muscovade, 15s. 16s. 6d. Java: grey and white, 23s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.; brown and yellow, 15s. to 23s.

COFFEE.—Ceylon: Extensive supplies of Ceylon are now arriving, and materially reduced rates have in some cases been submitted to. The public sales of 518 casks, 337 barrels and bags Plantation have gone off languidly, at a decline in prices ranging from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per cwt., viz., low middling to middling, 86s. 6d. to 90s.; good middling to fine, 91s. to 102s. 6d. Native likewise has sold about 6d. per cwt. cheaper, viz., 99 casks, 628 barrels and bags, by auction, good ordinary to superior, 73s. 6d. to 74s. 6d. Mocha: 218 packages, offered by auction, were partly realised at steady rates, good clean garbled, 96s. to 96s. 6d. East India: At public sale, 773 bags Manila went as follows.—even brown Padang kind, 68s. to 70s.; bold pale, 76s. to 77s. Jamaica: Only 29 packages have been brought to auction, which sold at moderate prices. Current quotations are:—Mocha: ungarbled, 60s. to 78s; garbled, com. to good, 80s. to 97s.; fine, 98s. to 105s. Ceylon: Native, good ordinary to fine, 72s. to 76s. 6d.; ordinary, 68s. to 71s.; Plantation, ordinary to fine ord., 73s. to 84s.; fine fine ord. to mid., 84s. 6d. to 90s.; good mid. to fine, 91s. to 102s. Java: 67s. to 93s. Singapore: ordinary and good ord., 60s. to 76s. Sumatra and Padang: 58s. to 75s. Madras and Tellicherry: 72s. to 102s. Malabar and Mysore: good ordinary, 74s. to 76s.; fine ord. to fine, 76s. 6d. to 103s.

RICE.—Since our last report the demand has been more limited, but prices are fairly maintained, the private sales comprising only about 15,000 bags, common to good Ballam and Monghy (Bengal) 8s. 3d. to 9s.; a few Nakrenzie 9s. 10 d., and a floating cargo of 780 tons Bassein, at 10s. 6d. open charter guaranteed. Of 3,591 bags white Bengal at public sale, only about 1,000 bags have been sold, part bold hard grain at 12s. to 12s. 6d.; 4,244 bags Nakrenzie, and 13,584 bags Rangoon were withdrawn. Current quotations are, Bengal white 9s. 15s. 6d. per cwt.; cargo 8s. to 9s. 3d.; Madras 10s to 12s.; Arracan, Rangoon, &c., 7s. to 11s.; Java 10s. to 21s.

SAGO.—We quote Pearl at 16s. to 21s. per cwt.; sago flour 13s. to 14s. About 200 bags have been sold at 13s. 9d. The stock on hand is about 1,250 cwt. of sago; and 1,987 cwt. sago flour.

SPICES. Black Pepper: Business in this article has again been confined to small parcels by private contract, at previous rates. Our quotations are, Malabar, &c., 3⅞d. to 4¼d. per lb.; Eastern, 8½d. to 4d.; White, 5d. to 1s 2d. In white the market is firm; no auctions held, and on small orders for the supply of immediate wants ¼d. per lb. advance obtained; arrivals and sales advertised. Pimento: About 800 bags have been placed privately at 2½d. per lb. for low middling to good middling, a few ordinary grey at 2¼d. Cassia Lignea: 514 boxes, at auction, were bought in, but afterwards realised as follows: low middling and middling 86s. to 88s., mouldy, 87s. 100 chests good middling quality have also been taken by private treaty at 89s., cash. Current quotations are, 1, 2, and 3 quality, 85s. to 92s. per cwt.; Buds, 260s. to 280s. Cinnamon: Ceylon, we quote, 1st sort, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 11d.; 2nd, 1s. to 1s. 9d.; 3rd, 10d. to 1s. 4d.; 4th and Jungle, 7d. to 11d.; Malabar and Tellicherry, 7d. to 1s. per lb. Market inactive; arrivals. Cloves: Only small purchases of Zanzibar have been made at steady rates. We quote Amboyna and Penang, 4d. to 1s. 4d.; Zanzibar and Bourbon, 3⅞d. to 4d. per lb. Ginger: This market remained very quiet till recently, but the demand has improved, and good business has been done within the last few days, upon terms quite equal to the currency of our last; operations also for arrival. Bombay firm and inquired for. 374 bags Bengal at auction. We quote East India, common, 66s. to 67s. per cwt.; Cochin and Calicut, 68s. to 120s. Nutmegs, 1st quality, garbled, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per lb.; 2nd and 3rd ditto, 11d. to 1s. 6d.; nothing doing; arrivals.

HEMP.—Jute Transactions since our last very restricted, there being very little demand at previous rates, which are generally required by holders, and of 7,309 bales at auction, about half sold at £19. 2s. 6d. to £29 for common to fine new, prices being 5s. to 10s. per ton lower, except for really good classes. Arrivals: Current quotation is £19 to £29 per ton. Manila: At a slight reduction in terms large business has been accomplished, and upwards of 10,000 bales reported sold, mainly at £23 to £25. 10s. per ton for ordinary to very good roping. Only 583 bales at auction, half sold. Arrivals: Quotation £23 to £26 per ton. Sunn: Steady at £15 to £30 per ton. 75 bales Bombay at auction sold at £24 to £25 per ton: and of 656 bales Kurrachee, half sold at £27. 10s.

SALTPETRE.—A dull tone has again prevailed in the market, though the business done shows no material change in value, viz., about 2,000 bags Bengal, 10 to 9½ per cent. refraction, 36s. 6d.; 5 to 2 per cent., 37s. 6d. to 38s.; and 400 bags (March shipment) for arrival, at 38s., with allowances. The stock on hand is 7,393 cwt. We quote Bengal 36s. to 38s.; Bombay and Madras, 33s. to 36s. 6d. per cwt. Nitrate of Soda is 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. per cwt.

COTTON.—Owing to advices from America, and the various rumours since in circulation, this market has been dull throughout the week, and only small sales have been effected at a decline of ¼d. per lb., viz., middling fair Compta (Surat) 1s. 4d.; fair to good fair Tinnivelli Madras, 1s. 4¾d. to 1s. 5¼d.; fair Western, 1s. 6d.; Coconada, 1s. 5d.; fair and fully fair Bengal, 1s. 1¾d.; good fair China, at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4¾d.; and Madras, for arrival, at 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5⅞d. Our quotations for Madras are 1s. 2¼d. to 1s. 6⅞d. per lb.; Surat, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 7½d. per lb.

TIN.—This market has latterly become very animated; operations large, especially in Straits. Latest prices, £126 full prompt, £125 cash, and £127 per ton for arrival; and for Banca £128. 10s. Current quotations are—Banca, £128. 10s. to £129. 10s.; Straits, £124 to £126 per ton. The stock on hand of Banca is about 2,500 tons.

JAPAN WAX.—Small sales of block effected at 72s. per cwt. for good; 101 cases at auction, all retired; sales advertised of saucers. Current quotations are 62s. to 80s. per cwt.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Rum: The market has been very inactive, and few transactions have occurred. Aloes, Soccotrine and Hepatic, £3 to £15 per cwt.; nothing doing; Cardamoms, Malabar, 5s. to 7s. per lb.; Caster Oil, 4¼d. to 4⅝d. per lb.; Coculus Indicus, 9s. to 12s. per cwt.; Colombo Root, 2 s. to 6Os. per cwt.; Galls, blue, 100s. to 110s. per cwt.; scarce; we quote Japan and China at 40s. to 80s.; sorts, 70s. to 85s.; Gum Amoniacum, drop, 90s. to 130s. per cwt.; block, 30s. to 70s.; Animi, first size, £8 to £10. 10s., fully £1 cheaper; second and third size, £5. 10s. to £7. 10s.; partially scraped, £2 to £5. 10s.; Arabic, picked, 32s. to 57s.; sorts, 25s. to 35s.; Assafœtida, drop, 100s. to 120s.; block 25s. to 90s. Kino: £10 to £14. Myrrh: 1st quality, £9 to £11. 10s.; 2nd, £4 to £8. Olibanum: white 70s. to 80s. per cwt., very firm; reddish, 50s. to 65s.; pickings, 8s. to 32s.; Madder Roots: 23s. to 26s. per cwt. Nothing doing. Senna: 2½d. to 6d. per lb. Seed: Linseed, market active, 72s. to 74s. per qr.; Rapeseed, 64s. to 71s. per qr.; Guzerat, 73s. to 76s. per qr. Teeth, Elephants': No alteration; 70 lbs. and upwards £33 to £39; 40 to 60 lbs., £31 to £38; 20 to 40 lbs., £27 to £33; Scrivelloes, £12 to £32; Ball do. cut, £43 to £55; do. do. uncut, £28 to £43; Hollows, £13 to £30; Points and Tips, £14 to £34; Sea Horse: 4 lbs. and upwards, 4s. to 11s. per lb.; 3 lbs., 2s. to 5s.; 1 to 2 lbs., 9d. to 2s. Tortoiseshell: 6s. to 20s. per lb. Bees' Wax: White, £10 to £11 per cwt.; Yellow, £7 to £8. Ebony Wood: £6 to £13 per ton; 7 tons Bombay at auction, retired; arrivals. Myrabolanes: 11s. to 14s. per cwt.; firm, with moderate private business. Red Saunders Wood: £7. 2s. 6d. to £7. 7s. 6d. per ton; quiet, arrivals. Turmeric: 25s. to 30s. per cwt.; very scarce and firm, much inquiry. Bees' Wax: Bleached, £9 to £9. 10s. per cwt.; quiet.

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Unbleached, £7 to £8 per cwt. Cowries: Fresh, 30s. to 38s. per cwt.; flat, all offered, retired arrivals. Horns: Buffalo, 23s. to 45s. per cwt.; nothing doing, arrivals of buffalo horns. Do. Tips, 25s. to 35s.; all sorts. Deer, 27s. to 55s. Nux Vomica: 9s. to 12s. 6d. per cwt.; nothing doing. Safflower: Good to fine, £6 to £7 per cwt.; improved, 104 bales at auction mostly sold at £4. 12s. 6d. to £6. 12s. 6d. per cwt. for middling to good, arrivals. Inferior to middling: £3. 10s. to £5. Shellac: Orange, 160s. to 190s. per cwt. Garnet, 140s. to 155s. Liver, 140s. to 160s. Block, 90s. to 160s.; prices lower; arrivals and sales advertised. Black Lead: 6s. to 24s. per cwt.; fine quality in demand; arrivals and sales advertised. Camphor: China, £7. 7s. 6d. to £7. 15s. Japan, £7. 7s. 6d. to £7. 15s. Cocoanut Oil: Cochin, £49 to £51 per ton; Ceylon, £46 to £49; Sydney, £43 to £46. More business done at a slight decline. Cubebs: £5. 5s. to £5. 15s. per cwt. Dragon's Blood: In reeds, £11 to £15 per cwt.; in lumps, £4 to £11. Galangal Root: 24s. to 27s. per cwt. Gum Benjamin: Sumatra, firm; 1st quality, £15, to £16; 2nd do. £11 to £14; 3rd do. £6 to £10; 4th do., £1 to £5. Damar: 35s. to 52s. Gambooge: Picked, £8 to £10; in sorts, £4 to £7. Gutta Percha: 1s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. Firm; fine qualities wanted; enquiry for low prices arrived. India Rubber: 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. Market improved; prices advancing. Mace: 1st quality, 1s. 8d. to 2s. 3d. per lb.; 2nd do., 9d. to 1s. 2d. Arrivals and sales advertised. Musk: 1st quality, 25s. to 28s. per lb.; lower qualities, 12s. to 21s. Nothing doing. Oil of Anniseed: 5s. 6d. per lb.; moderate private transactions. Caja puta: 2½d to 3d. per ounce; Cassia: 7s. 10d. to 7s. 11d. per lb. quiet at higher quotations, sales advertised. Sapan Wood: Bemah, £5 to £8 per ton, flat; Siam, £8 to £11. Shells: Sincapore, 125s. to 150s. per cwt.; Manilla, 80s. 95s. Soy: 2s. 5d. to 2s. 7d. per gallon. Star Aniseeds: 100s. to 105s. per cwt. scarce, much wanted. Sticklac: Siam, 60s. 85s. per cwt. flat. Battans: 3s. to 10s. per 100; firm, but nothing doing. Rhubaab: Dutch trimmed, 4s. to 6s. per lb.; common, flat, 2s. to 4s. 9d.; round, 1s. 9d. 4s. 6d. Terra Japonica: Cutch, Pegue 24s. to 28s. 6d. per cwt.; Gambier 20s. 6d. to 22s.; moderate business.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £6. 10s.; nail rods, £7 to £7. 5s.; hoops, £8. 10s. to £8 15s.; sheets, single, £9. 10s. to £9. 15s.; Staffordshire bars, £7. 10s. to £8; rails, £5. 10s. to £6.

STEEL.—Swedish keg. £16.

COPPER.—Sheet and sheathing, £96 per ton; yellow metal, 8¼d. to 8¾d. per lb.

TIN.—119s. for block; 120s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, I. C. 28s. 6d. to 29s. 6d. per box.

LEAD, &c.—English pig, £20. 10s. to £21.; shot, patent, £23. 15s. to 24s.; sheet, £21. 10s.; spelter, £18; zinc, English sheet, £23. 10s.; quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

The following remarks are from the circular of Messrs. French and Smith:—

The Metal Market has not altered since our last report.

IRON.—Scotch Pig has been in good demand for shipments, and prices are firm.

COPPER in fair demand and prices unaltered.

TIN.—English in better demand. Straits, a considerable quantity has been sold at 124s.

TIN PLATES continue in demand.

LEAD and SPELTER quiet.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from Southampton during the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers.

	Gold.	Silver
Shanghai	—	£327,252
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	5,096
Hong Kong	—	391,881
Amoy	—	—
Singapore	£650	709,345
Penang	—	4,050
Ceylon	£12,101	—

FROM MARSEILLES.

(BY THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.)

	Gold.	Silver
Shanghai	—	£30,384
Hong Kong	—	—
Singapore	£1240	47,342
Penang	—	640
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	—

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold (per ounce)	£3 17 9	
Spanish Doubloons	3 16 0	to 3 17 0
United States Gold Coin	3 16 3½	
Silver in Bars	0 5 1½	
Mexican Dollars	0 5 6	
Carolus Dollars	0 0 0	

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

The review of the past week's market may be given in a few words. Owing to the uncertainty created by rumours of an armistice in America, which came in the early part of the week, the prices of both yarn and cloth were weakened, and there has been an almost total suspension of business until yesterday, when the advices brought by the steamer somewhat restored confidence in the belief that the war is likely to continue. The maintenance of present prices seems almost entirely to depend upon this condition, and yesterday and this morning spinners and manufacturers have again fallen back on the full quotations of last week. There has not been much business, but still some operations have resulted. Large offers have been made at a shade lower, but sellers would not accept them. The market closes with a much more cheerful feeling, and as large contracts are still in course of execution, millowners are busy, though they have not secured many fresh orders. The circular of Sam Mendel quotes Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., 15s.; 9 lbs., 19s. 6d. to 20s.; T-Cloths, 11s. 6d.; White Spot Shirtings, 18s; White Brocades, 18s. 3d.; Damasks, 31s.; Maddapollams, 6s. 9d.; Cotton Yarn, 16-24, 2s. 2d.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
May 6	Texel	Batavia	Elshout	
— 9	Deal	Shanghai	Helenslee	Brown.
Apr. 28	New York	Manila	Simoom	Crennell.
May 11	Liverpool	Do.	Agamemnon	
— 11	Do.	Shanghai	Bombay	
— 10	Off Falmouth	Manila	Paradies	Poppe.
— 10	Do.	Do.	Siam	Graves.
— 11	Deal	Penang	Coleroon	Hall.
— 12	Do.	Yokuhama	Waterlily	Towers.
— 12	Do.	Colombo	Skimmer of the Waves	Hammond.
— 9	Texel	Padang	Telegraph	Ruloss.
— 12	Deal	Shanghai	Queen's Own	Flanagan.
— 12	Do.	Sarawak	Thracian	More.
— 11	Do.	Colombo	Sea Belle	McCredie.
— 11	Falmouth	Foo-chow-Foo	Blohm	Jespersen.
— 13	London	Shanghai	Orissa	Henderson.
— 13	Do.	Manila	Shaud	Muscrope.
— 10	Off the Start	Cochin and Colombo	Magna Bona	Tyson.
— 13	Deal	Galle and Colombo	Eliza Laing	Laing.
— 13	Do.	Cochin and Colombo	Elizabeth Ann	Sanderson.
— 13	Do.	Canton	Blenheim	Main.
— 12	Liverpool	Shanghai	Lebanon	Hamilton.
— 13	London	Foo-chow-Foo	Lucy and Harriett	Uhrbrock.
— 13	Deal	Galle and Colombo	Amicus	Le Geyt.
— 13	Do.	Manila	Gerardus Jacobus	Kiliam.
— 13	Do.	Penang	Ballarat	Davis-n.
— 13	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Doelwyk	Hoefman.
— 15	Deal	Maulmain	Johannes	Weberg.
— 11	Bordeaux	Colombo	Armand	Nadeau.
— 13	Texel	Batavia	Jacoba and Christina	Jaski.
— 13	Brouwershaven	Samarang	Arracan	Kuhlken.
— 15	Deal	Singapore	Eliza Thornton	Maxwell.
— 15	Falmouth	Batavia	Eclipse	Agren.
— 15	Off Falmouth	Do.	Johann Lange	Lamcke.
— 16	Deal	Macao and Canton	Bahia	Le Fance.
— 16	London	Hg. Kong & Canton	Gilbrook	Barrow.
— 18	Do.	Shanghai	W. W. Smith	Harris.
— 18	Do.	Singapore	Alchymist	Deuncit
— 18	Do.	Do.	Bride	Gibson.
— 18	Do.	Colombo	Netherby	Holman.
— 16	Plymouth	Maulmain	Eliza Sharp	Jones.
— 15	Falmouth	Rangoon	John Howell	Townsend.
— 15	Do.	Java	Majestic	Jones.
— 16	Queenstown	Sarawak	Annabelle	
— 16	Portsmouth	Batavia	Julia	Rauschenberg.
— 16	Falmouth	Sourabaya	E. V. Beaulieu	Pesenfeldt.
— 16	Do.	Singapore	Hastor	Irvine.
— 17	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Khinjee Oodowjee	Stephenson.
— 17	Do.	Bassein	Pericles	Snow.
— 13	Bordeaux	Hong Kong	Soldo	Fourneau.
— 7	Gibraltar	Sumatra	Rattler	Montechiaro.
— 18	Deal	Singapore	Burnside	Dalgarno.
— 16	Havre	Hong Kong	Taffarette	Dereix.
— 2	New York	Foo-chow-Foo	Sarah F. Snow	Rouse.
— 18	Brouwershaven	Banjoewangie	Susanna Johanna	Peters.
— 16	Off Dungeness	Tjilatjap	Jan van Brakel	Visser.
— 16	Do.	Banjoewangie	Capella	Kruisinga.
— 13	Texel	Do.	Zweeling Zusters	de Jong.
— 16	Do.	Do.	Hend ik Ido Ambacht	Byl.
— 16	Brouwershaven	Do.	Lumina Elizabeth	Gersen.
— 16	Do.	Do.	Graafstroom	de Boer.
— 16	Do.	Do.	Baron P. v. Rosendaal	Hoogenstraten.
— 11	Bordeaux	Batavia	Java	Fourcade.
— 19	Falmouth	Borneo	Delhi	Harnet.
— 15	Do.	Java	Xulla	Black.
— 18	Off Queenstown	Shanghai	Gresham	Brayley.
— 18	Deal	Batavia	Cornelia Hendrika	Swart.
— 13	Off the Start	Colombo	Anne Lee	
— 16	Do.	Banjoewangie	Bellatrix	Landweer.
— 18	Brouwershaven	Do.	Eugenie	Bargman.
— 18	Texel	Samarang	Knap Hoorn	Dik.
— 12	Falmouth	Foo-chow-Foo	Kate Carnie	McLean.
— 22	Channel	Java	Koophandel	Swart.
— 18	Off Kinsale	Shanghai	Spirit of the North	
— 21	Off Dungeness	Batavia	Aletta Augusta	Tinholt.
— 23	Falmouth	Singapore	Dannevirke	Mogensen.
— 13	Cadiz	Manila	Nueva Engracia	Cuculla.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
May 8	Cardiff	Singapore	India	
— 8	Do.	Galle	Indus	
— 8	Dundee	Shanghai	Elizabeth	Samson.
— 9	Glasgow	Batavia	Helen's Bank	Lawson.
— 9	Do.	Shanghai	Sappho	Hildreth.
— 9	Liverpool	Basilan and Manila	Azubine	
Apr. 22	New York	Shanghai	Magenta	
— 22	Do.	Do.	Alice Painter	
May 11	London	Gibraltar and Ceylon	Adelaide	Richardson.
— 11	Do.	Shanghai	Cymbeline	Lobey.
— 11	Do.	Colombo	Avon	Richardson.
— 9	Cardiff	Shanghai	Eudora	Barker.
— 9	Do.	Singapore	Admi. de Winter	Bauneyer.
— 10	Sunderland	Shanghai	Glendoveer	Knowles.
— 10	Do.	Do.	Sir Harry Parkes	Chapman.
— 10	Do.	Do.	Cordelia	Gilmore.
— 11	Newport	Colombo	Amathea	Ryan.
— 11	Sunderland	Shanghai	Samuel	Wigzell.
— 13	London	Sunderland & H. Kong	J. L. Dimmock	Howard.
— 12	Sunderland	Shanghai	Eastern Queen	Short.
— 13	Hartlepool	Do.	Blanche	Morsmann.
— 14	London	Hong Kong & Canton	Laurel	Woodie.
— 14	Do.	Amoy & Foo-chow-Foo	Vibilia	Matthewson.
— 14	Shields	Shanghai	Union	
— 14	Do.	Singapore	Beavoirlich	
— 15	London	Colombo	Zarah	Grott.
— 16	Do.	Do.	Regia	Davis.
— 16	Do.	Shanghai	Anglo-Saxon	Plummer.
— 18	Do.	Galle & Maulmain	Elize Rubeke	Boyson.
— 19	Do.	Penang	Teesdale	Scarrow.
— 14	Cardiff	Shanghai	Indian	Lagus.
— 15	Sunderland	Ceylon	Bentuther	Hannah.
— 16	Deal	Sourabaya	Alblasserwaard	Lindern.
— 15	Cardiff	Shanghai	Bessie Stanton	Scobey.

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DEPARTURES.—*continued.*

— 18	Deal	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	
— 15	Off the Start	Batavia	President Plate	
— 19	Deal	Do.	Catherina Maria	
— 20	London	Hong Kong & Canton	Stuart Wortley	Nicolson.
— 18	Newport	Shanghai	Kite	Le Blancq.
— 19	Liverpool	Singapore	Electric	Lea.
— 19	Cardiff	Shanghai	Nelly	Simpson.
— 20	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Brilliant	Walker.
— 18	Sunderland	Galle	Analyst	Crosby.
— 14	Off the Wight	Batavia	Anna	Bok.
— 18	Off Dungeness	Java	Jacoba	Schaap.
— 22	London	Shanghai	Heroes of Alma	Lass.
— 22	Do.	Liverpool & Manila	J. A. U.	Soltura.
— 20	Off Dungeness	Sourabaya	Johanna Christina	
— 14	Greenock	Galle	Chedubu (str.)	
— 23	London	Singapore	Ascendant	Cockburn.
— 23	Liverpool	Shanghai	Zingra	

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Nagasaki and Kanagawa: Eltheldreda. For Shanghai and Nagasaki: Ann Adamson. For Shanghai: Marquis of Argyle, Cissy, Annie Archbell, Ralston, Madura. For Amoy and Foochow-Foo: Sea Belle. For Hong Kong and Canton: Tamerlane, Troas, Rifleman, Alchymist. For Manila: Ascencion. For Bankok: Lodestar. For Singapore: Courant, Lucknow, Anna Maria. For Batavia and Souraboya: Johanna Oluffa. For Colombo: Conqueror, Teviot, Skimmer of the Waves, Eliza Laing, Tar, Prince Llewellyn.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Shanghai: Crest of the Wave, Anne Wood, Silver Craig. For Hong Kong and Canton: Juanpore. For Singapore: Highlander, John Paul, Advance. For Manila: Barinaga. For Batavia and Sourabaya: J. C. Schotel. For Ceylon: Anne Longton, Mapola.

At GLASGOW.—For Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya: Graham. For Batavia and Singapore: Spanker. For Singapore and Penang: Edinburgh Castle. For Ceylon and Madras: Eskdale.

SPOKEN.

ETHOLE, Fr. barque, Bordeaux to Cochin China, 11 Mar., 14 S., 28 W.
CAMILLA, Liverpool to Shanghai, 23 Mar., 1 N., 21 W.
CANAAN, Manila to London, 13 Feb., 12 S., 101 E.
ELIZABETH, Batavia to Amsterdam, 5 Mar., 29 S., 44 E.
PHILOMELA, London to China, 17 Mar., 8 S., 34 W.
JEDDO, Java to Rotterdam, 11 Mar., 35 S., 25 E.
EUTERPE, Sourabaya to Rotterdam, 11 Mar., 35 S., 25 E.
STAD ENSCHEDE, Nieuwe Diep to Batavia, 4 May, 45 N., 12 W.
GLENHUNTLY, Liverpool to Shanghai, 8 May, 47 N., 10 W.
JAMES VINNICOMBE, Sunderland to Shanghai, 18 April, 4 N., 26 W.
TERNATE, Batavia to Rotterdam, 23 April, 16 N., 36 W.
EAGLE (?) ship, Shanghai to London, 10 Dec., 8 N., lon. 24.
ALWIN, Hamburg to Singapore, 4 Feb., 38 S., 70 E.
MAGNET (?) Belg. ship, Sourabaya to the Channel, 20 Feb., 29 S., 41 E.
BARRACOUTA, Liverpool to Shanghai, 31 Jan., 45 S., 77 E.
NEDERLANDEN, Dutch barque, Batavia to Amdsm., 10 May, 43 N., 24 W.
GASPEE (?) Shanghai to London, 21 April, 33 N., 40 W.
J. SNOOK, Banjoewangie to Amsterdam, 5 Mar., 29 S., 44 E.
HOLLAND, Bali to Amsterdam, 19 April, 3 N., 22 W.
LORD RAGLAN, Shanghai to England, in Gaspar Straits.
NEVILLE, Shanghai to London, in Gaspar Straits.
BRISBOW, Liverpool to Singapore, 21 Feb., 27 S., 33 W.
GOLDEN AGE, Liverpool to Galle, 2 April, 1 S., 22 W.
GARRAWALT, London to Shanghai, 6 April, 1 N., 21 W.
THOS. MITCHELL, Clyde to Batavia, 30 days out, 9 April, 46 (?), 22 (?), E.
ADELAIDE, brig, Cardiff to Shanghai, 6 April, 2 N., 30 W.
PEEP O' DAY, Shields to Japan, 7 April.
DUKE OF ROXBURGH, Cardiff to Borneo, 5 May, 45 N., 11 W.
BEEMAH, London to China, 27 Mar., 1 N., 24 W.
KATHARINE, Dan. barque, Hamburgh to Shanghai, 22 Feb., 31 S., 31 W.
OSWALD, Shields to Galle, 4 Feb., 23 S., 79 E.
JOHANNES LODEWYCK, for Batavia, 26 Mar., on the line, 21 W.
SARAH SCOTT, Sunderland to Shanghai, 11 April, 3 N., 25 W.
SPIRIT OF TRADE, for Shanghai, 5 May, 45 N., 13 W.
CAMILLA, Liverpool to Shanghai, March 30, 2 S., 23 W.
MARGARETTA SIMONETTA, Amsterdam to Batavia, April 7, 2 N., 22 W.
DANE, Singapore to Falmouth, April 15, 12 N., 33 W.
THAMES, London to Ceylon, April 4, 4 N., 26 W.
POLMAISE, Java to London, March 23, 34 S., 24 E.
STORNOWAY, Shanghai to London, April 3, 29 S., 11 W.
No. 7041, 3rd d.p. (barque), Canton to London, May 8, 45 N., 14 W.
NORTHERN LIGHT, Ceylon to Gibraltar, March 11, 30 S., 36 E.
VICTORIA, Canton to London, March 19, 29 S., 8 E.
STORM KING, Hong Kong to Liverpool.
MALABAR (French ship), Macao to Havana, Feb. 15, 8 S., 104 E.
ACADIA (Dutch ship), Batavia to Rotterdam, March 26, 35 S., 19 E.
JOHANN CHRISTIAN, London to Batavia, April 5, 3 S., 26 W.
ELLIDA, Liverpool to Cochin China, April 1, 4 N., 26 W.
JULIE, Rotterdam to Padang, April 1, on the line, 23 W.
IDA, Liverpool to Galle, April 5, 1 S.
JANE LEECH, Cardiff to Shanghai, April 5, 1 S.
ODIN, Singapore to Gibraltar, March 19, 35 S., 27 E.
VICTOR EMMANUEL, Manilla to Liverpool, March 20, 35 S., 24 E.
PRINS V ORANGE, Sourabaya to Rotterdam, March 23, 35 S., 23 E.
BERNARDINA, Singapore to London, March 24, 35 S., 21 E.
EPHREM, Colombo to Nantes, April 3, 26 S., 5 E.
BITTERN, Shanghai to Montreal, March 27, 34 S., 17 E.
SIR EDMUND HEAD, Cape Cortine (?), to Shanghai, Jan. 10, 32 S., 19 W.
NEDERLANDEN ORANGE, Batavia to Amsterdam, May 10, 3 N., 22 W.
INDUS, Cardiff to Galle, May 15, 30 N., 40 W.
WILLEM III., Banjoewangie to Amsterdam, May 15, 49 N., 24 W.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

There is less inquiry for shipping, the late demand for the various ports having been better supplied. Coal freights are lower. Homeward freights are firm, and there is a good demand for first-class ships of medium tonnage at 80s. to 82s. 6d. from the Rice Ports, and 80s. from Manila.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth:—To Kanagawa: 55s. weight, 42s. 6d. mea. To Nagasaki: 65s. To Hankow: 65s. weight, 60s. mea. To Amoy and Foo-chow-Foo: 50s. weight, 42s. 6d. measurement. To Shanghai: 50s. weight, 30s. measurement. To Hong Kong: 40s. weight, 35s. measurement. To Manila and Labuan: 50s. weight or measurement. To Singapore: 30s. to 35s. weight or measurement. To Penang: 40s. weight or measurement. To Batavia: 40s. weight, 30s. measurement. To Bankok: 60s. weight or measurement.

The quotations for coal and iron from the North are as follows:—For Hong Kong: £41 and £1. 18s. 6d. For Shanghai: £50 and £2. 9s. For Manila: £1. 10s. For the Philippine Islands, Penay, or Zebu: £2. For Singapore: £26 and £1. 4s. For Penang: £24. For Galle: £26 and £1. 6s. These rates are from the Wear or Tyne, and Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, respectively.

The Admiralty have engaged freight for sundry Government stores in the Troas; also for 76 tons heavy and 73 tons light goods in the Alchymist, both from the River Thames to Hong Kong, and in the Teviot for 23 tons heavy and 11 tons light goods to Trincomalee.

The P. and O. Company have contracted for the conveyance of 6,000 tons of coal from the North to Hong Kong.

CASUALTIES.

The Paul Johann, Rooy, from Shields for Batavia, which put into Brouwershaven 6th May, was assisted in there, having lost topmast and foreyard.

The Arbutus (schr.), of Southampton, was abandoned May 4th in lat. 46 N., long. 10 W., and soon after sunk; crew saved by the Colcroom, Hall, from Penang; arrived in the Downs May 11th.

The Queen's Own, Flanagan, which arrived at Deal May 12th from Shanghai, reports that she saw the wreck of a large vessel on Alceste Reef, Pulo Leat, China seas, and that on May 6th, in lat. 47 N., long. 10 W., she picked up several pieces of wreck, apparently from a vessel of about 200 or 300 tons, and passed a large portion of a vessel's side and boat's chock, seemingly the result of a collision.

The Louisa Hatch (American), Grant, from Cardiff to Galle, with coals, was captured and burnt on the 10th April, off Fernando Noronha, in lat. 4 S., by the Confederate steamer Alabama, after she had taken from her all the coals she required.

SHIELDS, May 20.—The Anna Elise (Dutch barq.), de Roever, for Batavia, grounded on Sadler's Point last night when coming out of Northumberland dock, and will have to discharge part of her cargo to get off.

The Louis Kniffler, Seemann, for Japan, put back to Cuxhaven 21st May with mainyard broken.

The Oneida, from Shanghai for New York, with tea, was captured and burnt on the 23rd March, in lat. 1 S., long. 29 W., by the Confederate steamer Florida.

At ST. HELENA.—March 31, Jeddo v. Rossen, from Java, and sailed 1 April, from Rotterdam; Ceylon, Sullivan, from Manila, and sailed 1 April, for Queenstown; April 3, Passaroeang, Strootman, from Java, and sailed 4 for Amsterdam; 4, Wilhelmina, Koster, from Batavia, and sailed for Falmouth; 11, Speedwell, Holdsworth, from Hong Kong and Cape; Empress of India, McMillan, from Shanghai; Malvern, Clarkson, from Japan, for London; 7, Henricus, Gerardus Vander Zee, from Banjowangie, and sailed 9 for Amsterdam; 11, Juno, Nicolai, from Samarang; 12, Northern Light, Forbes, from Ceylon, for Gibraltar; 13, Queen of the North, Crombie, from Shanghai, for London; Eastward Ho, from Singapore, for Channel; April 11, Bittern, Taylorson, from Shanghai, for Montreal; 12, Excelsior, Hunter, from Japan, for London; Odin, Willman, from Java, for Channel; Nederland, Hoekstra, from Batavia, for Amsterdam; Bertha, Beker, from Batavia, for Bremen.

Off ST. HELENA.—April 1, Enterpe, from Sourabaya, for Rotterdam.

At TABLE BAY.—March 27, Land o' Cakes, sailed for Colombo.

THE NEW DOCKS AT SINGAPORE.—The large graving dock at Singapore is, we are informed, now in good working order. There is every convenience for discharging cargo, refitting, and coaling both sailing and steam vessels, as the yards possess laths and every other appliance for repairing iron steamers, &c. We refer to the advertisement of the Singapore Dry Dock in another column.

THE CAPE, INDIA, AND CHINA AGENCY

ORDERS for GOODS of all descriptions executed, and Shipped by the Overland Route or by Clipper Sailing Vessels. Consignments of Produce realised. The Goods are selected by parties who have had personal experience of the requirements of the markets at the

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TERMS:—One half the estimated cost to be remitted with the order, and the balance on receipt of Bill of Lading and Invoice.

Commission, 2½ per cent. on Orders over £50, and 5 per cent. on amounts under £50.

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Office, 12, George-yard, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

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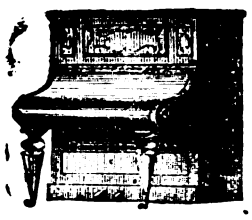
TO RESIDENTS IN CHINA AND INDIA.



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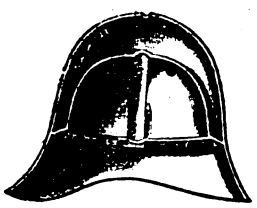
ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HATS AND HELMETS.



J. ELLWOOD AND SONS take this opportunity of thanking the numerous Military Officers, Medical Men, and other Gentlemen who have so kindly written their opinions of the PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HATS and HELMETS. It is very gratifying to the Patentees to find those opinions so universally favourable.

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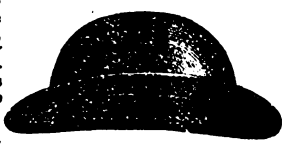

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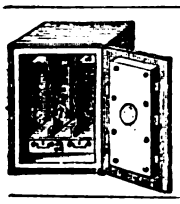

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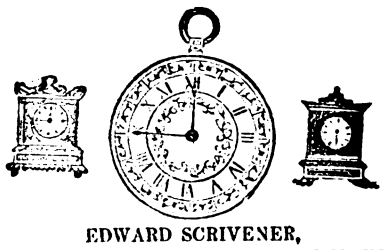

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Donald Larnach, Esq.	Sir Frederick James Halliday, K.C.B.
George P. Robinson, Esq.	David Trail Robertson, Esq., Ex-officio.
George May, Esq.	
Thomas Stenhouse, Esq.	

DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.

FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

At the Fifth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, held on the Bank's premises, in Threadneedle-street, on the 12th May;

G. G. NICOL, Esq., Chairman, in the Chair.

The notice convening the Meeting, and the following Report and Statement of Accounts were read:—

The Directors have the pleasure of presenting to the Shareholders the Audited Balance Sheet, and Profit and Loss Account of the Bank, for the year ended 31st Dec. last.

After providing for all bad and doubtful debts, and defraying expense of management at all points, the net profit amounts to £94,228. 14s. 1d., to which has to be added a sum of £40. 15s. 1d. undivided profit brought forward from the preceding year, making a total of £94,269 9s. 2d.

Out of the above total, £50,000 has been paid in two half-yearly dividends, making together 10 per cent. on the paid-up capital of the Bank. A further sum of £40,000 has been added to the reserve fund. The unappropriated balance of £4,269. 9s. 2d. is carried forward to the profit and loss account of the current year.

The Reserve Fund now amounts to £100,000, of which £60,000 is invested in Indian Government Securities as intimated in the last report, and it is the intention of the Court to invest the balance, £40,000, in public securities as opportunities offer.

Arrangements have been made with Mr. Charles Pearson, Chartered Accountant, Edinburgh, to act as Agent for the Bank there, for the receipt of Deposit Money, and the conduct of such other business as required.

The Reserve Fund being now completed to Twenty per cent. on the paid-up Capital of the Bank, as required by the Deed of Settlement, and the business of the Bank being largely extended, the Shareholders will be invited to revise Clause 113, with a view to increase the remuneration at present fixed for the Directors.

The Directors who retire by rotation are Mr. George May and Mr. Donald Larnach, who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election, and the Court recommend them accordingly.

The Shareholders will have to appoint Auditors for the current year.

GENERAL BALANCE,
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1863.

Dr. Liabilities.			
Capital paid-up		£500,000	0 0
Current and fixed deposits		2,016,150	19 1
Bills payable, notes in circulation, and other sums due to the public		4,146,737	1 6
Reserve fund		60,000	0 0
Profit and Loss Account—			
Balance for year ended 31st Dec., 1862, after deduction of charges, income-tax for year to date, and bad and doubtful debts ... £94,269 9 2			
Less dividend paid for half-year ended 30th June, 1862 ... 25,000 0 0			
	69,269	9	2
	£6,792,157	9	9

Cr. Assets.			
Coin and bullion	£1,220,215	9	4
Cash with bankers	153,610	14	8
Government securities	131,603	6	0
Reserve fund investment account	60,000	0	0
Bills receivable, loans and other debts due to the Corporation	5,217,683	2	9
Office property at head office and branches	9,044	17	0
	£6,792,157	9	9

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.			
To dividend paid for half-year ended 30th June, 1862	£25,000	0	0
Do. Do. 31st December, 1862	25,000	0	0
To amount carried to reserve fund	40,000	0	0
To balance carried to next year	4,269	9	2
	£94,269	9	2

Cr.			
By balance of undivided profit from 31st Dec., 1861	£40	15	1
By net profit for the year ended 31st Dec., 1862	94,228	14	1
	£94,269	9	2
Jan. 1, 1863—By balance brought forward	£4,269	9	2

RESERVE FUND.

Dr.			
To balance	£100,000	0	0
Cr.			
By balance on 31st Dec., 1861	£60,000	0	0
By amount from profit and loss account as above	40,000	0	0
	£100,000	0	0
Jan. 1, 1863—By balance brought forward	£100,000	0	0

D. T. ROBERTSON, Chief Manager.
WILLIAM BEATTIE, Chief Accountant.
GEO. G. NICOL, Chairman.
GEORGE P. ROBINSON, } Directors.
D. LARNACH, }

London, 24th April, 1863.

We have examined the several Statements transmitted from the Managers of the several Branches, and also the Books in London upon which the above accounts have been framed, and hereby certify to their correctness, according to such Books and Statements to 31st Dec., 1862.

COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS, & Co.,
Public Accountants, 16, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C.

London, 29th April, 1863.

We have examined the Bills of Exchange, Local Bills discounted, and other Securities held by the Bank against Loans, &c., and we are satisfied that they are liable, and that sufficient deductions have been made from the profits of the year ended 31st December, 1862, for all bad and doubtful debts, according to the statements received from the several Branches in India and China.

J. A. RUSSELL, } Auditors.
J. SMITH, }

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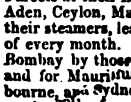

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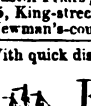

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PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS, via MARSEILLES, in connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS."

VOL. V.—No. 110.] LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1863. [Sub. 18s. per ann., and 12s. to Supplement. Single copy of either, 9d.

Latest Advices.

		From London.	Arrived out.	Homeward. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—				
	Yedo			April 15
	Kanagawa			„ 15
	Nagasaki			
CHINA—				
	Peking			
	Tien-tsin			Mar. 15
	Hankow			„ 17
	Shanghai	Feb. 26	April 15	April 22
	Foo-Chow-Foo			„ 23
	Amoy			„ 23
	Swatow			
	Hong Kong	Mar. 10	„ 24	„ 29
	Canton			
	Macao			
PHILIPPINES—				
	Manila	Feb. 26	„ 15	„ 24
COCHIN-CHINA—				
	Touron			
	Saigon			„ 26
SIAM—				
	Bankok			„ 19
BORNEO—				
	Labuan			
	Sarawak			„ 23
JAVA—				
	Batavia	March 10	„ 14	„ 30
MALACCA STRAITS—				
	Singapore	„ 26	„ 27	May 7
	Penang	„ „	„ 27	„ 9
CEYLON—				
	Colombo	April 10	May 6	„ 16
	Galle			

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Marseilles, per Valetta, arrived June 10.—From Shanghai: Messrs. H. Luxton and J. Gilman. From Hong Kong: Mr. B. Gonzalles, Capt. Blow, Mr. D. Quintana and European male servant, Brigadier-General Staveley, C.B., Mr. W. P. Galton, Mr. Vacher. From Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Rigg and child, Mr. J. Rigg, Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Schurmann, Mason, and Haverkamp. From Galle: Mr. E. Francis.

To Southampton, per Pera, expected to arrive June 17.—From Hong Kong: Mr. T. Crawford, Mrs. Piercey and two children, Miss Gimsen, A. J. Rapoza, E. C. Hultham, J. H. Nebbi, P. Otson, Mr. G. King. From Singapore: Capt. Tucker, Mrs. Farrant, three children, and servant.

To Gibraltar.—From Hong Kong: Messrs. Tait and Belis.

Per last Bombay mail, to Marseilles, per Vectis, arrived June 3.—From Shanghai: Mr. J. F. Carter, Mr. W. Davison. From Hong Kong: Mr. R. J. Fearon.

To Southampton, per Ellora and Massilia.—From Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Medhurst, infant, and two servants. From Galle: Mr. and Mrs. Daniels, two children and ayah.

To Suez, per Jeddo, arrived May 27.—From Shanghai: Mr. R. Miller, Mr. W. J. Kipp, jun. From Hong Kong: Mr. G. B. Farnam. From Singapore: Dr. Foulerton. To Alexandria from Singapore: Mr. R. Zapp, Mr. and Mrs. Hubener, three infants and servant.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

By last Mail, per Ripon, from Southampton, June 4.—To Shanghai: Messrs. John Clark and Arthur Bernard.—To Hong Kong: Messrs. Budden and Alfred Bean, Deputy Commissiary-General Maturin.—To Singapore: Mrs. Bennett.—To Ceylon: Mrs. Findlay and infant, Mrs. Binny Scott, Mr. A. G. and Mrs. Green, Miss Green, Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Freeth, R.E., Messrs. Mortimer and Fitzroy Sewell.—To Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. W. Ainslie, infant, and child, Capt. Ormsby, Messrs. Mitchell and Coryton.—To Madras: Lieut.-Colonel Boileau.

From Marseilles, per Steamer, June 12.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Loney.—To Singapore: Captain Sherard Osborn, R.N., Mr. H. L. Collins, R.N., Mr. Chapman, R.N.—To Calcutta: Messrs. Muller and A. M. Dowleans.—To Madras: Mr. John Maskell.—To Alexandria: Mr. Nicaty.—From Alexandria.—To Shanghai: Mr. Weeks.—From Suez.—To Hong Kong: Dr. Otto Martin.

Per P. and O. steamer, June 20, from Southampton.—To Ceylon: Mr. H. Bowden Smith, Mr. J. B. Bailey, Miss Mary Kennedy. To Hong Kong: Messrs. P. V. James, R.N., G. White, R.N., S. S. Sugden, C. Hirtzul, E. Norton, C. S. C. Watkins, and J. C. Thomas. From Marseilles June 28.—To Shanghai: Mr. Soutar. To Ceylon: Mr. R. S. MacLagan.

Per P. and O. steamer, July 4, from Southampton.—To Ceylon: Miss Davey, Mr. E. Astley.

Per P. and O. steamer July 20, from Southampton.—To Shanghai: Mrs. Beal. From Marseilles July 28.—To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Woods and two sons.

Per Madura, for Shanghai: Charles Edward Hawkes Elliot and Richard Luscombe Elliot, L.R.C.P.; M.R.C.S.; and L.M. Eng.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

The news received by this mail is of considerable importance. The reparation demanded by our Government is more definitely stated, and it is clear that unless there is a full compliance with our claims on the part of the Japanese Government coercery measures are to be immediately adopted. Colonel Neale had been instructed by Earl Russell to demand the trial and capital execution of the murderers of Mr. Richardson; a heavy pecuniary penalty on Japan for that offence; and a considerable compensation for the sufferers or their surviving relatives. Should Colonel Neale's demands not be complied with in the precise terms laid down in this *ultimatum*, he reserves to himself the right of adopting coercive measures of a nature and duration "proportioned to the degree of ill-advised obstinacy or resistance which the Japanese Government may assume." Before making these demands it was necessary to have a fleet ready at hand to show that we were capable of enforcing them. Accordingly a fleet was stationed in the harbour of Yokuhama, under the command of Admiral Kuper, consisting of the *Euryalus*, *Pearl*, *Argus*, *Centaur*, *Ratler*, and *Racehorse*, with gunboats *Havoc* and *Kestrel*; these were shortly to be joined by H.M.S. *Ringdove*, *Encounter*, *Scout*, and *Coromandel*, along with the gunboat *Hesper* with coals and stores. Two Dutch and two French vessels-of-war were also present with the English fleet. The *ultimatum* was sent in on the 6th April and twenty days allowed for its being satisfactorily replied to. The latest dates from Yokuhama are to the 15th April, up to which time no reply had been received. The Tycoon, however, had previously left for Miako (March 23rd), and the *ultimatum* had been sent after him to the capital. The Mayor of Kanagawa is said to have expressed himself, in a communication to the Admiral, to the effect that the Tycoon's government was not strong enough to arrest and punish Shimadzoo Sabaro, father of Prince Satsuma. This man was one of the murderers of Richardson, and it will be recollected that the Tycoon then expressed his comparative helplessness in the case. In the present emergency it is alleged that the Mayor of Kanagawa has suggested that satisfaction should be taken from the Prince of Satsuma himself, by the seizure of the Loo Choo Islands, which are his property, and yield a revenue of half a million sterling per annum.

We quote a consular notification published by Dr. Winchester at Yokuhama:—

Her Majesty's Consul does not deem it necessary to introduce the communication, the purport of which he is directed to impart to the community, by any lengthened statement.

All Her Majesty's subjects in this country are aware of the grave and fatal occurrence which took place on the 28th June and 14th September last.

These have naturally engaged the serious attention of the Government, and Her Majesty has directed her *Charge de Affaires* to demand in her name such reparation and redress as the gravity of the circumstances requires:—

"Yokuhama, April 6th, 1863.

"Sir,—I have already made known to you the purport of a note I have this day presented to the Japanese Government, containing a declaration of grievances and unrequited outrages of which British subjects have been the victims and sufferers, and for which, under instructions from Her Majesty's Government, I have demanded a specific reparation within a noted period of time.

"The attack upon Her Majesty's Legation at Yedo on the 28th of

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June last, when two of the guard of H.M.S. *Renard* were treacherously murdered, and the subsequent barbarous murder of Mr. Richardson on the 14th of September, and murderous assaults committed on the same occasion upon a lady and two other gentlemen, British subjects, are special outrages for which reparation is demanded.

"That reparation comprises the trial and capital execution of the murderers of Mr. Richardson, a heavy pecuniary penalty on Japan for that offence, and a considerable compensation for the sufferers, or their surviving relatives.

"It is sincerely to be hoped that the Government of the Tycoon, influenced by wise and just reflection, will yield a ready compliance to the demands thus rendered necessary by these unprovoked and outrageous acts.

"On the other hand, in the possible contingency which exists of the Japanese Government refusing to accede to those demands, or hoping to evade them by futile arguments or procrastination, it becomes my duty to apprise you of the inevitable adoption in such an event of coercive measures by the Rear-Admiral Commanding-in-Chief Her Majesty's Naval Forces in these seas, now arrived here with a considerable force, and furnished with instructions to the above effect analogous to my own.

"Twenty days, dating from the 6th instant, is the period allotted as the term which I will await the definite and categorical reply of the Japanese Government, and the nature of which, when received, will decide the adoption or otherwise of coercive measures, the duration and severity of which will be proportioned to the degree of ill-advised obstinacy or resistance which the Japanese Government may assume.

"Under such circumstances, I have to instruct you to call a meeting of the British residents within your consular jurisdiction, or of a committee appointed by them, and make known to them the purport of this despatch, with a view that Her Majesty's subjects may individually adopt such precautionary measures for the safeguard of their commercial interests as they may deem expedient; while in regard to general measures of defence against the contingency of aggression or attack upon the several settlements during the continuance of coercive operations, the Rear-Admiral Commanding-in-Chief H.M. Naval Forces will very shortly propose to concert with the diplomatic agents and naval commanders of foreign States on the spot respecting the adoption of such combined arrangements as may be practicable and expedient.

"I have to request you to communicate the purport of this despatch to your colleagues, the consuls of friendly nations residing at Kanagawa and Yokuhama, with the least possible delay.

"E. ST. JOHN NEALE.

"True copy,—CHARLES A. WINCHESTER."

"I request you will particularly take notice that the object of H.M. *Chargé d'Affaires* in directing me to acquaint you with the tenor of his despatch is to enable British subjects to take such timely measures of prudence and precaution, in reference to their commercial and individual interests, as they may consider the circumstances require them to adopt.

"The Admiral proposes to concert with the chiefs of the other foreign nations such arrangements as may tend best to secure the safety of the settlement.

"It is especially my duty, in the grave state of our relations with the Government of this country, to impress upon you in the plainest terms the expediency and necessity of observing the greatest circumspection and courtesy in your intercourse with the natives of all ranks and classes—to avoid all acts which may lead to complications likely to render still more difficult the position of those entrusted with the control of Her Majesty's affairs in this country, and, by the exercise of a discreet self-restraint, shun all occasions of unnecessary exposure to personal risk.

"I have only further to state, that the foregoing contains all the material information which under present circumstances it can possibly be in the power of H.M.'s *Chargé d'Affaires* to foresee or make them acquainted with. The whole question is in a future which rapidly approaches, and during which it is hardly necessary to say that your safety and protection, so far as the same may be practicable, will be an object of anxious solicitude. "CHARLES A. WINCHESTER, H.B.M.'s Consul."

With regard to this notification the *China Mail* writes:—

"The inference to be drawn from this notification and Colonel Neale's letter is that, in case of satisfaction not being otherwise obtained, the Admiral will proceed to lay Yokuhama in ashes, as well as other places in the event of the Japanese proving obstinate. The present display of force in Japan is what is called in diplomatic language, 'a strong demonstration,' and it is to be hoped that the Admiral will see his way clearly before laying any of the towns in ashes. Previous experience in China has amply proved to us that a visit to the capital is more effectual in furthering negotiations than are hostile operations at places of less importance; and, although it is quite befitting that our demands should be made on the spot where the latest outrage was committed, it ought not to follow that the peaceful inhabitants of an unoffending place should be made to atone for the crime of one of the native nobility. To destroy Yokuhama would be neither humane nor politic, and we are convinced that the Admiral and Colonel Neale will afterwards make a move in a different direction. The bombardment of the nobles' quarters in Yedo might have brought the Gorogio to a unanimous and friendly view of the foreign question, but the nobles anticipated that move, and cleared out of Yedo altogether. They should be followed to Miako, if war is to be the mode of dealing with the Japanese; for the nobility are the rulers, and have nearly all the influence. Meantime, while the Tycoon, who has undoubtedly given the foreign question much attention, is absent on a visit to the Mikado, it would be ill-advised to proceed to extremities; while nothing could be objected to any steps having for their object the capture of Prince Satsuma or the seizure of his property."

Of course this uncertain state of affairs is in the highest degree unfriendly to trade, and we are told that the foreign communities at the friendly ports are busy concerting measures for their safety in the event of hostilities, and that at Yokuhama the shipmasters had met and organised means of communication with the shore by signals, so that the foreign residents might get speedy shelter on board ship in case of danger.

CHINA.

PEKING.

There is no news by this mail from the capital.

TEIN-TSIN.

All is said to be perfectly quiet in the city and environs; but in the interior the country is in a disturbed state, which affects the trade at this port, as it prevents the inland traders from travelling with safety. So far, therefore, the season has opened with unusual dulness, but it is hoped that it is only temporary, and that in a few weeks commerce will assume greater activity. Mr. Gibson, late acting Consul at Tien-tsin, who was wounded in an engagement with the marauders from the Shantung province, is now progressing favourably towards convalescence. It is reported, with reference to these insurgents, that Captain Coney of the 67th, with his disciplined China force, had a second engagement with them, when they were driven across the frontier with considerable slaughter.

SHANGHAI.

Brigadier-General Brown had arrived to relieve Brigadier-General Staveley. Shortly after his arrival it transpired that he intended to reduce the garrison. H. M. 31st Regiment, and the wing of the 67th, were shortly to take their departure from the settlement, the former for England the latter for Hong Kong, where General Brown intends to remove the head-quarters of the British land forces in China. Major Govan's Battery of Artillery was also to leave, and Captain Murray, R.A., remains in charge of the depôt. The 5th Bombay N. L. I. proceed to India, and 22nd Regiment of the same force relieves them. In that case the 2nd Beloochees under Colonel Hough will form the garrison of Shanghai.

General Burgevine had returned from Peking, having completely succeeded in the object of his visit. It is stated that, not only has he been reinstated by the Emperor in command of the Song-kiang force, but that a Commissioner has accompanied him from Peking to enforce the measure on the local mandarins. This act of the Chinese Government must, of course, involve important changes in the command of the disciplined Chinese and garrison of Song-kiang.

Major Gordon has gained a decisive success over the rebels at Fooshan, and relieved the garrison of Chiang-zu, which he found reduced to great straits for want of animal food and ammunition. Having joined his force to that of Major Tapp, which was already on the spot, he commenced operations on the 6th April by opening fire from a 32-pounder and from four 12-pounder howitzers on a strong stockade erected by the rebels on the east bank of the creek leading to Chiang-zu, a little above Fooshan. Fooshan itself is ruined and deserted, but afforded excellent cover for the guns and troops during the bombardment. The fire of another 12-pounder howitzer was, at same time, directed against a second stockade on the west bank. After three hours' bombardment, the storming party, under command of Captain Belcher, of the Ningpo battalion, was ordered to advance to the assault, boats having previously been arranged to form a bridge over the creek which had checked Major Tapp's men on a previous occasion. The assault was successful, and the stockade carried; but the rebels, swollen in numbers by large reinforcements from the direction of Chiang-zu, showed so threatening an appearance in the open that Major Gordon deemed it advisable to collect his guns and men within the stockade and rest there for the night. The following morning the enemy was found to have abandoned the country and retreated on Soo-chow, so the disciplined Chinese, accompanied by a considerable force of mandarin troops, made their way unmolested to the gates of Chiang-zu. The mandarins of that city received Major Gordon in great state, and showed much delight at having been relieved. They had been closely beleagured since a day or two after they had given in their allegiance to the Imperialists, and had no animal food or provision of any other kind than rice left in the city. They were also out of ammunition, and were thus unable to use any offensive measures against their opponents. The failure of several successive endeavours to relieve them had caused them much anxiety. Chiang-zu itself is a considerable city, situated about nine miles inland from the right bank of the Yang-tse. It is built on the slope of a hill, and commands a fine view of a well-cultivated tract of country. Major Gordon returned to Song-kiang almost immediately, leaving 300 men to garrison, temporarily, the east stockade. In the meantime, the British expeditionary force, which had been sent to patrol the country within the thirty-mile boundary, had been in active movement.

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Kah-ding, Wycon-sin, Lu-dong, Co-lun-sin, Lu-di-jou, Lo-tien, Wong-ze-jow, Lu-ka-dong, and Le-ho were each visited. The only place where the rebels appeared in any force was at Le-ho, and here they ventured to fire a few shots across the creek at our men. No one, however, was injured, and as Capt. Murray, R.A., the commandant of the expedition, had peremptory orders not to cross the boundary, and, moreover, had only a small portion of his men with him, he took no steps to punish them. Captain Murray returned to Shanghai on the 10th of April.

Writing on the relief of Chiang-zu and the victory at Foo-shan, the *North China Herald* says:—"The expedition led by Major Gordon was the fifth which has set out to endeavour to drive the rebels from the neighbourhood of Foo-shan, and raise the siege of Chiang-zu, during the last three months, for which the garrison of the latter city has bravely held out. Major Brennan made the first attempt in the beginning of February, with five hundred men and a couple of 12-pounder howitzers, but failed to effect a landing for want of boats, and returned to Shanghai. He set out again a few days later, towing these very necessary articles behind the steamer; landed, and after two days' sharp fighting had again to retire. The mandarins next determined to try the efficiency of their own resources, and accordingly sent five thousand flags, spears, and jingals to the scene of action, together with one mortar, borrowed, we believe, from Song-Kiang, the whole in charge of the well-known Vincenti, Ward's favourite orderly, who was shot in the leg, and the expedition failed. Major Tapp conducted the fourth attempt, at the head of about nine hundred men of all arms and several pieces of artillery; but this force was discovered, before it had been landed twenty-four hours, to be deficient in almost every requisite of an expedition—tents, ammunition, bridges, and commissariat stores for the officers. Men and officers had to sleep on the open ground; the gun ammunition ran out before the rebels showed any inclination to vacate their stockades; and when it was determined to try an assault no bridges were forthcoming to cross a creek some thirty feet wide, which lay in front of their position. Major Tapp had to retire, entrench himself, and send to Song-Kiang for more ammunition. In the meantime the command of the Song-Kiang force had devolved on Major Gordon, who, taking advantage of the recent proclamation, permitting British officers joining the Chinese service to go anywhere that may be necessary, without regard to boundaries, determined himself to proceed to the spot, with 500 infantry, 200 artillery, four guns, and a supply of the the lacking munitions of war. A British expeditionary force, consisting of 300 men and two field guns, under the command of Captain Murray, R.A., set out at the same time to patrol the country within the upper portion of the thirty miles' boundary; and we are assured, by the uneasiness which their neighbourhood caused to the rebels, morally contributed to Major Gordon's victory. The rebels have been routed; Chiang-zu relieved, after a three months' siege, when reduced to the greatest straits for want of animal food and ammunition, and a large tract of well-cultivated country placed in the hands of the Imperialists. After this determined defence, under such very adverse circumstances, there is no room for fear as to the safety of the city, now that the wants of its defenders in these respects have been supplied. But from its vicinity to Soochow, the country will always be liable to inroads by the rebels; and we fear that, unless it is held by the Imperialists in great force, the crops with which it is covered are more likely to find their way to the granaries of Chung-wang than to Chiang-zu. We presume it is hardly intended to leave the 300 disciplined Chinese to garrison the east stockade permanently; but even mandarin troops ought to be capaple of holding this and the other strong works, between Chiang-zu and the Yang-tse, from which the rebels have with so much difficulty been driven out. We trust that the cloud which for a few months obscured the fortunes of the Song-Kiang force has passed away; that it will now resume its wonted activity, and that the victory at Fooshan and the relief of Chiang-zu will prove a prelude to a long train of further successes."

On the 31st March and 1st April, the inhabitants of Shanghai and the surrounding country for at least one hundred miles, and the officers and crews of vessels in the estuary of the Yang-tse Kiang and off the coast from fifty to one hundred and fifty miles, observed during these two days and nights what is generally termed a "dust storm." During the first day it passed over the settlement in clouds resembling a dense mist, obscuring the sun as it would on a misty day; while all night long the sky was overcast, without any stars being visible Although there was not much wind below, yet these clouds aloft moved at a rapid pace from N.W. to S.E. All this time a fine dust fell more or less, of an ash-grey tint, and so light that it floated in the atmosphere like the minute sporules of the wing-seeded ferns. In this manner it searched into the crannies of the houses, settling down in quiet places, and clinging to the curtains and hangings. Outside in the streets it swept along, covering one's clothes and hair, flying up the nostrils and causing the eyelids of many to smart and become inflamed. Next day the same phenomenon continued even more remarkably than on the previous day. About half-past three in the afternoon one brownish cloud of dust was so dense that for a quarter of an hour the sun was obscured as if it had set. Towards evening it cleared up, but the sun set hazily and with a pale sickly hue. Throughout the night it continued the same as before—dark, with the dust still falling. On the following morning, April 2, the phenomonon had passed over and the weather assumed its ordinary aspect, with sunshine.

Miller's hotel at Shanghai having been twice on fire during one fortnight, was destroyed by the second conflagration. No lives were lost. It is supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

Public attention had been turned to the policy adopted by Sir F. Bruce in withdrawing from the Consul the power he has by treaty of examining into cases where a breach of treaty is alleged to have taken place, and of taking evidence on the matter in his own court. It is now ruled, that confiscation shall be made by the Chinese authorities and adjudicated upon by them solely; all that the Consul can claim being a copy of the grounds upon which the confiscation was made, and a précis of the evidence that was given in the case; these to be furnished him when he thinks proper to apply for them to the Taoutae.

The *Titania*, Hamburg barque, had just arrived at Woo-sung from Manila. It appears that an Italian took a passage in her for Shanghai; and during a gale of wind off Formosa on the 4th April, the Italian taking advantage of the captain looking at his chart in the cabin some time during the night, rushed on him and inflicted several severe wounds with a knife. The captain rushed on deck immediately, pursued by the Italian, and losing sight of his victim, rushed furiously on the mate inflicting several severe wounds on him also, exclaiming at the time, "I will take the ship to Shanghai." The crew then came up to the mate's assistance, and he (the Italian) was knocked down by one of the men with a handspike and killed on the spot. The captain and mate are recovering from their wounds.

HANKOW.

Conflicting accounts of rebel marauders threatening the city have been received; but whether they are Taipings or Shantung rebels has not transpired. It is reported that they were within fifty miles of the place. Many of the Chinese merchants had taken alarm and were conveying their property on board junks. The foreign residents showed no disposition to treat the matter seriously, as similar threatenings have passed over without the appearance of an enemy within the thirty mile circuit. However, the alarm appears to have unsettled business for the time.

KIUKIANG.

The British settlement is being rapidly improved by a "Municipal Council," and also by the erection of a Bund, or Praya, which will be not only a protection against flooding in the river, but a great facility in the landing and shipment of goods.

NINGPO.

Affairs are in a bad state, owing to the license allowed to the Franco-Chinese force, in looting and oppressing the people. Shaou shan, a city about twenty miles beyond Shaou hing, has been evacuated by the rebels.

HONG KONG.

The Custom-house question is discussed in the *China Mail*, which writes as follows:—"The conflict is one between English and Chinese law; and the question is, shall an offender against the revenue laws of China be fined, by confiscation, without any trial after the English fashion? Sir F. Bruce, who is a deep and able diplomatist, says, in effect, for what reason we shall perhaps afterwards know, "The offender (or alleged offender), shall have his case decided upon by the Taoutai, without even the presence of an English official; the grounds of confiscation given in evidence shall be at your service on demand." Chinese law, whatever that may be, is to be the sole tribunal, henceforth, for determining the ownership of

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many a goodly foreign cargo. The seizer is to be the judge, and is to be the reporter of the case, in writing, to the Consul, when that officer's curiosity is moved to enquiry. This is not according to the treaty, nor is it according to the very genius of all past legislation for British subjects in China. The Earl of Clarendon says, in a despatch to the Superintendent of Trade, dated 24th June, 1853, "the territorial Sovereign (of China) has formally renounced in favour of the British Crown all civil and criminal jurisdiction over British subjects." It is therefore with serious alarm that we behold our representative at Peking ruling otherwise, and saying that confiscation of property by the Chinese Custom House is not to be interfered with any more, the Consul being allowed simple to peruse a report of the facts attending the seizure, as reported by the Taoutae, who is also the judge, and whose reports no English official has an opportunity of verifying. This is much as if a swindler not only tried his own case, but furnished his own report of the trial to the press. We wrote not long ago pointing out to statesmen at home that the Foreign Inspectorate of Customs was, as then constituted, a rock a-head in international relations. And, though only a few weeks have elapsed since we pointed the finger at what we conceived to be a danger, matters have assumed an aspect worse than before. If things are to stand as they are, it would be well to know what eminent advantages our statesmen are deriving for the privileges they are giving away. It would be well to learn from Sir Frederick Bruce's able pen—assuming that he writes his own despatches—what he precisely means by steering the ship among rocks and breakers. Statesmen should not delay in taking measures to ascertain what the prospects of Chinese relations are, and why important treaty rights are being silently surrendered by those in charge of affairs in China, or by those at the head of the Government at home."

About five years ago Mr. T. Sacharoff, member of the Russian College at Peking, published a work entitled "The Rise and Fall of the Chinese Population," which was subsequently translated into the German language. The Rev. Mr. Lobschied has undertaken to translate this work, and the first instalment of his labours appears in the *China Mail*.

The *China Mail* notes as a matter of prime significance that there had been no escapes from gaol during the fortnight.

The Postmaster General issued had a circular pointing out that detriment arose in correspondence, owing to letters passing through tropical climates being sealed with wax.

It is stated that the beggars who infest Hong Kong are about to be deported to Canton, where the authorities have consented to receive them.

CANTON.

A correspondent writes with great indignation to the *China Mail* on the proposal of the *Daily Press* to appropriate the Canton Fire Brigade Fund towards the erection of a city hall and theatre in Hong Kong. The writer, who dates from Canton,

The *Daily Press* states that this community consists of but eighteen individuals—that it claims by its protest the Fire Brigade Fund for its church—and that all the trade of Canton has deserted it for Hong Kong.

"1st. It may suffice to state that this community does not consist of merely eighteen individuals; and, inasmuch as the protest is signed by twenty-seven, it would seem that the editor of the *Daily Press* assigns a wide limit to the credulity or blindness of his readers.

"2nd. In the second place, this community does not claim, by its protest, the Fire Brigade Fund for the church, as a perusal of that document will show.

"3rd. And again, however much this settlement may appear to be dwarfed by its formidable neighbour, it may be as well to mention that a very respectable business still clings to it, as its trade returns show.

"This community advances the principle that though the individuals composing it may have changed, and its numbers may have been reduced, it is still a community; that those of its members who have subscribed to works of public utility for its benefit, if they have, under the circumstances of the Fire Brigade Fund, any right to demand back their subscriptions, which may well be questioned, have certainly no right to dispose of the subscriptions of others for an object of a totally different character in a totally different place."

THE PHILIPPINES.

MANILA.

Several heavy shocks of earthquake had been felt at Iloilo, and great danger has resulted from a heavy gale. Fifty-two vessels, chiefly coasters, are reported lost, but most of the crews were saved. The British ship *Osprey* was driven on shore near Zamboanga by the currents—crew and part of cargo saved. The American ship *Annie Bowen* was totally lost by the gale. A letter from Iloilo, dated 6th April, says:—"On Monday last we had a terrible vaguio; it lasted only for two hours, but in that brief period it committed sad havoc. People estimate the loss at half a million of dollars. Several unfortunate people lost their lives at the fishing-stakes, and at least four people were killed ashore near here by falling timber. Of all the jetties in the river the only one uninjured is one built by Mr. Higgin last year; most others have fallen in altogether, including a bran new one where the steamers used to put up. No one of our Iloilo vessels have suffered damage as far as is known."

The same writer says,—"We have lately had to lament the loss of two most estimable men, Don Pedro Tajonera, the Port Captain, who was carried off suddenly, and Don Jose Torres y Busquer, the Alcalde of Camarines, after a lingering illness. The latter gentleman formerly practised in Manila, and was respected by all classes as emphatically 'the honourable Spanish lawyer.' He would never receive presents, nor take up a cause he did not know to be just. I am sorry to say that his good and confiding nature was taken advantage of by some French and English adventurers, who pilfered him of all he possessed."

COCHIN CHINA.

The *Straits' Times* contains an interesting account of the ceremony observed on signing the Treaty of Peace between France and the Emperor of Cochin China, on the 16th of April:—

The leading points of this treaty, the preliminaries of which were arranged a year ago, were as follows:—

"1st.—The cession of the three provinces of Saigon, Donnai, and Mytho, to the French.

"2nd.—The payment of twenty-five millions of francs by the Annamites towards defraying the expenses of the war.

"3rd.—That the Cochin Chinese should not part with any portion of their territory to a foreign Power, without the consent of the French Government."

From the narrative we have mentioned, written by an eye-witness of the ceremonial, we extract the following:—

"When within a few miles from Hué we were met by a large force of Annamite soldiers, commanded by mandarins of distinction, who performed the part of escort to the spacious quarters which had been provided. Of course the appearance of so large a body of Europeans for the first time at this place caused the greatest curiosity on the part of the natives, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the Annamite escort could keep them from completely blocking the passage, so anxious were they to regard our persons; at the same time there was not the slightest disposition to offend, although naturally carried away by their curiosity to behold so strange a sight, we always found them inclined to be civil and obliging. It had been arranged that the following day should be devoted to a royal audience with the Emperor, for the purpose of affording the two Ministers the opportunity of stating officially the object of their visit. Accordingly at ten o'clock next day the expedition with its escort was conducted to the palace or citadel of the Emperor. Here the arrangements had been carried out with all the style and pomp of Eastern magnificence. The audience chamber was of immense size, and most elaborately and richly decorated, at the further end of which, upon a slight throne, and surrounded by his chief mandarins, and all the royal princes, in full court costume, was Fro-Duk, the Emperor of Cochin China. He appears to be about thirty-five years of age, and of a most pleasant and amiable expression of countenance. Admiral Bonnard and Col. Palanca, with a mandarin of high grade, were placed facing the Emperor, but at some distance; in their rear were members of the staff, &c., all of course in full dress. The Admiral and Col. Palanca each made a short address, to the effect that they were sent by their respective Governments for the purpose of ratifying and exchanging the treaty. This was replied to by the Emperor, in the usual terms, that he was pleased to meet them, and trusted amicable relations would always exist between them, &c. These speeches were duly interpreted, and the conference ended.

"Upon leaving the citadel a large force of Annamite soldiers, about 5,000, were drawn up to salute the Ministry. They were uniformed in a most tawdry manner, and armed with lances and old flint lock muskets. Their appearance did not tend to remind one of a volunteer review. There was, however, one very curious and interesting feature in the affair in the shape of a body of forty elephants. These hugh monsters were richly and tastefully decorated with gold and scarlet trimmings; their tusks were of immense size and gilded; they bore upon their backs some eight or ten men each, and obeyed the orders given by their drivers with that sagacity peculiar to the animals. The Annamite soldiers could certainly take a lesson from them. On the following day a session of three or four hours was held at the citadel between the Ministers and the five principal mandarins for the purpose of ratifying the treaty. To do business with these people requires time and patience. However, at the end of three days, all parties came to an understanding, and the treaty received what is supposed to be the signature of Fro-Duk. All business being concluded, a day or two more was spent in visiting the city, and regarding whatever was curious in this strange and hitherto unknown country. The city of Hué, or as it should be more correctly termed the fortress of Hué, is insulated—the river bounds it on two sides, and canals, over which neat stone bridges are thrown, on the other two. It is about 5,000 feet or nearly one mile square, built entirely of granite, and constructed upon military principles. The work mounts from 80 to 100 guns. It was planned and built by Colonel Oliviet, of the French Engineer Corps, who visited this country in 1786 with Pere Adran, under a promise from Louis XVI. of aid and protection, which unfortunately was never carried out, owing to the revolution of '89. These works were evidently considered at the

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time sufficiently strong to repel any attack that could be brought against them, and no doubt they were; but now a-days a fleet of gun-boats would shell them out in no time. There now remained nothing more to do. The instalment of the indemnity amounting to $200,000 (in ingots worth about $15 each) was paid over to the ministers, and they were informed that boats would be in readiness on the evening of the 19th to take them to the mouth of the river. The Emperor declined giving them a chance to see the river by daylight, so at eight o'clock the expedition started, and although it is but twelve miles distance, they kept humbugging in the river all night, only arriving at five o'clock the next morning – so jealous and fearful are these people that the approach to the city should be known."

JAVA.

Great rejoicings took place in Samarang, Sourabaya, Solo and Djocjo, on receipt of the news that the King had confirmed the concession formerly granted by the Governor-General, for the construction of a railway from Samarang to the interior. Addresses of thanks are to be transmitted from Samarang, Batavia, &c.

In the residency of Palembang on Sumatra, the tigers are said to be as troublesome as in the island of Singapore, while at Bencoolen elephants have made their appearance in large troops and done very great damage, especially to the rice fields.

A vessel which had taken 4,000 piculs of rice from Sourabaya to Macassar, was obliged to return with her cargo to Java, owing to the great fall in price of that article.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

The *Singapore Free Press*, after quoting the information given in the *London and China Express* of March 26th with regard to the new currency of Hong Kong, says :—"It is to be regretted that the British Government should have determined to give this currency so completely a local character by placing the name of Hong Kong upon the coins. They have apparently overlooked the fact that in other British possessions the dollar is as current as in Hong Kong, and that there is in these places as great a necessity for a recognised decimal currency. Mauritius, with a trade of the annual value of between five and six millions sterling, and the Straits Settlement with a commerce valued at above fifteen millions sterling per annum, both use dollars and have to draw their supplies of the circulating medium from foreign sources. It would be much better if the Government gave a more general character to the proposed coinage and made it consist of a British silver dollar and subordinate parts in silver and copper. This would at once secure for it a very wide circulation and of course the profit to the Government would be proportionately larger. As the Straits Settlement must soon become a Crown colony, provision will ere long require to be made for its currency, and it would be better that one general system would be adopted for it and Hong Kong, &c., instead of each place having a distinctive coinage. We trust this matter will be represented to the home Government, and that, unless the arrangements for the Hong Kong coinage are too far advanced to allow them to be altered, the coinage will be made of such a general description as to allow of its being used by all the colonies using the dollar currency and decimal system of accounting in their commercial transactions."

Her Majesty's steamer *Australian*, Captain Niblett, with the British ship *Sesostris*, Captain Wells, in tow, from Madras the 18th April, having called at Penang, arrived at Singapore on the evening of the 27th, with the 44th Regt. M.N.I. on board.

CEYLON.

The Governor had so far recovered from his recent indisposition as to be able to resume his journey through the Badulla district. The marriage of the Prince of Wales was to be celebrated throughout the island on the 26th ult., by firing Royal salutes and closing the public offices. "It is a reproach to us," says the *Ceylon Times*, "that we should have been so long in following the example set us in this respect by almost every other British colony and dependency, and if the meagre programme at present put forth is to be the extent of our rejoicing on this occasion, Ceylon will indeed have little cause to boast of her demonstration of loyalty towards her future King and Queen."

The railway progresses as rapidly as could be expected. A large number of labourers are at work at different points of the line, both on earthwork and masonry, and Government are now occupied in taking over land required for this purpose.

The Customs returns of the whole island for the first quarter of this year have been published. The following statement will show the gross returns from each province for the quarter, and the increase and decrease compared with the corresponding period of last year :—

	1863.	1862.
Western Province.....	£60,119	50,892
Southern Do.....	10,308	9,117
Northern Do.....	2,797	2,339
Eastern Do.....	463	478

There is, therefore, a net increase on the quarter of £11,322. It will be seen that three provinces contribute to this increase, and in the fourth the decrease is insignificant.

The prominent topic of the fortnight has continued to be that of the military expenditure, which has received ample discussion in the columns of the local journals. On the 25th ult. the subject was to be brought forward for discussion at the annual meeting of the Planters' Association, by separate resolutions to be moved by Mr. Harrison and Mr. A. Nichol. These resolutions take up the subject very fully, so that, while Mr. Harrison proposed to memorialise, through the proper authorities, that no additional burden be imposed on the colony, and that an investigation take place as to its internal military requirements, Mr. A. Nicol would point out, in a supplementary resolution, that the course advocated by the Home Government would seriously interfere with the continued prosperity of Ceylon. The practical conclusion which the colonists have generally and very unanimously adopted is, that if the Imperial Government be really anxious to curtail the expense incurred in the island for military purposes, there is plenty of scope for reform in the severe pruning of an expensive staff and a reduction of the general military force maintained.

Amongst other business to be brought before the Planters' Association will be the subjects of expenditure on roads and the importation of labour. Great complaints are made with regard to the roads, and it is declared that if energetic means be not at once resorted to in the metaling of the principal lines of connection, most of them will be impassable by the end of the year. The committee appointed by the Governor to inquire into the best means of working the roads of the island, are prosecuting their researches, but nothing is as yet known as to the progress made by them.

It appears that the departures of Coolies from Ceylon, by northern ports, are much in excess of the number last year, whilst the arrivals are fewer. Here are the totals in round numbers for the four first months of each year :—1862, departures 12,200 ; 1863, do. 19,000 ; 1862, arrivals 5,500 ; 1863, do. 3,300. It is also worthy of remark that in the present year of women and children have been twenty-seven per cent. of the total, or very nearly double the proportion for the same period of last year.

The *Ceylon Times* gives the following reasons for the non-consumption of cotton in Ceylon : "There are several reasons why this cultivation has not taken place. There is no confidence felt in present high prices ; there are but certain districts of Ceylon where the climate would prove suitable to cotton, though the soil might elsewhere produce it. There is the old difficulty of labour, and lastly, we can assure our correspondent that what has been pleasantly termed 'encouragement on the most liberal terms' on the part of our Government, exists only on official foolscap. Neither the Imperial nor local Government will depart one inch from the beaten track in the matter of cotton culture. It was at one time thought that Crown land could be had for this purpose on easier terms, but applicants have been told that no such concession can be made, and, in the opinion of "Red Tape," the cost of land forms such a small item in the affair that capitalists need never consider it in their calculations. If cotton will pay, argues "Downing-street," it can afford to pay the full price for land. This is on the supposition that success is certain, and that only capitalists will undertake the culture of cotton ; the truth being, that the result would be most uncertain, and, therefore, a concession in price was asked ; and, secondly, that not capitalists but small cultivators would have gone into it, had the Government thought fit to "afford encouragement on most liberal terms." But who shall fathom the philosophic depths of the official mind ?

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

DENNIS—On the 6th inst., at Hill-side, Streatham, the wife of John Dennis, jun., Esq., of a daughter.

GINGER—On the 1st ult., at Colombo, Mrs. A. R. Ginger, of a daughter.

GOTTLIEB—On the 18th April, at Kallang Dale, Singapore, the wife of F. H. Gottlieb, Esq., of a son.

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HARVEY—On the 3rd inst., at Blackheath-park, the wife of John Harvey, Esq., of a son.
JARMAN—On the 24th April, at Hong Kong, the wife of James Jarman, Assistant Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.
JOHNSON—On the 6th inst., at Ryde, Isle of Wight, the wife of Captain J. O. Johnson, H.M.S. Pembroke, of a daughter.
KEER—On the 30th April, at Kornegalle, Ceylon, the wife of Lieut. J. Manners Keer, C.R. Regt., of a son.
MACLAY—On the 18th April, at Foo-chow, the wife of the Rev. R. S. Maclay, of the American Methodist Episcopal Mission, of a son.
PERERA—On the 30th April, at Pettah, Colombo, the wife of Mr. F. B. Perera, of a daughter.
REYNE—On the 2nd ult., at Ambeganuwa, Ceylon, the wife of H. E. Reyne, Esq., of a daughter.
SWINHOE—On the 27th May, the wife of Robert Swinhoe, H.M.'s V.-Consul at Formosa, of a daughter.
WALDOCK—On the 12th ult., at Kandy, the wife of the Rev. F. D. Waldock, of a daughter.
WATSON—On the 29th May, at Blackford House, Aberdeenshire, Mrs. J. P. Watson, of a son.
WILSON—On the 7th ult., at Neuga Kaddura Estate, Ceylon, the wife of A. Wilson, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CAMERON—KELLY.—On the 20th April, at St. Andrew's Church, Singapore, by the Rev. A. D. Nicholson, Chaplain, John Cameron, Esq., of Singapore, to Frances Hughes, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Nicholas Kelly, Madras Ordnance.
DUNN—COOKSON—On the 16th April, at St. John's Cathedral, Hong Kong, by the Rev. J. J. Irwin, colonial chaplain, John George Dunn, of Shanghai, to Sarah Nesfield, fourth daughter of the Rev. Charles Cookson, Vicar of Maxey, Northamptonshire.
KELLY—FRASER.—On the 6th ult., at St. Paul's Church, Kandy, by the Rev. John Ireland Jones, B.A., the Rev. William Frederick Kelly, Chaplain of Matelle, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-General John Fraser, colonel of H.M.'s 37th Regt.—No cards.
MOTTAU—LANGENBERG.—On the 7th ult., at Wolfendahl Church, Ceylon, by the Rev. A. Young, A.M., Col. Chaplain, Mr. James Walter Mottau, of the Colombo Cutcherry, to Emily Arabella, eldest daughter of Mr. J. A. Van Ligenberg, Chief Clerk of the Audit Office.
LEEKE—HORNBY.—On Tuesday, the 2nd inst., at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, by the Rev. Canon Hornby, brother of the bride, Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Leeke, K.C.B., K.H., M.P., to Georgiana Lucy Cecilia, only daughter of the late Rev. Geoffry and the Hon. Mrs. Hornby.

DEATHS.

ARCHER—On the 18th April, at the Seaman's Hospital, Hong Kong, Henry Archer, late chief officer, steamer *Iron Prince*.
FRANKLIN—On the 23rd April, at the Government Civil Hospital, Hong Kong, Peter Franklin, destitute seaman.
CARSON—On the 7th ult., at his residence in the Fort of Colombo, George Bell Carson, Esq., aged 35 years.
SIEMSEN—On the 9th April, at sea, on board the ship *Thrudvang*, Peter A. Siemsen, second officer.
TUCKER.—On the 28th ult., of dysentery, on his way home from China, at the Hotel de l'Univers, Marseilles, Horace Stanley, aged 19½ years, the fourth beloved son of the late Capt. W. Tucker, of Harewood-square, London, and of Mrs. Tucker, of Tunbridge, Kent.
WITTEBRON—On the 28th April, at Kornegalle, Ceylon, Mr. Samuel Peter Wittebron, third son of Dr. David Wittebron, late of the Colonial Medical Department.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CHINA EXPORTS.

TEA.—CANTON.—The advance in exchange, the proximity of the opening of the market for new teas, and the questionable tenor of the advices from England, combine to make buyers chary of Congous. Holders, on the other hand, are very firm, and the consequence is, that the business done in that description has been very limited. Tyshans of the new crop have, however, been taken to a moderate extent at full rates. In Scented Teas the scarcity of the flower has retarded the new crop, very little of which is ready, [illegible] both new and old, have taken, the latter at one tael decline. For the new Scented Orange Pekoes, the prices offered fall much below the teamen's ideas and consequently no business has been done. A small business has been transacted in Canton Greens, whilst of Country Greens purchases to some extent have been made for shipment to the United States.

SHANGHAI.—Black: Settlements and shipments for the fortnight are reported at 2,500 chests, making a total to date of 286,912 chests against 205,544 chests same time last year. Stock 1,700 chests Congou, 800 chests Flowery Pekoe. Green: The sudden rise in exchange has checked buyers, the settlements for the fortnight have been small, at a reduction of two taels on previous rates. Re-shipments on owners' account have been considerable, but receipts from Kiu-kiang are now falling off and the stock at that port is entirely composed of common teas. Settlements and re-shipments for the fortnight—25,000 half-chests, making a total to date of 328,282 half-chests against 292,377 half-chests same time last year. Stocks are estimated at 21,000 half-chests.

FOO-CHOW-FOO.—The entire settlements of the fortnight are comprised in 300 chests and 1,400 half ditto. Congou at 6 to 18 taels for broken leaf to flavoury. The stock remaining on the market consists of 1,000 chests Congou, 700 ditto Pekoe, 1,100 half-chests Oolong, and 800 boxes Scented Teas. The total supply of Congous for the present season amounts to 572,700 chests, against 524,500 ditto last season.

HANKOW.—No transactions are reported as having taken place during the fortnight, and the market is all but cleared. The new Teas are expected early in May, and are stated to be both plentiful and good.

KEWKIANG.—Black: No settlements are reported. Shipments to Shanghai on native account have further reduced the stock to two chops common Hohow. Green: The chief buyers appear now to have closed their operations for the season, and only 1,550 packages have been settled during the fortnight at about previous rates. Teamen do not appear willing to sell at any serious decline, notwithstanding the near approach of the new season; but some of the larger holders, finding no demand to exist here, have been shipping to Shanghai—whither it is probable that, did not the restrictions imposed on shippers by the enforcement of the additional coast-trade duty interfere, the major portion of the stock would be at once directed. Last quotations are repeated. Fychow Sityuen common to medium, taels 22 to 26; Moyune, medium to fine, taels 29 to 37. A few supplies have been dropping in, and one or two chops Kiu-kiang packed tea have been placed on the market since date of our last, so that the stock has slightly increased, and now embraces nearly 23,000 packages.

YOKUHAMA.—The market has fallen $5 per picul, the stock for sale being fully 7,000 piculs, which was mostly of inferior descriptions. The quotations were—$4 to 7½ for common, up to $30 to 31 for the finest. The exports for the present season to date are reported as under:—To London direct, 2,212,000 lbs.; to United States direct, 1,057,700; to Shanghai, 1,077,800; to Hong Kong, 95,000: total, 4,442,500 lbs, against 5,847,133 lbs. corresponding period last season. The holders seemed desirous to realise, and a further reduction was expected.

NAGASAKI.—The market was well supplied, and the article was procurable at $2.50 to 5 for common, up to 25 for the best.

RAW SILK.—SHANGHAI.—The great scarcity of money has caused the dealers to be anxious to realise, and buyers having held back, a considerable reduction has been established, say 15 to 25 taels per picul on Tsatlees, Hainings, and Yuenfas, and 10 to 15 on Taysaams. The transactions since last mail have amounted to 700 bales and arrivals from the country having been very trifling the stock is again reduced. There have been 629 bales received from Japan, but it is possible that present political difficulties may interfere with future supplies from that quarter. Tsatlees, No. 1, 470 taels per picul; No. 2, 450, do.; No. 3, 430, do.; market, No. 3, 410 to 420, do.; No. 4, 390 to 400, do.; No. 5 and common, 360 to 370, do. Taysaans, No. 1, 400 to 410, do.; No. 2, 380 to 490, do.; No. 3, 350 to 360, do.; Nos. 4, 5, and common, 300 to 335, do. Yuenfa, No. 1, 430, do.; No. 2, 400 to 410, do.; No. 3, 365 to 380, do.; No. 4 and common, 330 to 355, do. Hainings, 330 to 420, do. Hong Tsatlees, none. Sewhing's fair to good, 330 to 340, do.; middling to inferior, 310 to 320, do. The settlements of the fortnight, including Japan silk, amount to 1,300 bales, against 2,500 corresponding fortnight of last year, and 3,300 similar period the year previous. The stocks for those periods stands thus—now 1,000 bales, against 2,000 last season, and 6,000 the season before.

YOKUHAMA.—The settlements for the month reached 1,750 bales; the demand continued good, and stocks were low, say about 750 bales. The quotations were:—Ida: Best, none; mid., 525 to $500; infr., 450 to $475. Mybash: Best, 550 to $570; mid., 525 to $550; infr., 500 to $520. Sodai: Best, 500 to $525; mid., 475 to $490; infr., 450 to $460. Oshio: Best: 525 to $550; mid., 475 to $500; infr., 400 to $450. Coshu: Best: none; mid., 475 to $500; infr., 450 to $460. Hatchoges: 375 to $400. Taysaam sorts: 425 to $500. The export of the season to date stands as under:—To London direct, 6,295 bales; to the United States, 91 bales; to Shanghai, 13,178 bales; to Hong Kong, 497 bales; total, 20,061 bales, against 7,261 bales corresponding period last season.

DRUGS, &c.—Cassia Lignea, about 1,000 pls. of the new crop have come to market, but nothing has as yet been done in the article. Cassia Oil, no stock, nor quotation. Cassia Buds, about 30 pls. are on the market—$48 is about the quotation. Of Rhubarb and Gamboge there is no stock. China Root, no sales—only 100 pls. are on the market—the quotation is $4 to $4.50. Galangal 200 pls. are in stock—the quotation is $4 to $4.25. Galls are scarce and wanted at $18. Vermilion is high—say $40 per box. Camphor.—Hong Kong.—The sales of the fortnight amount to about 2,300 pls., at $22 unpacked; and 700 pls. at $23 packed, leaving a stock unsold on the market of 1,200 pls. The stock in Formosa is known to be considerable. The price is expected to decline still further. At Nagasaki the article is quoted in the market at $25; but one of the stipulations in the late purchase of a steamer was that 2,000 pls. Camphor should be taken in part payment at $22.

CHINA IMPORTS.

HONG KONG.

COTTON YARN has been without demand, but the article is in very few hands, and will probably not be sold except at higher prices than our quotations; sales here, 9 bales. Grey Shirtings: Since the large purchases reported by last mail nothing of importance has been done, and there exists no demand whatever. About 1,250 pieces heavy weights have been sold. At Foo-chow, 15,950 pieces have been bartered for Tea. At Amoy, 500 pieces are sold; at Canton, 1,500 pieces. T-Cloths: are in moderate request at former rates; sales, 9,550 pieces. At Foo-chow, 1,900 pieces. At Amoy, 500 pieces. White Shirtings: demand continues good, and stocks seem low; sales here, 1,850 pieces. Brocades, Damasks, and Spotted Shirtings: continue in good demand; sales are 120 pieces Damasks. At Canton: 960 pieces Coloured Brocades. Chintz and Handkerchiefs: sales 1,750 pieces Chintz, and 2,100 dozen Handkerchiefs. Velvets and Velveteens: In less demand, sales here 420 pieces. Long Ells: At the low rates now ruling 500 pieces have found buyers; at Canton, 200 pieces. Spanish Stripes: Are duller again, 276 pieces having been sold here; at Canton, 700 pieces. Camlets: Are in less demand owing to the high prices; 390 pieces have found buyers. Lastings: are less inquired for. No sales to report.

IRON.—There have been no sales here during the fortnight, excepting 80 piculs Bar Iron; in Canton, sales amount to 1,250 piculs Nailrod, 110 piculs round do., and 450 piculs Bar Iron. Lead: Sales here amount to 430 pigs; at Canton, 2,000 piculs have changed hands; at Foo-chow, 160 piculs. Tin Plates: There is only a local demand for this article; sales here, 167 boxes.

COALS.—Englisc Steam, $8 50c. to $9.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

			Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael.)	6	months sight.	6s. 7d. to 6s. 8d.	6s. 8d. to 6s. 9d.
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	6	ditto	...	...
At Canton, At Hong Kong, At Macao	6	ditto	4s. 10½d. to 4s. 11d.	4s. 9d. to 4s. 10d
At Singapore	6	ditto	4s. 11½d. to 5s. 0d.	4s. 11d. to 5s. 0½d.
At Manila	6	ditto	4s. 8d.	4s. 8d. to 4s. 9d.
At Batavia (guilders.)	6	ditto	..	..
At Colombo			...	..

The Exchange on India at Shanghai was 322 rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 238 per $100. Bar silver at Shanghai 111.30 per 100 tls., and Hong Kong 6 per cent. prem. The current quotations at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 77 tls. per $100, and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 25 to 25½ per cent. discount.

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EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN SEASON 1862-63.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton and other ports.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From June 1, to Mar. 31, 1863	43,235,604	41,384,250	...	110,552,501	76,760
Comparative period last season	28,868,739	37,101,789	...	99,034,471	62,442
TO UNITED STATES.					
From June 1, to Mar. 31, 1863	...	...	...	18,992,778	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	24,311,551	...
TO THE CONTINENT.					
					Bales.
From June 1, to Mar. 31	...	...	...	3,108,156	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	1,946,780	...
TO SAN FRANCISCO.					
				Packages.	
From June 1, to Mar. 31	...	...	...	50,061	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	53,518	...
TO AUSTRALIA.					
				Total lbs.	
From June 1, to Jan. 31	...	...	...	6,618,459	
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	6,708,700	...
TO GREAT BRITAIN.					
From 1843 to 1844	...	...	...	51,022,600	...
„ 1845 to 1846	...	...	...	57,334,200	18,604
„ 1850 to 1851	...	...	...	63,972,300	22,143
„ 1853 to 1854	...	...	...	77,327,800	61,980
„ 1855 to 1856	...	...	...	92,240,300	50,480
„ 1857 to 1858	...	...	...	76,990,255	68,311
„ 1858 to 1859	...	...	...	65,789,792	83,136
„ 1859 to 1860	...	...	...	85,560,452	64,163
„ 1860 to 1861	...	...	...	90,066,160	79,644
„ 1861 to 1862	...	...	...	109,854,040	70,199

The picul is 133⅓ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

At SINGAPORE.—April 30, Melissa, from Sunderland. May 1, Guiding Star, from Hamburg. 2, Alice, from Cardiff. 5, Wilhelmina, from Rotterdam.

At PENANG.—None.

At BATAVIA.—April 15, Noordster, from Shields; Triton, from Rotterdam. 24, Mathilde, from Amsterdam: Oceaan, from Amsterdam; Sir Isaac Newton, from Cardiff. 26, Doggersbank, from Rotterdam; Watergeus, from Shields; China, from Cardiff.

At HONG KONG.—April 20, Norman, from Shields. 24, H.M.S. Leopard, from England. 28, Sea Lark, from New York: Beatrice, from London.

At SHANGHAI.—April 7, Leymoon, from New York. 8, George Avery, from Shields. 9, Panama, from Liverpool; Shause (str.), from New York. 10, Amoy, from Portsmouth. 13, Belle of West, from New York. 14, Mandarin, from New York. 20, Kestrel, from London.

At MANILA.—April 21, Hermetin from Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

From SINGAPORE.—April 24, Cathay, for Falmouth; 27, Wandrahm, for New York. May 1, Conquest, for New York.

From PENANG.—April 30, America, for London.

From BATAVIA.—April 19, Padang packet, for Holland; 22, Vriendschap, for Holland; 23, Java packet, for Holland; 27, Galilei, for Holland.

From FOO-CHOW.—April 9, Java, for London; 15, Hound, for New York.

From SHANGHAI.—April 17, M. Londonderry, for London; 18, Thessalia, for London; 20, Manila, for New York.

From MANILA.—April 10, Voladira from Falmouth; 17, Luisita for Cadiz.

LOADING.

At SINGAPORE.—Oscar for London; Finland for Liverpool; Benledi for London; T. W. Sears for New York; G. H. Wappaus for Liverpool; Ystroom for Liverpool; Lady Agnes Duff for London; Singapore for Bordeaux; Benvenue for London, *via* Penang; Snow Squall for New York *via* Penang.

At PENANG.—Wandralim for New York; Golconda for London.

At CANTON for LONDON.—Carribean, John Scott, and West Australian. For United States, Europa.

At SHANGHAI for LONDON.—Harkaway, Antipodes. For United States, Castleton and Benefactress.

At FOO-CHOW for LONDON.—Flying Spur. For United States, Honqua.

At YOKUHAMA for LONDON.—Dunmore and Copernicus.

At HANKOW for LONDON.—Challenger and Annette (steamer.)

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From England and Continent to China: April 17, Chassze, London to Shanghai; Banian, Londan to Hong Kong; 21, Valdivia, Liverpool to Hong Kong; 22, Royal Bride, Liverpool to Shanghai; King Arthur, Liverpool to Shanghai; Nuevo Lautero, London to Manila; Frederick Cardiff, to Manilla; Sir Isaac Newton, Cardiff to Singapore; Prince Regent, Cardiff to Hong Kong; 23, Charlotte, Newcastle to Hong Kong; 24, Queen of the Age, Sunderland to Hong Kong; 25, Macedon, Sunderland to Shanghai; 26, Chrysolite, Liverpool to Hong Kong; Edinburgh Shields to Shanghai. From United States to China: April 22, Hamlet, Boston to Hong Kong; 26, Osaca, New York to Shanghai. From Port Natal to China: 25, Rochester, Port Natal to Singapore. From China, &c., to England and Continent: 15, Ferozepore, Shanghai to London; 16, Peterborough, Whampoa to London; 17, Isabella, Singapore to London; 21, Caldera, Shanghai to Liverpool; 23, Violet, Singapore to London; Cumberland, Hong Kong to Liverpool; Lauderdale, Canton to London; Cyclone, Shanghai to Liverpool; Olympia, Singapore to Falmouth; Leander, Manila to Queenstown; Anne de Bregtagne, Manila to Nantes; 24, Vanguard, Shanghai to London; 25, Martaban, Shanghai to London. From China to United States: 17, Guinea, Amoy to New York; 22, Resolute, Shanghai to New York; 24, Franklin, Manila to New York.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

HONG KONG.

Clipper ships to load teas are wanted. The following are some of the settlements of the fortnight:—

ENGLAND.—John Scott, British ship, 635 tons, on the berth at Whampoa, for London, current rates, (about £4 per ton.) Carribean, British ship, 874 tons, on the berth at Whampoa, for London, current rates about £4 per ton. Maritana, British ship, 1,208 tons, Manila to England, (Channel for orders), £4 per ton for sugar, £4. 10s. hemp and light freight, with 10s. extra if ordered to the Continent. Maggie Leslie, British barque, 486 tons, to load at Foo-chow at current rates.

UNITED STATES, &c.

Europa, Am. ship, 846 tons, on the berth for New York, $20 per ton. Viking, Am. ship 1,340 tons, on the berth for San Francisco, current rates for cargo (say $8 per ton) $26 per head for passage. Camden, Am. ship, 540 tons, on the berth for San Francisco, with passengers only, $26.50 per head. Esk, Brit. ship, 403 tons, on the birth for Vancouver Island, $8 to $10 per ton. Robert Lowe, Brit. steamer, 1,474 tons, on the birth for San Francisco, *via* Japan, rate of freight as per description of goods.

AUSTRALIA.

Emma Colvin, Brit. ship, 830 tons, Manila to Sydney, £4. 10s. per ton. Kingfisher, Am. ship. 1,268 tons, hence to Melbourne and (or) Sydney, £3,100 in full if to Melbourne only, £100 extra if sent to Sydney.

SHANGHAI.

The following are the current rates of freight: To London and Liverpool, £3. 15s. to £4. To New York, $16 to 18. To Nagasaki, $4 per ton and 25 cents. per picul. To Kanagawa, $5 per ton and 25 to 30 cents. per piecl. To Tien-tsin, 5 to 7 taels per ton. To Hankow, 7 to 8 taels per ton, and 4 to 5 mace per picul. To Hong Kong, Amoy, and Foo-chow, $3½ to 4 per ton, 50 cents. per bales cotton.

MANILA.

The English ship Areta loads for Liverpool at £4 for clayed sugar, and £5 per ton for hemp. The Tricolor (reported in last as loading for the same port) has engaged some unclayed sugar at £4. 5s. per ton.

SINGAPORE.

Freights to England have slightly declined. The Belida has been laid on for London at £2. 5s.; tin, £3; antimony ore, £3. 5s.; gambier, £4 per ton light goods. The Eng Goang (Russian) for Liverpool at £3. 2s. 6d. dead weight, and £4 per ton light goods. Tin, £2. 5s. per 20 cwt.; sago in boxes, £4 do., sago flour, £4 do.; gambier in bales, £3. 5s. do.; sugar, £4 do.; black pepper, £4 per 16 cwt.; coffee, £4 per 18 cwt.; hides and horns, £4 per 16 cwt.; gutta percha, £4 per 20 cwt.; measurement goods, £4 per 50 cubic feet.

CASUALTIES.

SHANGHAI.

The Carl Beijer sustained considerable injury in a gale at Chefoo, and has been condemned. She was purchased for the use of the Customs.

Captain Parks has undertaken to raise the Lord Lyndhurst ashore on the North Spit at Woosung, by pumps, &c., for taels 6,000. The extent of the leak must be very considerable, as she is totally under water at the top of the flood tide; so that great difficulties must be overcome before he can complete his task successfully. She is too far into the channel to be permitted to remain there for any length of time, as the strong tides which daily sea against her will form such a barrier of mud, as to bring up ships of heavy draft bound for Shanghai, and eventually close the passage against them altogether.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

CITY, FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

The price of Mexican dollars to day is nominally 5s. 7d. Bar Silver 5s. 1½d.; both very flat.

It is believed that the tender of the P. and O. Company to run a fortnightly service to Australia will be accepted, provided the Colonial Government furnish a portion of the increased subsidy.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN TABLE.—June 8, at London from Colombo and Tuticorin, Gitana; 9, from Colombo, Diedrich Pentzien; at Deal from Foo-chow-Foo, Patrician, from Ceylon, Ottodine; 5, Off Dungeness from Rangoon, Eclipse; 6, at Portland Roads from Foo-chow-Foo, Burman; 4, Off the Start from Batavia, Holland; 6, at Copenhagen from Batavia, Eclipse; 5, at Altona from Singapore, Dannevirke; 6, at Texel from Batavia, Nederland; 6, at Brouwershaven from Pasaroeang, Carin from Banjoewangie, Jeddo; 5, at St. Mazaire from Maulmain, Sarah Park; 6, from Ceylon, Ephrem; May 24, at Boston from Manila, Aurora; June 7, at Brouwershaven from Batavia, Maria Anna, from Sourabaya, Frientje Fenna, from Banjoewangie, Vooruit, Hendrina, Louis Meyer, Johannes Anthonius, Java; 9, at Deal from Java, Celebes; 10, at London from Singapore, The Bride; 5, at Clyde from Maulmain, Laurel; 7, at Texel from Sourabaya, Aolus, from Banjoewangie, Julie Claire, Passaroeang, Admiral de Ruyter, Henricus, Gerardus, Willem Hendrick, Friesland, Joan Melchoir, Kemper; from Passaroeang, Clio, from Java, Odin, from Banjoewangie, Jane; 8, Pollux, Elizabeth; 8, at Brouwershaven from Banjoewangie, Juno; at Texel from Banjoewangie, Nieuwland; 11, at Falmouth from Maulmain,

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Kasan; 11, at Liverpool from Shanghai, Geelong; 8, at Crushaven from Manila, Malta; 7, at Texal from Banjoewangie, Koophandel; 8, Acadia.

DEPARTURES.—June 8, from Deal for Singapore, Catherine, barque; 7, from Shields for Batavia, Pekin; 7, from Sunderland for Shanghai, Herald; off Aldboro' for Shanghai, Aldebaran; 8, from Liverpool for Ceylon, via Cardiff, Ferris; May 28, from Madeira for China, Kwang Tung, str.; June 11, from London for Cardiff and Shanghai, Simoda; 6, from Marseilles for Ceylon, Tapio; 11, from Liverpool for Colombo, Queen of Commerce; for Hong Kong and Canton, Juanpore; for Manila, Barnaga.

SPOKEN.—Julie Claire, from Batavia, 47 N., 11 W.; Amsterdam, Banjoewangie to Amsterdam, May 7, 42 N., 12 W.; Juno, Dutch, Samarang to Rotterdam, May 31, 46 N., 18 W.; Teuderten, Sourabaya to Rotterdam, April 2, 31 S., 10 E.; Ottilia, for Singapore, April 24, 2 S., 24 W.; Dina, Batavia to Amsterdam, May 5, 6 N., 25 W.; Acadia, Sourabaya to Amsterdam, May 19, 35 N., 42 W.; Daylight, ship, London to Singapore, April 24, 1 N., 21 W.; William Henrick, barque, Sourabaya to Rotterdam, June 3, 49 N., 8 W.; St. Bougairils, barque, of Bordeaux, for Batavia and Singapore, April 23, 1 N., 23 W.; Sourabaya, barque, Batavia to Amsterdam, May 30, 46 N., 21 W.; Northern Light, barque, Colombo to Gibraltar, May 3, 6 N., 24 W.; Batavia, Dutch barque, for Batavia, May 7, 2 N., 25 W.; Elizabeth Rose, Liverpool to Ceylon, April 18, 21 S., 26 W.; Prady (?) French, Liverpool to Ceylon, 65 days out, April 25, 6 S., 27 W.; Avery, barque, Colombo to London, April 17, 8 S., 83 E.; Albion, Colombo to London, March 20, lat. 3, lon. 80 E.; Golden Fleece, ship, London to China, April 5, 39 S., 21 W.; Chaasze, London to Shanghai, Jan. 25, 29 N., 22 W.; Ravensbourne, barque, Sunderland to Shanghai, Feb. 19, 25 S., 30 W.; Excelsior, barque, London to Colombo, March 31, 40 S., 35 E.; Prinses Amalia, Rotterdam to Batavia, April 12, 4 S., 21 W.; Wilhelmine, Banjoewangie to Amsterdam, May 16, 32 N., 37 W.; Willem Daniel, Banjoewangie to Amsterdam, June 3, 48 N., 8 W.; Athlete, Hamburg to Hong Kong, May 16, 4 N.; Alexander, Sunderland to Shanghai, May 18, 6 N., 23 W.; Jacob, Java to Rotterdam, May 7; St. Harlequin (?), French ship, Colombo to Marseilles, 34 days out, March 11, 29 S., 40 E.

LAID ON AT LONDON.—For Hong Kong and Canton, Red Riding Hood. At Liverpool, for Shanghai, Kirk Connell; for Singapore, Thomas Blythe. At Greenock, for Hong Kong, Madras; for Colombo, Corsair's Bride; for Hong Kong and Canton, Patrician.

At Table Bay, April 28, Fanny, sailed for Batavia; 29, Singapore, sailed for Manila.

At Algoa Bay, April 18, Norma, sailed for Singapore; 25, La Plata, sailed for Singapore.

LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT.

SINGAPORE.

Mr. LYALL inquired of the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, whether the Government of Singapore would shortly be transferred from the Indian to the Colonial Department; and, in the event of such transfer, whether it would entail any charge on the Imperial Exchequer?—Mr. C. FORTESCUE said, that a deputation of gentlemen connected with the Straits Settlement had an interview with the Duke of Newcastle, a few days ago, when they requested that the subject of transferring those settlements to the Colonial-office might be again taken into consideration, representing that the revenues of Singapore and the other settlements had so far increased as to make it certain that no charge would fall on the Imperial Treasury. In consequence of this, communications had been opened between the Indian and Colonial Departments, to see whether arrangements could be made for the transfer. He would remind the House that the arrangement made on the former occasion was entered into upon the ground that his noble friend, the Secretary of State was unwilling to bind the House to a vote in aid of the revenues of Singapore.

THE LITTLE BASSES ROCKS, CEYLON.

On the motion that a sum not exceeding £28,914 be voted for erecting and maintaining lighthouses abroad, Mr. CHILDERS asked for some explanation of this vote. If satisfactory details were not given in relation to the item of £8,000 for the Little Basses Rocks Lightship, he should be compelled to take the course he had been about to press on a former occasion when the House was counted out—namely, of moving that the vote be reduced by that amount.—Mr. M. GIBSON said the sum of £8,000 was asked as a re-vote, and was intended to cover the cost of a lightship actually constructed, and on the point of being moored.—Mr. CHILDERS said the proposal to station lightships on the coast in question had been deliberately rejected after an inquiry extending over several years. Permanent lights were required, and it had been proposed to erect two of them at a cost of £4,500. But, although £54,000 were spent on only one of those lighthouses no competent engineer was sent out to undertake its erection, the ship for which the vote was taken never went there; in fact the whole thing had been completely messed. There was no urgent need for taking this vote at present, and the House might well pause till it had some definite information before it. He moved that the vote be reduced by £8,000.—Mr. AUGUSTUS SMITH supported the amendment. There was no reason why the payment of this £8,000 should be thrown upon the taxpayers of England. Madras was the port which would benefit most by the proposed expenditure, and only 314 English ships annually left that port, as compared with 3,915 belonging to the island of Ceylon. There might have been some reason for showing consideration to the island of Ceylon at a time when its funds were not in a very flourishing state, but for the last five or six years it had enjoyed a considerable surplus revenue.—The amendment was negatived.

CHINESE ART.

(LONDON REVIEW.)

If there had not been some enthusiastic virtuosi among the Chinese, we should not have seen any of their interesting bronzes; they must have perished in a climate certainly not so favourable for preserving them as that of Egypt. Confucius refers to the museums formed by persons of rank; he mentions Lin-tze, a minister of state, and Tung Choo (A.D. 200), who were collectors. In the time of Lord Macartney's embassy, the Viceroy of Canton, Yuen Yuen, was a great collector. The practice of burying vases with the dead led to many being dug up to be sold to the museums; so that, notwithstanding the edict of Tsin-Che Hwang-Te, the builder of the Great Wall, ordering all memorials of the past to be destroyed, and all books burnt, many have escaped. The oldest ornament seen upon these is the fret-work stamped in a band round the body of the three-legged vessels; and the shape of these rude vases, excepting the legs, is not unlike the earthen vases found in British tumuli. They were used only for religious purposes; those of gold, and with three legs, being significant of the possessor's imperial rank; those of fine copper, with four legs, being for ministers of state; while to the literati were allotted iron vases. In the matter of prize cups, the Chinese are far before us; they gave them as rewards for agriculture in their earliest times, and the cup was preserved as a family honour; many of these bear the words "sheep," "ox," "hog," besides the universal ornamental work in fretted lines, and strange pieces in relief, with something like a rude eye here and there, which was the Chinese artist's way of representing the all-seeing eye of the Almighty One looking out of the clouds and thunder. Generally, too, the dragon Lung, god of rain, is to be traced in the clouds; he is an important ornamental personage on everything—he forms the imperial heraldry, and makes the great figure in the carnival in his honour, known as the Feast of Lanterns.

Another ornamental form is the globe in relief, with the strange conventional clouds and thunder as supporters at the sides, perhaps with a few curved lines ending in an involuted spiral. An example of this kind was the vase 718, said to be about 1200 years B.C. 727 and 728 were other examples; and 912, an incense burner, showed the circle enclosed in a raised diamond fret on a tooled ground—a very good piece of ornamental arrangement. The circle is the symbol of perfection, or the male sex; the square represents the female, and inferiority. Fuh-he, the founder of the empire (B.C. 3300), laid this down. The handles of these vases are generally formed of some animal's head and neck, often the lynx, a lizard, or the fabulous kylin—a sort of Cerberus, upon whom the Chinese delight to lavish all their powers of displaying the grotesque and the terrible combined. The wine vases are frequently of good form, not unlike the glass we know as a beaker. The ornament upon them is often arranged in a leaf-shape, the point rising towards the brim, as in the beaker 903 in this sale.

In enamel work the Chinese show precisely the same cleverness up to a certain point, without any development. It is evident that they were familiar with the art, and its application to metal work, but the enamelled cap-stand in this collection shows no advance upon the earliest specimens. They used the champlevé, the cloissonné, and the painted enamel, but the former processes they excelled in. The best examples have a decided Persian character, noticeable generally on the bowls, as in 337, which has a very elegant running pattern of flowers. No. 332 showed the Persian physiognomy, in the three female musicians playing musical instruments like long shepherds' pipes, very distinctly. Another good example of early work was the oblong tray, 340. In all of these the design is too good for Chinese art; and, moreover, it resembles some modern Turkish enamellings that are very common. The colours are remarkable for purity of tint, as is generally the case. The probability is that the better specimens are due to Persian and other teachings, and the coarser work of the screens and other objects belongs to the Chinese entirely, as the conventional design always shows.

It is remarkable that in painting, as seen on china and other materials, the Chinese show the greatest facility and aptness in imitating natural forms and colours, of flowers especially; and yet they exhibit so little pictorial faculty. Here, again, it would seem they are radically deficient in the true endowments of art. They have not the power to idealise and create a new work from the suggestions of nature; they could not conceive a Doric column, nor carve an Apollo, nor paint a picture. Lumqua, one of their first modern painters of those strange fac-simile figures representing the sort of Rake's Progress of the Opium-eater, said very naïvely: "What see can do, what no see no can do." This they do also in the solid with equal perfection, as might be observed in the extraordinary toy-group 1239, in Mr. Russell's collection. In this the artist was not satisfied with imitating to the life a Tartar of rank on horseback going hawking with a stout countryman servant and the hawks, but he made the heads and the eyes move with the slightest tremour. This curious example was brought home by Lord Macartney. After all, perhaps, the best example of Chinese art-work—though, it is true, a gross, yet glorious caricature—is the familiar willow-pattern plate of our tables; this may really be studied as a perfect compendium of their art.

The poverty of their designs is seen in the way they carry out the imitating principle into all objects of personal use. The hardest stones they cut with infinite labour into the form of fruits, flowers, and animals, where other people far behind them in the actual technical means produce beautiful boxes in chased and engraved metal, with pictures in enamel, with jewels set in ornamental forms, and with endless fancy displayed in all kinds of work.

Closely connected with this crude use of natural objects is that love of the grotesque and its brother feeling for the terrible which belong to all people in a primitive or savage state. We find it in the ancient Mexican works of Yucatan, in the American aborigines, in the Islanders of the Pacific, in the Scandinavian and old Norsemen, in our own Norman carvings of monsters that grin at us in sacred places in such incongruous companionship with saints, martyrs, and heroes. Indeed, there are abundant examples of the same condition in the archaic works of the Greeks. It is as if Gibbon's remark, "that the savage tribes of mankind as they approach nearer the condition of animals preserve a stronger resemblance to themselves and to each other," were confirmed by the similarity of the archaic ornament in widely-separated nations. The peculiarity as to the Chinese is, that with great manipulative skill, extraordinary imitative faculty, and some chemical art, their art has never felt the influence of moral and intellectual culture, and therefore it remains barbaric in intention, however admirable as workmanship. As M. Emile Montégut so well says:—"Le génie de l'artiste n'est pas tout dans les arts, il lui faut une matière sur laquelle il puisse s'exercer, et cette matière sa volonté est impuissante à lui donner; c'est l'humanité qui fournit á l'artiste cette matiére morale."

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EXTRAORDINARY CRUELTY IN AN INDIAN REGIMENT.

Public indignation has been aroused by the announcement of the circumstances relative to the death of Sergeant Major Lilley. The terrible episode of an individual act of tyranny is as follows:—On a slight regimental squabble as to whether Colonel Crawley had or had not been absent from the monthly parades of his regiment, Sergeant Major Lilley proved an adverse witness as well as two others. Colonel Crawley subsequently had these men arrested and confined during the most suffocating period of an Indian summer, in rooms like ovens. One prisoner became a maniac, and was released. To Sergeant Lilley, the confinement had special aggravations. His wife was sinking in mortal disease in the same room, and was just kept alive by wine and spirits prescribed by the hospital doctors. The sentinel paced up and down outside. But it seems that Colonel Crawley had heard that this wretched woman had attempted to communicate with another woman outside. The Colonel then ordered the sentry to pass from the outside to the inside of the cell. This close arrest continued until the court-martial was at an end, the confinement having lasted from the 28th of April to the 25th of May, and on that day, in stench and in suffocating heat, and in mental agony, produced by oppression and calumny, Lilley died. His wife died some days later, and the sutler's bills for her wine being reported to Sir Hugh Rose, the Commander-in-Chief in India, in remarks which were ordered to be read at the head of the dead man's regiment, attributed his death to habitual intemperance. The Commander-in-Chief, however, has publicly acknowledged that poor Lilley's memory is clear from the stigma cast upon it; and he has condemned all the officers concerned in this tragedy to a gentle censure, a general eulogy, and a complete impunity! But there still remains an unpunished crime of blood-guiltiness, and the men who have perpetrated this act must be put upon their justification before some unsuspected tribunal, or law and justice are nought in India.

LOSS OF THE "CANADA" PACKET-SHIP.—The new iron ship *Canada*, Captain Wilson, has been lost while on a voyage from London to Monreal, having been "nipped" in one of the huge fields of ice which are to found in the Atlantic floating down from the northward in the early part of the spring of the year. The *Canada* left the Thames about the first week of last month, and on the night of the 26th ult. loose detached ice was fallen in with. The ship wore round to the S.E. in order to clear huge fields which came drifting up, and early on the following morning the ship was suddenly surrounded with ice. Another effort was made to wear ship, when the tiller broke on the rudder head into several pieces, and it was then discovered that the vessel was hard and fast in the ice, and striking heavily. Attempts were made to repair the rudder, and in the latter part of the day the ice somewhat cleared, when it was discovered that she was making water fast. Many of the bolts and rivets were gone, and beams and bulkheads were started by the ship being crushed in the ice. Cargo was thrown overboard, the pumps were energetically applied, and everything done with a view of keeping the ill-fated vessel afloat. It was evident, however, she was doomed, the water was fast rising in her, and a passing ship being sighted, a signal was fired, and the sail bore down towards them. She proved to be the ship *Able Seaman*, from London, which took on board all from the *Canada*, which was abandoned with eighteen feet of water in her hold. The *Able Seaman* cruised about the spot, and later in the day the *Canada* was observed to be hemmed in with icebergs and suddenly to disappear. The *Canada* was nearly 1,000 tons burden, and was largely insured at Lloyd's. Another ship, called the *Aronica*, from Quebec for Liverpool, is reported to have been seen in a distressed condition in the ice. Her fate is not exactly known.

DISCOVERY OF OLD COINS.—In a very singular manner some old and valuable coins were found at Malton a few days since. A workman threw out of excavations in Castlegate the remains of a beast's horn, out of which fell a mass of soil, from which 13 old coins were picked up. The man, believing them worthless, sold them for 3d., but they have since fallen into the hands of an antiquary, who found them to be one coin of King John and twelve silver coins—groats, half-groats, and pennies—of Edward I. and Edward III. It is believed the old horn contained more coins, which have not been found. On the other side of the way, and immediately opposite the place where the coins were found, several finely-carved stones, evidently fragments of a highly-enriched building, have been found. It is not known that any important building ever stood in the locality, but a market cross, of which the base remains, formerly stood near.

THE TURKS ON THEIR TRAVELS.—With the view of giving an opportunity to the Turks of visiting Europe and acquiring such knowledge and information as may be advantageously employed towards the progress of their own country, an excursion trip (*train de plaisir*) is being organised at Constantinople, and is receiving the support of the Government. The first expedition is to consist of 150 or 200 young Mussulmen, including it is said, the sons of some of the leading statesmen and pachas. M. Misierie is charged with the arrangements of the voyage, and a staff of interpreters and *employes* who have some knowledge of Europe is to be attached to the expedition. The programme includes a visit to the French capital, *via* the Mediterranean and Marseilles; from thence to England, and back again, by way of Germany, Vienna, and the Danube, to Constantinople. The charge made, comprising travelling expenses, subsistence, and sightseeing, is to be £70.

PENSION TO MRS. ATKINSON.—We observe that Mrs. Atkinson has been placed on the civil list, "in consideration of her husband's contributions to geographical science, the fruits of six years' explorations in Eastern Siberia and Mongolia—during which she accompanied him, and aided in preserving a record of his researches - and of his having expended all his means in these efforts, leaving his widow totally unprovided for."

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—Sir Rutherford Alcock was at the reception given by Lady Palmerston on the Queen's birthday, and in the list of those present at the State banquet given by the Duke of Newcastle, we observe the names of Sir Hercules Robinson and Mr. Callaghan, Governor of Labuan.

GOLD IN BRITISH GUIANA.—Gold has been found in the streams and quartz formation of the Cuyuni, in British Guiana, in sufficient quantities to remunerate the searchers. It is curious that this is the region which Raleigh believed was an El Dorado. Shakspeare makes Falstaff speak of "a region in Guiana all gold and bounty."

SALE OF M. CHAILLU'S COLLECTION.—A sale of interest to naturalists and curators of museums will take place on the 12th inst., when M. Du Chaillu's collection will be disposed of. Among the objects are "magnificent gorillas," chimpanzees, and other monkeys and animals, and also a choice collection of African bird-skins.

MR. LUDWIG WIESE has been appointed Consul at Hong Kong for H.M. the King of Sweden and Norway.

THE Senate of the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg has appointed Mr. Rudolph Sehlmacher to be Consul for that Republic at Sourabaya.

LORD CLYDE is, we are happy to learn, progressing favourably after his recent illness.

SENHOR DA MOREIRA, late the Brazilian Minister in London, will reside in Paris until the settlement of the dispute between England and Brazil.

Continental Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The result of the Paris elections is a brilliant victory for the Opposition. Of the 235,250 votes given in the mairies of Paris, the candidates put forward by the Government have obtained only 82,607. A result like this has not been seen since Paris has had representatives to vote for. It is such as no one, friendly or adverse, ventured to hope for or to fear; and, what is more remarkable still, is the fact that most of the opposing candidates have been returned by overwhelming majorities. Perhaps the greatest interest has been excited by the election of M. Theirs, who, in spite of the opposition of the Minister of the Interior, has been elected for the second district of Paris by a majority of 11,112 to 9,857 votes for the Government candidate. The Opposition has gained important successes in the provinces also. There are still rumours of changes in the Ministry, and among high functionaries. M. de Persigny, it is said, goes out; and people speak of a mission to St. Petersburg to bring over the Czar to ideas of conciliation towards Poland. Others think that if he quits the Ministry he will simply remain member of the Privy Council, but with an allowance of 100,000f. yearly.

The *Pays* says that Prince Napoleon, after leaving Egypt, will proceed to Constantinople, with the intention of removing or lessening the difficulties attending the question of the Suez Canal.

The trial of M. Montluc, late Mexican Consul at Paris, and four others, accused of having carried on a foreign correspondence for the purpose of exciting hatred and contempt against the Government of the Emperor, has ended in their acquittal.

The race for the "Grand Prize," came off at Paris on June 1st. The event had been looked forward to with deep interest in the sporting world both in England and France. It resulted in the victory of an English horse, but a victory so gallantly contested that the French turf may even in its defeat pride itself in having beaten on equal terms some of the best English horses of the year, and among them the favourite of the Epsom Derby. The occasion attracted an unusual concourse of sportsmen. Ranger won; the French favourite, La Toucques, running second, and Lord Clifden only fifth. The Emperor was present, and was warmly cheered by the English.

The trade of Paris is at present in a very flourishing condition. The great number of new buildings constantly going forward gives occupation not only to the thousands of hands engaged in building, but likewise to the tradesmen employed to furnish them. The great manufacturing establishments in and near Paris were never more fully occupied than now. The Suez Canal Company have given large orders for a variety of machinery. Six new iron bridges have been lately ordered by Spanish companies, besides 400 tons of sheet-iron prepared for the construction of bridges bespoke some time since. Coppersmiths are likewise actively engaged, and the operatives employed in the preparation of lighthouses for the coast work two hours a-day more than usual. Sugar refiners and manufacturers of chemical ingredients are doing a fair share of business. Notwithstanding the large quantity of porcelain imported into France since the commercial treaty between Great Britain and France, the china and glass manufacturers in Paris are not complaining. Although this is the dead season for paper-stainers, those in the Faubourg have still occupation for all their hands for another month at least. The cabinetmakers in the same quarter are receiving fresh orders every day. The fabrication of iron furniture, which was introduced into France about twenty years ago, has become of great importance, and promises to take a high position in the export trade. The French manufacturers excel in giving lightness and delicacy to such articles.

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HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, June 6.

Ten whole days consecutively have been passed by the Second Chamber of the States-General in long-winded debates on the definitive settlement of the ninth section of the Budget (the Colonial Department), without hitherto having brought it to a close. After meeting at eleven o'clock A.M., and discussing the subject in all its bearings till late in the afternoon—when the exhausted stomach tells the members it is time to go to dinner, and the sitting is adjourned till the following morning—an uninterrupted succession of attack and defence has been carried on, and anyone would imagine the subject exhausted. It shows, however, the importance attached to it by the Chamber, and many members usually no orators and chary of their words appear to have bottled up their stock of speeches and uncorked them on this occasion, perhaps the only time during the session that they gave the rein to their tongues. Both parties desire the maintenance of the present system of culture in Java; the conservatives, however, wish to introduce some slight modifications, whilst the liberal party on the other hand are clamorous for more essential reforms. The most remarkable speech was that made by the opposition member, Mr. Gevers Deynoot, who has himself passed many years in the East, and gave a long and succinct account of the state of affairs, where, according to his account, there was ample room for improvement. Among other things he complained bitterly of the neglected state of the three principal ports in Java—Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya. On arriving at Batavia a stranger must be unfavourably impressed with the state of the harbour, the river that runs through the town being useless from the accumulation of mud. The energetic Governor-General has appointed a commission to afford the needful relief, and he hoped the Colonial Minister would firmly support him in the execution of this laudable purpose. He described the state of these ports as a living proof of the lamentable supineness of the Dutch Government. Samarang, he said, no longer deserves the name of a seaport, and about the other and lesser ports on the island, the less said of them the better. He then attacked the Government on the state of the lighthouses on the coast, of which, he said, there were only four in the whole Eastern Archipelago abounding everywhere, as it is known to do, in the greatest dangers and difficulties of navigation, rendering it quite a wonder that so comparatively few accidents occurred, as moreover the sea-charts are very imperfect and by no means to be relied on. Only last year a valuable naval officer, now on the Eastern station, proposed the erection of iron lighthouses similar to those placed by the English on the coast of Ceylon, for which he was duly snubbed by the Government who decided that none but stone lighthouses should be built. It is true that a survey is being at length made of the Straits of Banka, but he wanted to know if the exertions of the Government were to be compared with what the British had done for the Straits of Malacca and Singapore, and whether it was not by far a more honourable and useful occupation for the officers of the Dutch ships of war in the East to be employed in surveying the coasts and islands than lounging on shore in perfect idleness, which disgusted many efficient and scientific officers, and compelled them to throw up their commissions and retire from the service. He then complained of the communication both by land and by water, and was unable to say which was in the most forlorn condition. The water communication was in the hands of a company that exercised a frightful (*schromelyk*) monopoly. The company of Mr. Cores de Vries received a subsidy of half-a-million of florins annually, and in the absence of all competition did just what they liked. What struck him as most unusual was that Government officials were made to pay more passage money than others; and, in fact, it appeared to him not that the steamers were placed on the lines for the convenience of the public, but rather that the interests of the public were made subservient to the owners of the steamers. With reference to the oppressed state of the Javanese, he complained that the Government had done nothing for their development and relief. Mr. Money had said, in his work on Java, that he never saw a more flourishing peasantry; but he (Mr. Gevers) was uncertain which was most to be wondered at—the ignorance of the author or the unwarrantable boldness of his assertion. He then drew a lively picture of their depressed condition, which he described as peculiarly melancholy, asserting that the mother country looked on Java only as a source of revenue, but that nothing was done to improve the island or instruct the inhabitants. One of the greatest faults in our colonial system, he concluded, is the dependency of the Governor-General on the Minister for the Colonies, who, in the little Hague, at a distance of ten or twelve thousand miles, dictates every trifling order sent out for the Government of a colonial empire so vastly superior in size and population, and second to none in the world with the exception of England. The whole system requires a complete and radical re-organisation, and I am glad to see, by the Ministerial "Memorial of Explanation," that the Minister entertains the same opinions.

On the other side it was Mr. Wintgens who pleaded most strenuously for the maintenance of the present system, defending it from all attacks with an eloquence and energy worthy of a better cause.

After the general debates were brought to a close, the different clauses were gone through separately, and the whole Bill was finally passed by a Ministerial majority of 18, the numbers being 43 ayes, against 25 noes.

The Netherlands Trading Company have chartered the following twenty-five first-class vessels to load cargoes of produce in Java for this country.

Ship.	Captain.	Port of Discharge.
Emergens ..	J. R. Smit ..	Amsterdam
Wassenaar ..	A. Hofstee ..	"
Celeritas ..	G. A. Wagner ..	"
Cornelis Gips ..	J. Seyffert ..	"
Jacoba & Christina	F. P. Jaski ..	"
Baron van Hardenbroek	H. Henny ..	"
Elshout ..	E. Akkerman ..	"
Hellevoetsluys ..	W. J. Vos ..	"
Wilhelmine & Elise	M. Priebee ..	"
Telegraph ..	P. B. Rolufs ..	"
Theodora Mechtilda	C. A. van der Wyck	"
General Michiels	P. G. Visser ..	"
Constance ..	M. Kimmerer ..	"
Elizabeth ..	H. A. Harms ..	"
Cheribon ..	W. P. Coers ..	"
Alblasserwaard ..	E. van Lindern ..	"
Scheveningen ..	J. K. Annokkee	"
Johanna ..	A. J. Swemer ..	"
Ida Willemina ..	G. Rotgans ..	Dordrecht.
Zeelandia ..	W. Blaakhert ..	Middelburg
Burgomeester van Middleburg,	K. Hoek ..	"
Maria ..	E. N. van Wulven	"
Schelde ..	A. L. Hoffinan ...	"
Susannah & Elizabeth	C. Ouwehand ..	"
Kosmopoliet ..	J. Koning ..	Schiedam

A letter from Harderwyk states that a detachment of supplementary troops consisting of 125 men and 12 non-commissioned officers, under the command of Captain J. D. Landzetel, of the East India Infantry (returning to duty from leave of absence to this country), and accompanied by Lieut. Younker, J. H. von Schmidt auf Altenstedt, and Lieut F. H. Schoenmaker, both of the East Indian army, are under orders to march on the 20th of June to Rotterdam for embarkation at that port in the chartered transport *Kosmopoliet*, Capt. J. Koning, for Netherlands India.

H. N. M. fourth class screw corvette *De Briel*, 10 guns, has been successfully launched at Vlissingen, and is to be fitted out immediately to reinforce the squadron in the Eastern Archipelago.

Despatches have been received at the navy department announcing the safe arrival at Monte Video on the 14th of April of H.N.M. second-class sailing frigate *Prins Alexander der Nederlanden*, of 22 guns, Capt. M. Cazawx van Staphorst, on her voyage to the Indian Archipelago. All well on board. The above frigate sailed from this country on the 15th of January last.

The private trade exports from Java to Holland during the month of March were as follows:—

Per *Travancore*: 2 piculs coffee, 118 piculs india rubber, 206 piculs gum damar.

Per *Hendrika*: 11,590 piculs sugar, 78 leggers arrack, 100 piculs rattans, and 1,965 hides.

Per *Ouderkerk an der Amstel*: 2,710 piculs coffee, 7,585 piculs sugar, 150 piculs rattans, 74 piculs pepper, 1,500 hides, 15,668 kilogr. indigo, and 547 piculs gum damar.

Per *Madura*: 7,655 pic. sugar and 100 pic. of rattans.

Per *Electra*: 665 pic. coffee, 12,013 pic. sugar, 67 pic. rattans, 3,888 hides, 5,195 pic. tobacco, 182 pic. sapanwood.

Per *Triton*: 3,828 pic. coffee, 3,232 pic. sugar, 172 pic. rattans, 588 hides, and 5,019 kil. indigo.

Per *Kalimas*: 4,460 pic. sugar, 685 pic. rattans, and 5,019 kil. indigo.

Per *Eva Johanna*: 274 pic. coffee, 15,018 pic. sugar, 200 pic. rattans, 1,050 pic. tobacco, and 400 pic. gum damar.

The number of vessels that arrived in this country from the East Indies during the month of May was twenty-five, against thirteen in April, thirty-six in March, and thirty-four February. Of these fifteen discharged at Amsterdam, and ten at Rotter-

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dam. Ten brought cargoes for the company, and fifteen for the private trade. Twelve came from Batavia, two from Sourabaya, seven from Banjoewangie, one from Samarang, one from Tjilatjap, and two from Padang. Collectively they brought 61,622 bags of coffee, and 43,364 kranjangs of sugar.

The ship *Capella*, Capt. J. Kruisinga, arrived at this port from Banjoewangie, has brought over two young spotted leopards and a large python, presents from Mr. R. Lawick, at Sourabaya, to the Zoological Society, *natura artis magistra* in this city.

A handsome iron barque of 800 tons, for the East India trade, built at the yard of Mr. Fop Smit, at Kynderdyk, for Messrs. Louis Bienfait and Co., of this city, was successfully launched last week, and christened the *Cornelia*.

H.N.M.'s first-class screw corvette *Metalen Kruis*, 16 guns, which has been lying dismantled at the dockyard wharf in this city all the winter, has been taken out to Nieuwe Deep by a party of seamen and riggers to be overhauled and fitted out for service in Netherlands India.

At the last week's ordinary meeting of the Royal Academy of Sciences, Mr. Staring read a paper on the diluvial formations in Java, and Mr. Buys Ballot gave an account of an extraordinary ring round the sun, observed at Sourabaya on the 24th of January last.

A large and highly interesting collection of Japanese objects of manufacturers and industry is now open to public inspection at "The Apollo," on the Hoogesluis, in this city. The collection was made by the well-known ethnologist and naturalist, Colonel von Siebold, who lately returned to this country from a lengthened residence in Japan, whither he was sent on an important mission by the Netherlands Trading Company.

By the last Cape mail intelligence has been received that the wreck of the Dutch ship *Willem de Zwyger*, Capt. van den Dries, from Banjoewangie to Rotterdam, lost on the coast of South Africa, had been sold by public auction for £189. 12s., including the remains of the cargo.

Mr. J. J. Schneither, officer of the first-class in the East India Civil Service, who is entrusted with the duty of reorganising the postal service in Java, has taken his passage to Netherlands India in the Rotterdam frigate-built ship *India*, Capt. C. Vonck, which vessel sailed for her destination on the 31st of May (see list of "passengers outwards").

A letter from Harderwyk states that Lieut. H. J. Beukman, of the E. I. Artillery, is under orders to embark at Rotterdam in the *Zephyr*, Capt. W. H. Schey, on the 8th inst., for Java.

The numismatical cabinet of the University of Leyden has lately been enriched with several scarce and valuable coins, among which is a Batavian Rupee of 1783, a present from Mr. D. F. van Heyst, of Leyden. On the averse are the words *Derhammin Kompani welandawi* (money of the Dutch Company), and on the obverse *Ila djazirat Djawa al Kabir* (for the Island of Great Java). This coin is now very scarce, but there is a description and drawing of it in the work published by E. Netscher and J. van der Chys, on the coins of Netherlands India, Plate III., No. 206.

The King has granted a pension of 3,000 fl. to Vice-Admiral Byl de Vroe, one of 1,800 fl. to Captains J. C. Baak, and H. F. Valentini, and one of 1,500 fl. to Captain Lieut. R. C. Sloos, all of the Dutch Royal navy. There has also been a promotion in that branch of the service. Capt. A. A. de Vries has obtained the rank of Rear-Admiral, three Captain-Lieutenants are made full Captains, four Lieutenants of the first class are promoted to be Captain-Lieutenants, four sub-Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants, and fifteen midshipmen to be sub-Lieutenants.

A petition has been presented to the Second Chamber by Mr. G. G. Bakker, of Amsterdam, respecting his claims to the estate of the late Mr. Alting, formerly Governor-General of Netherlands India. Several petitions have also been received from the Chambers of Commerce of many different towns in support of the Bill for the concession to Poolman and Consorts for the construction of railways in Java.

Major-General J. H. Konig, formerly Colonel-Commandant of the Colonial Recruiting Depot at Harderwyk, has received from the King of Prussia the insignia of Knight Commander of the Royal Order of the Red Eagle.

The Netherlands Trading Company advertises in the name of the Colonial Department for tenders of 120,000 coffee bags in four lots, to be sent in by the 12th inst. at latest, when the contracts will be adjudicated to the lowest bidders.

The iron-built clipper *Ternate*, Captain Cars, having on board the young Japanese, who are to be educated in this country, arrived on the 2nd inst., at Brouwershaven, after a voyage of a hundred and sixty days.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Cornelia Hendrika*, Capt. Swart, at Rotterdam from Batavia: Mr. N. G. van der Bosch, ten passported soldiers.

Per *Aletta Augusta*, Capt. Tinholt, at Amsterdam from Batavia: Mr. G. J. van Dyk, and Mr. W. A. van Dyk.

PASSENGERS OUTWARDS.

Per *Willemina and Clara*, Capt. Abrahamsz, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Capt. G. J. Cochius, East Indian Army, and lady; Mr. J. P. Gericke, officer of the E. I. Civil Service, lady and child; Mrs. van der Plas and child; Mrs. C. Hummel, Miss P. L. d'Artillact Bril, Miss N. Filet; Messrs. W. Zix Raaven, D. Erdbrink, A. Ruyl, A. H. Fokker, and A. J. Cochius.

Per *India*, Capt. Vonck, from Rotterdam to Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Schneither, Mr. de Bruyne.

Per *Asia*, Capt. Molinaar, from Amsterdam to Batavia; Messrs. J. C. ten Hoven and H. C. Deuffer Wiel, administrative officers of the navy; Messrs. E. Jung, J. J. Valkenoff, A. de Bruyn, and H. M. Taunay.

COMMERCIAL.

COFFEE.—Since last mail the market is very inactive owing to the firm demands of holders, which checks business, and the dealings have been limited to a few purchases for dealers who are out of stock and must replenish them at any price. The only sale of private trade goods to report was 1,000 bags of bright Java, ex *Eugenie*, at 46 cents. Company's lots are not to be had without paying a trifling advance on last sale prices. The deliveries hitherto have been much smaller than in previous years, being for the first five months 389,782 bags, against 413,600 bags in 1862, 552,831 bags in 1861, and 419,602 bags in 1860. On the other hand, the stocks on warrants are larger, being at present 144,374 bags, against 77,500 bags at this period of last year, 108,877 bags in 1861, and 178,637 bags in 1860.

TEA is firm. A sale of 1,100 quarter-chests of China Congo, ex *Sunda*, bought in at the sale of the 1st of April last, is reported.

SUGAR.—There is little to say about this article, which has been very quiet all the fortnight for raw and refined. Of the former the values are not lower, but for the latter the dealers are doing their best to spoil the market by offering goods at reduced prices. There is, however, a better feeling with the refiners, who are reluctant to enter into fresh contracts at present rates.

RICE continues to be well supported, and several sale of table-rice are reported at full values.

SPICES.—There is some demand for No. 1 nutmegs and amboyna cloves, and several parcels of Java cinnamon have changed hands. Soy still commands an easy sale. On the whole there is no alteration in prices.

HIDES.—Considerable transactions in East India have taken place, amongst which 1,238 Java ox and 38 buffalo, ex *India*, 180 Java ox, ex *Baron van Hardenbroek* and 730 buffalo ex same ship. Full prices are realised and the market closes firm. At Rotterdam the following parcels were sold:—1,500 ox per *Lady Aeyedia*, 2,500 do., per *Cornelis Wernard Eduard*, 500 do., per *Electra*, 1,686 per *Sir Ralph Abercromby*, 1,246 do., per *Elizabeth*, 1,700 do., per *Ringhorn*, 1,000 do., per *Quartett*, 1,147 do., per *Susanna Johanna*, 853 buffalo, per same ship, 1,000 do., per *Arracan*, and 994 do., per *Nelly*. The stocks consist of 11,273 E.I. buffalo, and 13,948 do. ox.

TIN.—Large dealings in Banca have taken place at successively rising prices. After the departure of the last mail, 3,000 blocks were sold at 77 fl., 300 at 77¼ fl., 2,500 at 78 fl., 2,500 at 78½ fl., and during the last few days several sales are reported at 78¾ fl., whilst 79¼ fl. is the last price at which business has been done, and 80 fl. is now demanded. The company's sale will be held on the 24th inst., and will consist of 103,300 blocks, together with a maximum of 20,000 more, should they arrive in time to be included. The deliveries of Banca are about the same as last year, being 35,048 blocks for the first five months of this year against 34,071 in 1862.

INDIGO.—Prices are well maintained but the sales were inconsiderable.

RATTANS.—Several transactions have been done in private trade goods at full prices; amongst others, 2,340 bundles, ex *Baron van Handenbroek*, and 1,900 do., ex *Quartett*.

TOBACCO.—Java descriptions calm, and no alteration in values. Stock, 3,542 bales.

Result of the public sales held in the City on the 3rd inst.:—

BY THE NETHERLANDS TRADING COMPANY.

Japan Wax	A, 1,138 chests	41¼	to	41⅝	fl.	per 50 kilogr.
„ „	B, 1,505 „	37¾	to	39⅜	„	„
„ „	C, 1,101 „	34	to	34¼	„	„
„ „	D, 346 „	32½	to	33½	„	„
„ Camphor	464 tubs	93	to	94	cwts.	per ½ kilogr.
Gum Damar	202 chests	20	to	21¼	„	„
Cassia Vera	375 „	30	to	31½	„	„
Japan Cassia	484 „	10			„	„
Gutta Percha	1,760 kilo.	141			„	„
Do.	1,075 „	105			„	„
India-rubber	51 mats	104½	to	105½	fl.	per 50 kilogr.
Getah Gitang	12 chests	54			„	„
Borneo Sago	125 „	8			„	„
Tapioca	12 „	8½			„	„

PRIVATE TRADE.

Sago Flour	1,382 bales	7½	to	8	fl.	per 50 kilogr.
Cassia Vera	265 „	29			cents.	per ½ „
Do.	265 goujes	29			„	„
Gum Damar	90 chests	21½			„	„
Long Pepper	33 bales	17			„	„
Gutta Percha	1,000 kilogr.	53			„	„

All the above were sold, besides which the following were put up by the company and bought in: 85 chests of gum damar at 20 cents., and 575 chests of Borneo sago at 8 florins.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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Post-office orders should be made payable to the PUBLISHER, FREDERIC MITCHELL at the Lombard-street Office.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1863.

THE NEWS FROM JAPAN.

THE storm which has so long threatened to burst over the heads of foreigners in Japan, is still looming in the distance. The news we have recently received from that country shows that there is at present a lull, but at the same time a feeling of intense expectation, if not anxiety as to the future. What reply will the Japanese Government make to the demands of Earl RUSSELL? What instructions have been given to Admiral KUPER? Is the indemnity for the murder of Mr. RICHARDSON to be paid under the alternative of war? These are the questions which every one is asking just now, and to which no definite answer can be given. £125,000 is a heavy tax upon the Japanese for the murder of a European—so heavy, indeed, that they may well hesitate to pay it, and being a brave and warlike people they may probably feel, as Prince KAGO felt at the first proposal to admit foreigners into the country, that it would be better to die fighting.

It is evident that the probabilities are in favour of war, although it is possible that the Japanese Government would be willing to stave off that contingency until it is more fully prepared to cope with its unwelcome visitors. We hear of ships of war being purchased or built, and that the utmost efforts are making to secure a sufficient supply of ammunition. How vain all the efforts of the Japanese would be against the mighty power wielded by Great Britain, is self-evident to Englishmen. At the same time the cost in men and money of a war with Japan would be enormous, and far beyond any advantage which might ultimately accrue to trade. It is the interest of our merchants to keep on the best possible terms with the common people, and to avoid, as far as practicable, irritating the Daimios. Gladly would they eschew politics altogether, but the obstructions thrown in their way, as well as the insecurity of life and property, force them, in spite of their wishes, to look beyond the range to which they are limited by commerce. But if there be a war, the responsibility of having originated it will not rest with the merchants; neither our present nor our prospective trade with Japan would sanction recourse to arms; if it can be justified at all, it must be, as we have often said before, on political grounds alone. Certainly it would be ignominious to retire altogether from the country. But this is not all; it would be in the highest degree perilous to our interests in the Far East, and for the sake of these interests, which are even now imperilled by the encroachments of Russia, the diplomacy—not always honest and above-board—of America, and the ambitious policy of France—we shall probably require, even at the sword's point, the full execution of our treaty rights.

SIR FREDERICK BRUCE AND THE SHANGHAI "CONCESSION."

IF the recent action of Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, which has carried such dismay into the councils of the "Landrenters," as they are called, of Shanghai, were productive of no less beneficial results than to check speculation in building sites at Shanghai, we should not have a word to say against his now celebrated despatch to Consul MEDHURST, of 8th September, 1862. Gambling in "town-lots" is the curse of all newly-opened centres of commerce, and cannot be too suddenly or severely checked by those who may be fortunate enough to possess the requisite power. But the fact that many Chinese have been permitted to rent godowns within the charmed limit has further imported into the question an element of international law which, of course, opens the gate for diplomacy to "take distinctions" which do not readily occur to plain men of business. Thus, in the case before us, our Envoy at Peking insists on the distinction, recognised by jurists, between a "concession" and a "cession." His argument stated inversely amounts to this, that unless land be actually "ceded," that is to say, unless the power which so cedes declares that it absolutely surrenders all sovereignty over the domain in perpetuity, its jurisdiction over such of its subjects as may for any reason, secret or avowed, settle within the limits specified in the agreement, remains intact, and in fact unimpeachable. But then he grants that the Chinese Government agreed "that British subjects should be allowed to *acquire* land for "their personal accommodation in order that they might have "the advantage of living together." Now, as so much depends upon words, we should much like some learned sinologue to explain to us what is the actual Chinese phrase used in the agreement, and that once ascertained, what is its precise equivalent in English. If Sir FREDERICK BRUCE means to say that all residents upon the British concession are simply "squatters"—for that is what his decision really amounts to—he should have used the verb *occupy*. There are only three modes of acquisition of land within the limits of an independent empire—by conquest, by purchase, or by actual cession, without any direct consideration specified. No State or sovereign can concede the right to acquire land; he or it can only concede the right to occupy or to settle. To concede the right to acquire land is but a diplomatic circumlocution for cession *pur et simple*, when the limits within which such right of acquisition can alone accrue are clearly specified. It is here, therefore, that the first difficulty must be cleared up, and though so high an authority as Earl RUSSELL has endorsed Sir FREDERICK'S *dictum*, we must have more light as to the precise wording of the agreement. At present Sir FREDERICK maintains our theory, but demolishes it by using the words which justify another theory diametrically opposed to it.

Whether the residents within the concession will feel very comfortable at being told that they are mere cumberers of the soil till some Chinese mandarin shall reclaim it, with all its improved capabilities, for his Imperial master remains to be seen. One thing is certain, that if the principle laid down by Sir FREDERICK BRUCE is to be pushed to its legitimate conclusions, the most serious troubles are in store for that settlement. Not merely the dispossessed Chinese will be alienated on finding themselves still amenable to the exactions from which they supposed they had delivered themselves by paying a handsome sum of money for the privilege of sharing the protection of the English quarter, but the rest of the inhabitants will not be slow to apply the moral of a house divided against itself. Anywhere in the East, it matters not the locality, once let it be understood that the foreigner subsists purely upon sufferance, and that his own authorities will not uphold him in the assertion of what, by a "stretching of formularies," as Carlyle calls it, they consider illusory rights, but which he honestly supposed he possessed, and our *prestige* and supremacy receive a severe shock, if indeed the isolated little community that is the victim of these verbal subtleties does not, by its seeming defencelessness, invite open attack. The French are wiser in their generation. They have occupied the ground far later than ourselves, but they are going in for a cession out and out. With them there is never any hair-splitting about the difference between cession and concession—between acquisition and occupation—between permanent ownership and squatterdom. We have no wish to argue that the fundamental principles of law and justice are not to be observed with a semi-civilised kingdom. But we do say that those who in such a case as the present rely upon international law, would be puzzled to find any precedent by which to decide the question here at issue. And the reason is obvious. This is the first instance known of any such formal agreement being drawn up between two Sovereign Powers. What would be thought of a proposition gravely made by our Foreign-office to the Cabinet of the Tuileries to have the English residents at Paris or Tours declared competent to "acquire land for the purpose "of being enabled to live together?" Yet that which would savour of downright idiocy in the case of two civilised monarchies, and not only never has occurred but never can occur under such conditions, we hope to find work smoothly when semi-barbarous craft and unblushing mendacity, or open violence, if it could be ventured upon, are always ready to take advantage of our assumed weakness and internal dissensions!

It is singular how utterly unpractical the Anglo-Saxon mind is

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with reference to the application of general principles. If there was one thing more certain than another it was that, in 1841, we had the opportunity of acquiring what land we required at the various treaty ports in the only mode possible in the East, *by right of conquest;* and had we then asserted our undoubted right, and insisted on a complete cession of the necessary space, to be available for all purposes short of colonisation by emigration, and shown a dignified moderation in the extent of our demands, we should have acquired the respect of the Chinese, we should have avoided serious misunderstandings amongst ourselves, we should in all probability have had none of the recent war, and we should not have furnished a handle for other nations to accuse us of the wretched hypocrisy of once more affecting to forego our rights out of consideration for a barbarous people. Foreigners reproach us with the sneer—only too well founded—that we obtain footing in new centres of commerce, professing the same dissimulating humility with which a Bishop elect, after exhausting all his energies in indirectly intriguing for his elevation, receives his appointment with an unction *volo episcopari*. Why should we refuse to recognise the workings of GOD'S Providence, when all experience and all history combine to declare them? It is written in far more permanent record than the archives of the Peking Embassy, that European civilisation—English, French, or Russian, or perhaps all these—is destined to extinguish that of China. The current of history will not be stemmed, far less arrested, by wretched diplomatic quibbles about the difference between "concession" and "cession," nor even by the distinction we have already set forth as to acquisition being something totally above and beyond mere right of occupation. The immediate effect of Sir FREDERICK BRUCE'S despatch will be a very considerable dislocation of trade at Shanghai—or possibly serious mischief—no ordinary triumph for your thorough-bred *acutus cantor formularum*, as all diplomatists necessarily are. Looming in the future, it requires no prophetic eye to see the gradual annexation of the Flowery kingdom, with many of the same phases as marked the absorption of the Great Mogul's heritage in HER MAJESTY'S Indian Empire—the only strictly analogous case we remember of in history. A century since, France was intriguing against England at Calcutta and in Mysore—or, as now, *mutato nomine*, at Peking and Shanghai. And not even Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, however acute and well-meaning, will be able to prevent the parallel from being carried out to its utmost limits.

NEW STEAMERS FOR CHINA.

It has been announced in *The Times*, that Messrs. Denny and Co., of Dumbarton, on the Clyde, have entered into contracts for building a paddle-wheel steamer, of 1,400 tons and 350-horse power, for Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone, and Co. The same firm have also contracted for a paddle steamer, of 2,000 tons and 450-horse power, for Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co. We have not had an opportunity of gaining further particulars at present.

Literature.

A small volume, just published by Messrs. Aylott and Son, entitled "Who to Consult?" will be found very useful to invalids who may require medical advice. The writer gives the names of all the principal London physicians and the diseases for the treatment of which they are principally famed. It is true, indeed, that any good general practitioner and family doctor is able, if called upon, to recommend the most suitable physician; but for those who have no such doctor, and who prefer seeking at once the highest medical assistance, this *brochure* may prove of considerable service.

It is understood that among the names suggested by the Prince of Wales for the honorary degree of D.C.L. at the coming Commemoration was that of Professor Kingsley. This name has, however, been withdrawn, on account of the determined opposition offered in the Hebdomadal Board by Dr. Pusey, Dr. Mansel, and others. Their ground for opposition was, it is said, the heretical and immoral character of Mr. Kingsley's works, more especially of "Hypatia." A strange judgment truly! for Mr. Kingsley's aim in that work, even supposing him mistaken in the mode of its development, is assuredly noble and praiseworthy.

Among the few interesting books recently published, we may mention Mrs. Fanny Kemble's "Journal of a Residence on a Georgian Plantation in 1838-1839" (Longman and Co.), a work of intense interest, and conveying a profound moral at the present time, when it is the fashion in some circles to speak lightly of the evils of slavery. "Lispings from Low Latitudes; or Extracts from the Journals of the Hon. Impulsia Gushington" (John Murray), a humorous and clever skit on the failings of a lady who has a ridiculous fancy for intellectual pursuits, is also a popular book of the day, and has been honoured by a review in *The Times*. A very admirable article in the current number of the *New Monthly Magazine*, calls attention to a work brought out by the same publisher, entitled "The Naturalist on the River Amazon," by Henry W. Bates. Any one who reads the review is almost certain to read the volume. *Macmillan* has this month "More about Neapolitan Prisons;" an article by Mr. Hamerton, entitled "Furniture—an After-Dinner Conversation;" one on "Animal Design and Landscape," and several other papers of interest. But in our opinion the choicest morsel in the number is a poem by Dean Alford, the best short poem of his with which we are acquainted, entitled "Filiolæ Dulcissimæ." To a pamphlet just published on "Tea Cultivation in India," by Dr. Nassau Lee (Allen), we shall call our readers' attention in the next number of this journal.

Tables for Estimating the Cost of Remittances to Shanghai and Hong Kong in Bar Silver, Mexican Dollars, Drafts on India, and Carolus Dollars. By F. M. PAGE. London: Edward Colyer, 17, Fenchurch-street.

THE purport of this work is sufficiently indicated by its title. It is a necessary and handy manual to merchants and others engaged in trading or financial transactions with China and India. The particulars of charges on bullion to both these countries are furnished, with per centage for addition of interest, &c., also the means of determining the cheapest mode of remittance to China, according to latest advices compared with rates in London. The requirements of the merchants in China are taken into account, the cost being given in their own current of all forms of remittances received, including drafts on India. The tables of per centage on charges, interest, and agent's commissions are so constructed as to be applicable to any alterations on rates of freight, &c. This is an evident improvement on the commercial tables issued at Shanghai five years since, since which time, too, there have been very material alterations in the charges on the transactions to which this work relates. These tables are got up in fine style, and though occupying but thirty-nine pages, appear to furnish every desirable particular. The means of information possessed by the author constitute a guarantee of their absolute correctness.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

On the 2nd inst. the forty-fifth half-yearly meeting of the above company was held at their offices in Leadenhall-street, Mr. Anderson in the chair; when the following report was read and agreed to:—

"The present report relates to the half year only; and it may be mentioned, for the information of any new shareholders, that in conformity with the deed of settlement, accounts and financial statements are submitted at the annual meetings of the company held in December.

"THE COMPANY'S FLEET.—The present stations, and particulars of the tonnage and horse-power of the vessels composing the company's fleet, are shown as usual in the tabular statement prefixed to the report. Since the last annual meeting, the *Poonah* and *Carnatic* have been completed, and have each made a voyage to Alexandria and back, with satisfactory results. The *Rangoon* was launched on the 4th of April, and the building of the *Golconda*, *Delhi*, *Baroda*, and *Syria* is progressing rapidly. Paddle-wheel vessels being most suitable for the line between Marseilles and Alexandria, the directors have contracted for a new ship of this description to reinforce that service. The hull of the vessel, to measure about 2,000 tons register, is being constructed by the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company; and the contract for the engines, of 450 horse-power, has been taken by Messrs. Rennie and Co. The ship has been named the *Rhoda*. The small steamship *Union* has been sold on advantageous terms in China.

THE LOSS OF THE "COLOMBO."—The directors regret that they have to report the loss of one of the company's first-class steamers on the Calcutta and Suez line. The *Colombo* was wrecked on the Island of Minicoy, in the Arabian Sea, on the 19th of November last, while on her voyage from Point de Galle to Aden, with the passengers, mails, and cargo from India, China, and Australia. It is with a feeling of deep thankfulness the directors are enabled to state that all the passengers were landed in safety: although, owing to the nature of the coast, and the state of the weather, the ship was irretrievably injured, and filled very shortly after she struck. The circumstances attending the wreck subsequently became the subject of an official inquiry, under the authority of the Board of Trade, which resulted in the acquittal of the commander and officers, as was fully reported in the newspapers at the time. The amount at which the *Colombo* will stand in the company's books at the end of the financial year, namely, about £65,000, will be debited to the "Proprietors' Underwriting Account." The *Mooltan* has taken the place of the *Colombo*, on the Calcutta station,

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and the following particulars may be interesting in connection with this subject. The intelligence of the loss of the *Colombo* was received in England on the 8th of December. The *Mooltan* was immediately ordered out, and was despatched from Southampton on the 24th idem; she reached Calcutta on the 4th of March, namely, in seventy days, and brought to Suez the India, China, and Australian mails, which were delivered in London on the 16th of May.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.—It was stated in the last annual report, that the directors had submitted a tender for a fortnightly line of steamers between Bombay and Aden, pursuant to advertisements from the secretary to the Post-office, but that at the date of that report no reply had been received. They have, however, since been informed by letter from the Postmaster-General, that the Government "are not prepared to take any further steps at the present time in this matter." The board have been recently requested by the Post-office to state the terms on which they would be willing to double the existing mail service between Sydney, Melbourne, and Point de Galle, under the general conditions of the current contract; and they have accordingly made a proposal which they have reason to believe is satisfactory to the Home Government, and will be equally so to the colonies concerned. As Australia contributes one-half of the subsidy, the tender has to be submitted to the approval of the colonial authorities before an arrangement can be concluded.

"THE TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.—Although the transit has not formed the subject of a paragraph in every report, the directors have never relaxed their endeavours to obtain the introduction of improvements in that most important part of the overland route. The announcement of the accession of his Highness Ismail Pacha to the Viceroyalty of Egypt having been almost immediately followed by the report that at the reception of the consular body his Highness expressed his determination to devote all his energies to the prosperity of the country and to the development of its internal wealth, it appeared to the directors that a favourable opportunity was afforded for strengthening those commercial relations which exist between the Government of Egypt and the company. They accordingly appointed a deputation from the board to proceed to Egypt, to present an address of congratulation to his Highness on his accession, and to express their hope that the improvement of the transit would be regarded by him as a measure of importance. The deputation was received by the Viceroy with every mark of friendly consideration, and a report of the ceremony, with the reply made by his Highness to the address, is appended thereto.

"The directors are happy to state that the commercial operations of the half-year have been satisfactory, and that the financial position of the company enables them to recommend that an additional payment of 1½ per cent. be made, with the usual half-yearly dividend of 3½ per cent. They think it probable that it will be more convenient to the proprietors to receive this payment at present than to have it postponed until the close of the year, when the dividend from the ordinary income is usually supplemented by any profit that may accrue on the proprietors' underwriting account. The warrants for the half-year ending 31st March last will accordingly be calculated at the rate of 5 per cent. on the paid-up capital, and they will be payable, free of income-tax, as usual, on and after the 24th of June."

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TURKEY AND HER DEPENDENCIES.

(May 29th.) A debate on Turkey was opened by Mr. GREGORY, who considered that it was time we should change our policy in that country, which was not only illogical and inconsistent, but at the present moment actually inexpedient:—

"The fear of Russia had been the mainspring of our policy in the East. He was not disposed to say that the apprehension was exaggerated. He was not prepared to say that the old aggressive spirit of Russia had died out, or that its old diplomatic cunning had been forgotten. The intrigues of Russia in Greece, Circassia, and the Danubian Principalities showed that she was still intent on the policy of the past; but Russia in 1863 was very different from Russia in 1853. The Crimean war had used up all the material elements of Russian strength. No one save a person who was in the East at the time could form an idea of the profound impression which was created by the fall of Sebastopol. The day before the news arrived the general impression throughout the East was that the power of Russia was irresistible. The day afterwards the impression was as general that the prestige and reputation of Russia had crumbled into dust."

He urged the violation by the Porte of solemn stipulations entered into with its dependencies, and appealed to high authorities to show the incurable vices of Turkish administration. He described the condition of the Christian population of the provinces subject to the Porte, extracting evidence of the oppression and exactions to which Christians were exposed from the statements and admissions, sometimes reluctant, in Consular reports, which represented the discontent and disloyalty of Bosnia and Herzegovina as owing to the gross misconduct of the Turkish officials. There would be a ray of light if England ceased to be the crutch of Turkey, and if she exerted her moral influence, and insisted upon the stipulations towards the dependencies of the Porte being carried out. Mr. Gregory then concluded his speech by moving for papers.—Mr. LAYARD admitted the importance of the subject discussed by Mr. Gregory—the problem how to deal with and decide the Eastern question—and began by observing that the account given by Mr. Gregory of the political history of Servia and of the obligations contracted by the Porte towards the Servians was inaccurate, and he entered with some minuteness into the details of the political relations of the two parties, contending that the Porte had been the protector of the people of Servia against their own Government, having been brought on this very account to the verge of a war with Russia. With regard to the general condition of Turkey, he accused Mr. Gregory of deriving his facts from obsolete accounts of bygone times, and appealed, in his turn, to the Consular reports,—which, when favourable to the Turks, where unjustly stigmatised by Mr. Gregor as "cooked and garbled,"—which represented the condition of the Christians in Turkey as greatly improved. He stated the large increase which had taken place in the trade of Turkey, the moderate taxation (less than 10s. a-head), the reduction of duties, and various improvements in the administration, remarking that the present Sultan was giving up a large sum monthly out of his civil list. He deprecated such speeches as Mr. Gregory's as calculated to inflame and irritate the Mahomedan population, by inspiring them with a belief that we meditated their extermination.—Mr. COBDEN, after observing that European Turkey contained a population of 15,000,000, of which number 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 were Mahomedans and the rest Christians, said that the question was, whether our foreign policy ought to be in the interest of a small minority of Mussulmans, or in the interest of the Christians. Yet, at the present time, the evidence of a Christian was not received in the courts of law against a Mahomedan. The consequence of the treatment of the Christians in Turkey was, that they were becoming more and more dissatisfied with this state of things; and ought we to be surprised that, as they saw no prospect of redress, they should be disposed to take the law into their own hands? It was a fallacy to suppose that we had bound ourselves to more than to maintain the territorial integrity of Turkey, and we should apply the principle of non-intervention to the case of internal disturbances there.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to Mr. Gregory and Mr. Cobden, declared that it was the policy of Her Majesty's Government to uphold the civil and political privileges of the Christian subjects of the Ottoman Empire, believing that the true interests of that empire were best promoted by improving their condition. Deplorable pictures had been drawn of the state of Turkey, and he would be a bold man who should maintain that the dominion of the Turks had been productive of happiness to mankind; but what was the use of these highly-coloured pictures, unless to recommend a particular policy? We had got the fact of the existence of an Ottoman Power in Europe, and if we were not prepared to encourage a general crusade against it we should not enter upon a policy that might prove the source of greater evils.—After some remarks by Mr. GRIFFITH, the motion was withdrawn.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA.

(May 29th.) Mr. TORRENS asked the Secretary of State for India whether Her Majesty's Government had taken into consideration the advantages that might result, politically and financially, from using the route through Egypt for our troops going to and returning from India; whether any correspondence on the subject had passed between the Secretary of State and any of the chief authorities at either of the Presidencies in India on the subject; and, if so, would there be any objection to lay the correspondence upon the table?—Sir C. WOOD said the attention of the Government had been directed to the subject, and he had been in communication with the naval and military departments as to the best mode of carrying the measure into execution. Of course, there were several material considerations connected with the matter—financial considerations and others relating to the health of the troops on their passage—which required to be studied. A committee of the House had investigated the subject some time back, and had reported against it; but circumstances had since considerably changed, and he was inclined to think favourably of the possibility of carrying the suggestion into execution. The attention of the Home Government had been called to the subject by the Government of Bombay; but it would be of no use to lay the correspondence before the House, as in its present state it would only mislead. He hop , however, to be able soon to come to a definite conclusion.

MILITARY OFFICERS IN CHINA.

(29th.) Mr. LIDDELL asked the Under-Secretary of State for War whether British officers temporarily employed in commanding or drilling Chinese militia are still borne on the strength of their respective regiments; whether, while so employed, they received Her Majesty's half-pay; and whether their promotion went on in the ordinary course.—The Marquis of HARTINGTON said that as these officers were merely lent for the purpose of drilling militia, and were available for any duty which they might be called on to perform, they were still borne on the strength of their regiments. For the same reason they still received regimental full pay, and not having been required to quit the British service their promotion still went on. At the same time, he might mention that these officers were not allowed to proceed with the militia they were training beyond the 30 miles radius.

CAPTAIN DEW AT SHAOU-HING.

(29th.) Colonel SYKES asked the Secretary to the Admiralty whether it was the intention of the Admiralty to submit the conduct of Capt. Roderick Dew, of Her Majesty's ship *Encounter*, to the judgment of a court-martial for carrying on military operations in China beyond the thirty miles' radius from a treaty port, at the siege of Shaou-hing, fifty miles from Ningpo, in which the life of Lieut. Tinling, of Her Majesty's ship *Encounter*, was sacrificed, in disobedience of the instructions conveyed in Earl Russell's despatch to Mr. Bruce, dated the 26th of August, 1862.—Lord C. PAGET said that the Admiralty had received no official intelli-

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gence with regard to the death of Lieut. Tinling, probably because the admiral was at Japan, the other side of the station. They had received, however, a private letter from Captain Dew, in which he stated that he and Lieut. Tinling had accompanied the French officers to the siege of Shaou-hing as amateurs. Of course the Admiralty could not say what they would do until they received official information on the subject.

LIEUTENANT TINLING.

(June 4th.) Colonel SYKES asked the Secretary to the Admiralty whether, consequent upon the communication made by him to the House on the 1st of June, respecting Captain Dew's report of the death of Lieutenant Tinling, of Her Majesty's ship *Encounter*, under the walls of Shaou-hing, it was the intention of the Admiralty to call upon the Admiral commanding in the China seas for a special report of the circumstances which led Captain Dew and Lieutenant Tinling to be engaged in two unsuccessful assaults upon Shaou-hing; and by whose authority they were engaged in the siege; whether Captain Dew was held responsible for the 8-inch howitzer, lent by General Stavely to aid in the siege of Shaou-hing, and generally to report what foundation there was for the statements in the Shanghai newspapers that the Paymaster of the *Encounter* was dangerously injured by an explosion of gunpowder at Shaou-hing, and that after the repulse of the second assault at Shaou-hing, Captain Dew visited Shanghai to obtain supplies of siege ammunition, and by his agency induced a body of European adventurers of all nations to proceed to Shaou-hing as military volunteers. He observed that the statements embraced in the question were not his own, but had appeared in a Shanghai newspaper.—Lord C. PAGET could assure the hon. and gallant gentleman that he should be very happy to give him any information that lay in his power with regard to the matters in question. The Government expected to receive a full report from the Commander-in-Chief on the Chinese station—Admiral Kuper—in reference to the circumstances connected with the death of Lieutenant Tinling, who was a young and meritorious officer. He might add that the Admiralty had no knowledge of an 8-inch howitzer, or any other gun, having been lent to a Chinese force. He might, moreover, state that he had, with the view of giving the hon and gallant gentleman every information he could on the subject, applied to the War-office, and that he had been informed by them that they had received no communication whatsoever, either official or private, to the effect that a gun had been lent to a Chinese force. It was not, he might observe, the intention of the Admiralty to give any orders at present on the subject.

THE ATTACK ON TRINGANU.

(5th.) Sir J. HAY said he should ask the House to consider the deplorable case of the attack on Tringanu on this day three weeks. He trusted that long before that time the Secretary of State would be able to attend to his duties in Parliament.

LIGHTHOUSE ON THE LITTLE BASSES ROCK, CEYLON.

(8th.) Mr. CHILDERS called attention to an item of £8,000 for a floating light on the Little Basses Rocks, Ceylon. These rocks were in the direct line of the steamers between Point de Galle and Madras, and as early as 1826 it was represented to the Government that they ought to be lighted. In 1848 the Government made up their minds to do something, and wrote to Ceylon for advice how lighthouses could be erected. Six years afterwards, in 1854, they got reports showing that floating lights were impracticable, and strongly recommending the building lighthouses on both the Basses Rocks, for the estimated sum of £4,500. In 1855 Parliament voted £3,000; in 1856, £17,000, and £6,000 for a steamer to carry the materials; in 1857, £8,000; in 1858, £10,000; and in 1859, £10,000, making a total of £54,000, for which there was never any other estimate than the one of £4,500. The lighthouse was not put up, and he saw it on the wharf at Point de Galle. In 1860 they were told that they could not put up a lighthouse, and that they must have a floating light, which was in the first instance condemned. Accordingly, in 1861, the House voted £8,000, and in 1862 £2,000 more, for a floating light. The money was not expended, and now they were asked to vote £8,000. There ought to be some limit to the credulity of the House, and he should move to strike out the £8,000, leaving the Government to bring some evidence next year whether a fixed or a floating light was the best and what money would really be required. He begged to move the reduction of the vote by £8,000.—Mr. AUGUSTUS SMITH thought Ceylon itself ought to pay for the lighthouse.—Mr. M. GIBSON said it was quite true that a great many errors had in former years been committed with respect to the erection of lighthouses on the Bass Rock. The engineers were deceived as to what was to be done, and a great deal of money had been thrown away. It had been considered by the most competent judges that the best mode of lighting the rock would be by means of a floating lightship. Now, he did think it would be unreasonable to charge Ceylon for the lightship, inasmuch as she was constructed rather for the protection of the general trade of this country than because of any special interest Ceylon had in the matter. It was, he thought, a duty which England owed to the world and to her own commerce to place lights on those barren islands in her possession, where necessary, for the purpose for preventing wrecks. Sir J. SHELLEY concurred with the right hon. gentleman in thinking it right that we should maintain lighthouses where required in our own possessions for the protection of ships and trade. He must, however, say that he believed the numerous mistakes which had occurred with reference to the erection of those buildings were to be attributed mainly to the fact that they were provided under the sanction of the Board of Trade, and not of a properly-constituted Board of Works.—Mr. PEEL reminded the committee that the sum of £8,000 was voted last year for the construction of the lightship in question. She had not been finished at the close of the financial year, and the money was not available for her construction. The present, therefore, was simply a re-vote.—Mr. CHILDERS said the vote was taken not last year, but the year before. The discussion was not continued, as there were not forty members in the House.

Legal.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA V. RICH.

This was an action against the defendant, late agent and manager of the company's bank at Bombay, for negligence in the discharge of his duties as such manager, and for lending their money to persons who were unsubstantial, and ought not to have been trusted, in violation of his instructions. The defendant now applied for power to inspect letters, books of account, &c., on which the plaintiffs founded their claim, it being argued that this was in accordance with the practice of Chancery. These documents were not like deeds, muniments of title or accounts, or the like, which showed the facts of the case on one side or the other, or on both, but were merely communications between the company and their agents abroad with a view to obtain information in support of their own case. Such communications could not be disclosed to the advantage and assistance of the opposite party. No authority went to that length, and this Court was not prepared to establish such a precedent. The object of the new procedure, no doubt, was to give the courts of common law the powers of courts of equity as to discovery; but there was no case to show that even in equity there could be such discovery.

THE FORGERY ON THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN.—Herbert Dawson Slade, aged thirty-one, who had been convicted of forging and uttering three bills of exchange, each for 3,000 rupees, and one cheque for the payment of £30, with intent to defraud the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, has been sentenced to six years' penal servitude.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—Nubar Pacha, the new Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is expected from Alexandria during the coming or following week, to settle once for all on behalf of the Viceroy the question of the Suez Canal. The answers of the British and French Governments to the despatch of A'ali Pacha on the subject are looked for about the same time. It is likely, therefore, that in three weeks or a month this long-vexed "difficulty" will have received its solution. From the tone of the Porte's note, it is easy to forecast the probable nature of the settlement.

A NEWSPAPER in the English language, the *Rio Mail*, is now published in Rio de Janeiro.

Naval and Military.

The Geyser, paddle-steamer, has arrived at Portsmouth, with the military and naval supernumeraries and invalids from China and St. Helena, who arrived at Devonport on board Her Majesty's ship Sanspareil. They consisted of seven men of the 67th Regiment, twenty men of the 99th, three men of the 31st, two men of the Royal Engineers, two men of the Commissary Department, and eight women and children, under the command of Captain Townsend, of the 99th Regiment; one military prisoner, under sentence of penal servitude for life for killing a Chinese woman, and one for two years' imprisonment for striking his superior officer. The military invalids were forwarded to Netley Hospital, the naval to Her Majesty's ship Victory, and the military time-expired men to their respective depôts. The Geyser also brought from the Sanspareil fifty five non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Artillery, under Lieut. Lloyd, who arrived home in the ship from St. Helena. They were landed and sent into temporary quarters at Portsmouth. Mr. George Penfold, paymaster of the Sanspareil, died on the passage from China.

Her Majesty's screw troopship Himalaya, Capt. Edward Lacy, arrived at Spithead on the 6th inst. from the Cape of Good Hope, with the 85th Regiment on board, and other military and naval passengers. The officers of the 85th on board comprise Col. G. W. Grey (commanding), wife, and two children; Major F. E. Appleyard, wife, and child; Capts. the Hon. J. G. Boyle, C. J. Harford, wife, and two children, W. Hallowes, wife, and one child, C. W. Hogge, D. H. Mytton, and W. H. Mathew; Lieuts. Finch White, H. M. Chichester, C. Doughty, W. C. Henderson, R. W. H. Noyes, G. H. Stace, C. C. Parkinson, and the Hon. F. H. A'Court; Ensigns G. R. S. Ramsbottom, J. Davison, F. C. Lewin, and Avory Webb; Lieut. and Adjt. W. H. Drage, wife, and one child; Surg. J. W. Johnstone, wife, and six children; Quartermaster W. H. Watts, wife, and one child; and Assist.-Surg. H. C. Herbert. The remaining military officers on board comprised Capt. Clarke, wife, and child, 2nd battalion 13th Foot to join regimental depot; and Capt. Cusack, late 24th Regiment, unattached. The naval officers on board were Lieut. Coldstream Robinson, invalided from H.M.S. Seringapatam; Mr. Maitland, master, invalided from H.M.S. Orestes; Mr. Albert Lew, paymaster, invalided from ditto; Mr. German, chief engineer, invalided from ditto; and Mr. Stack, gunner, invalided from H.M.S. Argus. The Himalaya sailed from Portsmouth on the 15th February last, with the 96th Regiment on board, for the Cape of Good Hope. At daylight on the 20th of February she sighted Madeira, and on the 24th anchored at St. Vincent to coal. From St. Vincent she sailed again on the 26th, and she arrived at Ascension on the 5th of March, sailing thence again on the following day, sighting St. Helena on the 9th, and arriving in Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, on the 18th. Here the Himalaya coaled and awaited orders until the 26th of March, when she sailed for East London. She arrived there on the

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28th, and disembarked on the following day the 96th Regiment, with which she had said from Portsmouth. She afterwards embarked the 2nd battalion of the 13th Regiment, with which she sailed for the Mauritius on the 31st of March. The Mauritius was reached on the 8th of April, when the 2nd battalion of the 13th were landed, and the 2nd battalion of the 5th Foot, which had been relieved by the 13th, were received on board. The Himalaya sailed on her return to the Cape on the 16th of April, arriving at Natal on the 23rd, where she disembarked the right wing of the regiment, and took on board the right wing of the 85th, leaving Natal on the 25th for East London, where she arrived on the 26th, exchanged the left wing of the 2nd battalion 5th Regiment for the left wing of the 85th, and proceeded on to Simon's Bay, where she arrived on the 29th of April. Coal and provisions having been filled up, the Himalaya commenced her homeward voyage to England on the 6th of May, and touched at St. Helena on the 14th—the passage from the Cape to St. Helena having been made under sail alone. She anchored at St. Vincent on the 24th for coal. On the 26th she finally got under way for England, and she anchored at Spithead about 3.30 P.M. on Saturday, having gone over a distance since leaving England in February last of 18,000 miles, and this with an average expenditure of under forty-eight tons of coals per diem when under steam. Such a service as this, we may safely assert, has never before been equalled. At St. Helena the Himalaya left Her Majesty's paddle sloop Sphinx, Commander Jones, on her way from China for England, to pay out of commission, completing with coal and provisions. Orders were received by the military authorities at Portsmouth, by telegram, to despatch the Himalaya on to Dover, where the 85th Regiment are for the present to be stationed. The Himalaya weighed her anchor at Spithead, and sailed in accordance with these orders.

Vice-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, G.C.B., Port Admiral and Naval Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, entertained the heads of the military and naval departments of the port and garrison at a full dress dinner at the Admiralty-house, in celebration of Her Majesty's birthday.

The steam sloop Hydra, at Woolwich, about to take the place of the surveying ship Medina, Captain Spratt, C.B., in the Mediterranean, has been undocked, and will be shortly out of the shipwrights' hands, when she will be given over to the superintendence of Lieutenant Wilkinson, for the fitment of the new charthouse, and other peculiar arrangements necessary on board.

The Royal Oak, 35, screw iron-cased ship, 4,056 tons, 800-horse power, Capt. Frederick A. Campbell, has arrived at Sheerness from Folly Point. In taking up her moorings in the harbour she ran foul of the mooring lighter, and carried away some of her head gear, but as soon as the damage had been remedied she was swung for the adjustment of her compasses. Vice-Admiral Sir W. J. Hope Johnstone, Commander in-Chief at Sheerness, proceeded with his staff to inspect the vessel, and expressed himself much gratified with the admirable state of efficiency to which she had arrived, and with the zeal and activity displayed by her officers and crew.

The official Admiralty designs, prepared under the direction of Mr. Reed, for the re-construction of the wooden frigate Belvidera, 51, as an armour-plated frigate, have been received at Chatham Dockyard, and are now being copied to scale preparatory to the vessel being taken down and re-constructed under No. 7 shed, where preparations are making for commencing the work as soon as a sufficient number of hands are released from the other vessels now in progress. The statement that the Belvidera is to be converted into an armour-plated frigate, according to the plans of Mr. Laing, the master shipbuilder at Chatham, is not strictly correct. Although he prepared designs for the new vessel, they were not acted upon by the Admiralty. The Belvidera, as well as the whole of the five armour-plated frigates ordered to be built in accordance with the recent decision of the House of Commons, are to be constructed from the designs prepared by Mr. Reed.

It is stated that the Achilles will be ready to be floated out of the dock in which she is building during the month of September, or some three or four months earlier than was originally anticipated. One hundred and fifty of her armour-plates, or nearly one-half of the whole number, had been bolted to her sides. On the port and starboard quarters the plates are of a uniform thickness of 4½in., but in the less exposed portions plates varying from 4in. to 3in. will be used. The whole of the slabs of iron hitherto used have been prepared at the Park-gate Ironworks, Yorkshire, and are of rolled iron, which, besides being easier to work, is believed to possess several important advantages over the plates formed under the hammering process. Each plate is 15ft. in length by about 3ft. 3in. in width, but during the last few days several new kinds of plates have been received at the dockyard of a size much larger than any hitherto used at the establishment. These have all been subjected to the usual tests, which they have stood without showing any appreciable flaw.

The hired iron steam transport Samson, Capt. Gilley, went down to Woolwich Arsenal under orders to ship 868 tons of war stores, consisting of guns, shot, shell, and light goods, for Cape Coast Castle, West Coast of Africa. War stores are also about to be shipped from Woolwich for Toronto, Halifax, Trincomalee, Simon's Town, Auckland, the Cape of Good Hope, Corfu, Gibraltar, Malta, Hong Kong, and other British colonies and possessions.

The Resistance, 16, screw iron frigate, Capt. W. C. Chamberlain, in No. 10 dock at Portsmouth, was officially examined and reported upon by the master shipwright and his staff relative to the condition of her bottom plates, which when the ship was last in dock were coated on opposite sides with the composition of Mr. Hay, the chemical assistant at Portsmouth dockyard, and that of Messrs. Peacock and Buchan, as applied to the bottoms of the steamships of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. The ship has since then been afloat less than seven months, and, considering the time, both sides of her bottom are foul; one, however, is much more so than the other, and is also more covered with barnacles. The starboard side has long grass in the wash of the water-way at the bow and quarter, and the remainder of that side of the bottom is studded with small tufts of grass averaging one inch in length, and from three to four inches apart. There are also a few patches of barnacles where the composition has been disturbed, but in very few other places; and there are very few spots of corrosion. The port side has the same description and length of grass at the bow and quarter, and the same description of short tufts of grass, studded at about the same intervals, but it has more adhesive matter altogether than the opposite side. The surface of the composition from the keel to the bilge plates amidships is thickly studded with barnacles. This having been the working anchor's side, there is the usual amount of corrosion to be seen on the bow from the abrasion of the composition by the chain cable, which must always attend the use of copper anti-fouling compositions on the bottom of iron ships.

A letter received by our Chatham correspondent (*Times*) from on board the iron-clad frigate Royal Oak, describes the performance of that vessel in the run from Chatham to Spithead as being in the highest degree satisfactory. After leaving the Nore all the fires were lighted and the vessel was put at full speed, when, notwithstanding a strong head wind (force 5 to 7) and a heavy rolling sea, the iron-clad attained a speed of eleven knots an hour, and that, too, against a strong breeze. The Royal Oak's steering qualities are described as excellent. Although the sea broke completely over her bows in the run down channel, she exhibited scarcely any pitching or rolling. The ventilation of the ship gives the most complete satisfaction.

Monetary and Commercial.

CITY, THURSDAY, JUNE 11.

Biddings for £400,000 (instead of £600,000, as has been customary at this period of the month) in bills on India took place at the Bank of England. The proportions allotted were —to Calcutta, £220,000.; to Bombay, £160,000; and to Madras, £20,000. The declared minimum price was, as before, 1s. 11½d. per rupee on Calcutta, and 1s. 11¾d. on Bombay and Madras. The applications within the limits reached nearly £2,000,000. Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 29 per cent., on Bombay at 2s. about 34 per cent., on Madras at 1s. 11¾d. about 36 per cent., and all above these prices in full.

The East Indian Railway Company have put forth a prospectus for the construction, without a Government guarantee, of an auxiliary loop line of 120 miles between their stations at Barakur and Luckieserai. The main object is to develop a coal district, whence it has become essential for the company to obtain supplies, and at the same time to open an additional channel for the main traffic to the upper part of the Ganges, which will obviate the future necessity of doubling the existing line. As the proposed loop will run along the base of the angle formed by the present railway between Burdwan and Luckieserai it will shorten by 60 miles the distance to Luckieserai and all stations beyond it. The capital of the Auxiliary Company will be £1,200,000, in shares of £20, and the undertaking will technically be entirely distinct from the East Indian Company, although it is contemplated that the capital should be subscribed rateably by the East Indian proprietors, and that the whole system should thus be worked for one body. A good revenue is expected to be obtained from the coal-fields, and certain concessions and subventions, which have hitherto been accorded to encourage companies willing to undertake railways in India without a guarantee, will be applied for, and are expected in regular course to be obtained.

Mauritius Government 6 per cent Debentures for £400,000 are about to be offered to public competition by Her Majesty's Agents-general for Crown colonies. This forms the second instalment of the loan of £1,000,000, authorised by an ordinance of the 29th April, 1862, for the construction of railways in the colony, the first portion of which, amounting to £200,000, was placed on the London market on the 8th November last. The railways are said to be in favourable progress, and the contractors, Messrs. Brassey and Wythes, expect to have the first section ready for opening during the present summer.

The owners of the steam line between this country and the Mexican port of Matamoras have discontinued the service pending the decision of the British Government respecting the late seizures by the United States cruisers. In this way a large trade is left open to be monopolised at New York and Boston, who are known to be active in its prosecution, and the commercial interests of the country are damaged at a time when it is more than ever important that every legal outlet should be made available in order to compensate for the circumstances by which the industry of Lancashire is affected.

More than £300,000 having been subscribed to the Atlantic Telegraph Company for a new attempt to connect the two hemispheres, letters of allotment were to-day issued by the directors.

From Buenos Ayres it is stated that the inauguration of the works of the Rosario and Corboda Railway, which is to be constructed by Mr. Wheelwright, took place on the 20th of April, in the presence of President Mitre. The passenger traffic on the portion of the Northern Railway already opened continued

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to be very satisfactory. The questions in relation to the Southern line were still unsettled, but it was thought they would soon be adjusted in favour of the company. The election of Governor of the province of Buenos Ayres was fixed for the 2nd of May, and Senor Saavedra, the present Governor, being popular, was thought likely to be re-elected if some doubts about the legality of a re-election could be overcome.

At the meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company the directors' report (which will be found in another column), recommending the usual half-yearly dividend of 3½ per cent., and an additional payment of 1½ per cent., was adopted.

At a meeting of the Hong Kong and China Gas Company (Limited), held on the 1st of June, the report, already published, was adopted.

The following satisfactory statement relative to the progress of the Turkish revenue is from the *Levant Herald* of the 20th inst.:—

"The budget still remains in the portfolio of the Minister of Finance; we are assured, however, that it will circumstantially show an effective revenue of £15,000,000, as against 10,000,000 for 1859. A week or ten days at most will probably enable us to test the worth of these figures. In the meantime we are able to give official news of the metropolitan customs returns for the quarter ending March 13. For January the receipts were, exclusive of the spirit and tobacco duties, 4,295,758p., as against 1,327,299p. for the corresponding month of the preceding year, or an increase of 227 per cent. For February they were 4,385,614p., against 1,664,958p. for the same month of 1862, or an improvement of 162 per cent. The receipts of March were 4,975,477p., as compared with 2,734,093p. for February, 1862, being an increase of about 81 per cent. These returns amply bear out all we have said as to the snbstantial augmentation in this branch of the Malieh's income, and go far to explain the improvement in the gross revenue of the year."

The new Venezuelan loan of £1,000,000 at the price of 60, and which it was said was deferred for a short period, has now been brought forward under the immediate sanction of Messrs. Matheson and Co. and Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths.

The exports from London, Liverpool, and the Clyde to the undermentioned ports, from May 17th to June 2nd, were as follows:—

To SHANGHAI:—Plain cottons, 1,198,610 yards; coloured cottons, 87,000 yards; printed cottons, 12,000 yards.

To HONG KONG.—Plain cottons, 959,224 yards; coloured cottons, 176,531 yards; twist, 120,400 lbs.

To SINGAPORE.—Plain cottons, 1,614,229 yards; coloured cottons, 451,823 yards; printed cottons, 67,002 yards; twist, 105,700 lbs.

To BATAVIA.—Plain cottons, 3,360 yards.

To CEYLON.—Plain cottons, 661,300 yards; coloured cottons, 17,220 yards; printed cottons, 166,811 yards.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The Board of Trade returns, for the month endiug April 30, have made their appearance. The following were the exportations to the Far East in that period:—

To CHINA.—Cotton Yarns: The quantity exported in April last amounted to 57,860 lbs., against 422,180 lbs. in April, 1862, and 738,600 lbs. in April, 1861; the amount exported in the first four months of this year was 261,270 lbs., against 1,711,029 lbs. in 1862, and 3,762,610 lbs. in 1861. The value of the export in April last was £5,705, against £29,766 in April, 1862, and £34,424 in April, 1861. Cotton Goods: The quantity exported in April last reached 2,778,951 lbs., against 12,948,863 lbs. in April, 1862, and 22,822,215 lbs. in April, 1861 the value of the export of April was £68,567, against £197,349 for April, 1862. and £289,233 for April, 1861. Woollen and Worsted Manufactures: Exported in April last 201,157 yards, against 244,696 yards in April, 1862, and 316,368 yards in April, 1861; value of export for April last £28,894, against £30,587 for April, 1862, and £39,546 for April, 1861; exported in the four months ending 30th April, 623,077 yards of the value of £102,317, against 244,696 yards, of the value of £87,303, in the corresponding period of 1862, and 1,498,888 yards, of the value of £187,361 in the first four months of 1861. Worsted Stuffs: Exported in April last, 308,267 yards, against 577,437 yards in April, 1862, and 610,456 yards in April, 1861; and in the first four months of this year 2,189,073 yards, against 1,966,630 yards in the corresponding period of 1862, and 1,925,532 yards in the first four months of 1861. The value of the export for April last was £27,175, against £28,586 in 1862, and £46,519 in 1861. Lead: Exported in April last, 963 tons of the value of £20,505, against 22 tons of the value of £13,481 in April, 1862, and 367 tons of the value of £7,843 in April, 1861; total export for the first four months of this year, 5,192 tons, against 1,901 tons in the corresponding period of 1862, and 2,087 tons in the first four months of 1861.

To PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—Cotton Goods: Exported in April last, 1,555,604 yards, against 1,759,514 yards in April, 1862, and 2,508,586 yards in April, 1861, and in the four months ending 30th April, 3,201,355 yards in 1868, against 5,148,699 yards in 1862, and 14,945,781 yards in 1861; the value of the quantity exported in April last was £39,842, against £32,872 in April, 1862, and £42,514 in April, 1861.

To JAVA.—Cotton Goods: The quantity exported in April last is not specially given in these returns, but the total for the four months is stated at 1,321,596 yards, against 10,118,198 yards in 1862, and 16,174,302 yards in the first four months of 1861; the value of these quantities being for 1863 £32,444, for 1862 £188,068, and for 1863 £251,268.

To CEYLON.—Cotton Yarn: Exported in April last 44,000 lbs., against 20,500 in April, 1862, making for the first four months o this year a total export of 118,000 lbs., against 137,750 lbs. in the corresponding period of 1862, and 76,350 lbs. in the first four months of 1861; the value of the export for April last was £5,200, against £1,700 in 1861.

The amount of bullion by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Ripon*, from Southampton on the 4th inst., was, in gold:—To Madras, £2,927. In silver:—To Madras, £17,000; to Singapore, £18,250; to Hong Kong, £63,370; to Shanghai, £175,760. Total in gold, £2,927; in silver, £274,380.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service, Limited	50	101 to 103	...
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	29¼ to 29½	...
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	51 to 53	...
50	London Joint Stock	10	36½ to 37½	...
100	London and Westminster	20	80 to 83	...
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	55 to 57	...
50	Union of London	12	36 to 37	...
100	Hindustan, China, and Japan	20	1½ to 0½dis.	...
25	Bank of Egypt	All	28 to 29	...
100	Bank of London	50	125 to 127	...
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	3 to 3¼	...
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	78 to 80	
50	Do. New	30	18 to 20 pm.	
10	Labuan Coal Company	8	...	...
10	China and Japan Steam Company	5	...	...
2	Telegraph to India Company	1	¼ to ½ dis.	...
5	Bombay Gas	2	½d. to par.	...
10	E. I. and London Shipping B.	All	3 to 6	...
20	E. I. Irrigation and Canal	5	par to ½ pm.	...
2	Indian Carrying Company	1	...	...
20	Madras Irrigation and Canal	1	2¾ to 3¼pm.	...
1	Oriental Gas	All	1½ to 1¼xd.	...
10	O. Inland Steam	All	4¾ to 5½	...
100	West India Steam Company	60	56 to 58	...
20	Ceylon Company	3	½ dis. to ½pm.	...

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—Our market has lately been very dull and the amount of transactions smaller than for any previous month this year; the demand from the trade and exporters generally having been very limited, and prices for medium descriptions of Congou have given way, the quantity on offer being large, whilst those under 1s. 4d. and over 2s. per lb. have been better supported owing to their being in less abundant supply. It is satisfactory to observe that the deliveries continue on a very large scale, both for export and home consumption; the clearances from the London warehouses for last month were almost eleven million pounds, whilst those for April amounted to nearly ten millions, so that should they be continued on anything like this scale, the supplies from China will all be wanted, as the quantity now afloat is very little more than sufficient for two months' deliveries on such a sale. Low and dusty kinds of Congou have met with a fair demand, but latterly prices have ruled rather in favour of buyers; those with leaf maintain about former value. Good common remains firm at 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2d. per lb. Fair flavoury kinds show but little alteration. Fair Kaisow kinds have sold fully 1d. per lb. lower. Fair to good Ho-hows, and Ning-chows, also second class Honams, Monings, and Wopaks have been freely offered, and sales latterly show a reduction of 1d. to 1½d. per lb. on last month's quotations. Good to fine Kaisows, also Monings and Wopaks, although in limited demand. have been firmly held, and previous prices fully supported. Some fair Tayshans of new import have been sold at 1s. 1d. per lb.; good to fine have realised full prices for small quantities. Common to fair Oolongs show no alteration; good to fine have been rather more wanted. Souchongs have only been in limited demand, and prices have ruled rather easier. In Flowery Pekoes transactions have been small, and prices irregular. Common to fair Scented Capers, of Canton make, show no alteration, being difficult of sale; good to fine have been rather more in request; as also the medium Foo-Chow kinds. Canton-make Scented Orange Pekoes have not been so readily saleable; good Foo-Chow kinds maintain the late advance, and fine have been more enquired for. Uncoloured Japans up to 1s. 6d. per lb. continue in request. Sales of Assam and Indian tea will take place to-morrow. In Green teas there has been a fair amount of business, the arrivals have been large, and generally put on the market. Common Young Hysons still remain difficult of sale, and lower prices have been established, especially for common Japan kinds; good to fine have been more in demand, and prices have been fully supported, especially for Moyune kinds. Common to fair Hysons have been difficult of sale, and owing to larger supplies good to fine have given way in price to the extent of 1d. to 2d. per lb. Imperials have sold at full rates. Common to fair Gunpowders have sold to some extent, latterly, however, prices have rather given way. Good to fine Ping Sueys have sold freely up to 3s. 10d. per lb. for No. 1; good to fine Moyune kinds have also sold with spirit at from 2s. 10d. to 3s. 8d. per lb., the latter price, however, only for very small lots of extra superfine, but the last few days it has been difficult to obtain these prices. Fair to good Canton-make Gunpowders have sold at former prices, but Young Hysons continue neglected, and only saleable at very low rates. There has been only one public sale, comprising 44,250 packages, of which 13,199 packages were sold, including 10,209 packages offered without reserve.

SILK.—We have to report a month of very limited business in silk. At one moment considerable fears were entertained that the European crop, which in the early stages had appeared all favourable, was going badly, but this produced no great effect—the feeling was too short lived. Some slight disposition was manifested to buy at the lowest prices previously established, but any attempt to obtain improved prices was determinedly resisted, so that the only real effect was to check the fall which had been going on tardily but continuously for some weeks. During the last fortnight we have had more or less alternation of hope and fear as to the

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rop, but at the present moment the balance of feeling is clearly in favour of the result being a decided improvement upon the last few years. One hing is certain; it is very generally expected that there will be material reduction in cost. Trade is unfortunately so bad that consumers are more or less indifferent as to these little fluctuations of feeling. The arrivals of the month have not been large, but the deliveries have been very small, hence the stock shows a slight increase, and is, in reality, considerable; especially of Japan silk; and it is this class particularly that feels the influence of the expectations as to European crop. The next periodical public sales are fixed to commence on the 24th instant. At New York the following are the quotations:—Re-reeled Canton Cumchook, Nos. 1 and 2, $8.25 to $8.50; Long Reel Canton, No. 3, $5.00; Japan, $8.00 to 10.00; Tsatlees, No. 1 to 2, $10.00 to 10.50; do., Hong, $9.00 to 9.50; Taysams, usual reel, No. 1 to 2, $8.50 to 9.00; do., No. 3 to 4, $7.25 to 8.00; do., re-reeled, A 1, none.

	Ordinary.		Superior.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Tsatlee, No. 1 and 2	22 6 to	24 6		
„ No. 3 and 4	20 0	21 6	22 0	
„ No. 5	19 0	19 6		
Ditto, Hang-Chow	19 0	20 0	20 6	
Yuenfa	10 0	20 6	22 6	23 6
Taysaam	15 0	18 6	20 0	20 6
Ditto, skeins	15 0	15 3		
Ditto, long reel	15 0	16 6	17 6	18 0
Canton	11 0	16 6	17 0	
Chinese Thrown	15 0	19 0	22 0	23 0
Mainash, dyepot Japan	19 0	23 6	24 0	26 0
Ida, bricks	19 0	22 0	25 0	27 0
Sodoi „	18 0	21 6	22 0	22 6
Oshu, re-reeled	17 6	19 6	21 0	23 6
Koshu, Selé	18 6	20 6	21 0	22 6
Acchezan, ships	15 0	18 6	19 0	20 6
Mashtah „	17 0	18 6		
Hatchojee, Tussah	17 6	18 0	18 6	

STATE OF THE WAREHOUSES.

	Sold Stock.		Unsold Stock.		Delivered.	
	June 1, 1863.	June 1, 1862.	June 1, 1863.	June 1, 1862.	Jan. 1 to June 8, 1863.	Jan. 1 to June 7, 1862.
Bengal	989	2,679	3,338	1,407	3,075	3,148
China	9,441	16,466	12,522	6,239	22,197	28,373
Japan	4,189	1,969	4,340	453	7,533	4,526
Canton	1,314	814	913	672	1,645	739
Chinese Thrown	804	963	857	2,218	902	1,416

SUGAR.—The better demand which prevailed at the date of our last issue was followed by greater activity at the opening on the 2nd inst., and this having since been well maintained, a large business has been done at rates mostly showing an advance on those previously current. The transactions reported by private contract are of moderate extent, embracing 9,000 bags Clayed Manilla at 31s. 3d., and 330 hhds., 442 bags and barrels Surinam, the hhds. 32s. to 33s., bags 32s. The parcels brought forward by auction were as follows:—13,775 bags Unclayed Manilla, which were bought in at 28s. 6d. to 29s., but since placed at 28s. to 28s. 9d. At public sale on the 5th inst. 1,464 bags Gurpattah Bengal were all realised, fine brown to low yellow 32s. to 33s. 6d.; but of 2,897 bags Native Madras only about one-third was sold at and afterwards, ordinary brown to low yellow 28s. 6d. to 31s. 6d. Current quotations are:—Bengal, Crystallised, 24s. to 27s.; Benares, 22s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.; Date, 19s. 6d. to 24s. 6d.; ordinary to fine brown, 13s. to 19s. Penang, grey and white, 23s. 6d. to 25s. 6d.; brown and yellow, 15s. 6d. to 23s. Madras, Grocery, grainy yellow and white, 21s. to 26s. 6d.; Native, brown and yellow, 15s. to 19s.; Jaggery, 14s. to 15s. Siam and China, white, 22s. 6d. to 26s. 6d.; brown and yellow, 14s. 6d. to 22s. Manila, Clayed, brown and yellow, 18s. to 19s. 6d.; Muscovade, 15s. to 16s. Java, grey and white, 23s. 6d. to 27s.; brown and yellow, 15s. to 23s.

COFFEE.—Ceylon: The public sales of plantation, comprising 1,066 casks, 862 barrels and bags, have gone off with increased spirit as quoted; fine ordinary to low middling 82s. 6d. to 87s. 6d.; middling to good middling 88s. to 93s.; fine up to 103s. Native also has experienced a similar reduction, but the whole of 19 casks, 1,812 barrels and bags was disposed of, small 71s. 6d., good ordinary 72s. to 73s., superior 75s. 6d. On the 15th inst., a liberal supply of Ceylon was offered by auction, amounting to 833 casks, 172 barrels and bags plantation, and 191 casks, 2,370 bags native, which were taken off with more freedom at fully the rates above quoted. Mocha: 122 packages at auction were held firmly and withdrawn. East India: At public sale 143 bags, even pale Manila were sold at 75s. 6d. to 76s., as also 300 bags Singapore privately at 75s. We quote Mocha: ungarbled 60s. to 78s.; garbled, com. to good 80s. to 97s.; fine 98s. to 105s. Ceylon: Native, good ordinary to fine 71s. 6d. to 75s. 6d.; ordinary 68s. to 70s. 6d.; plantation, ordinary to fine ordinary 73s. to 82s.; fine fine ordinary to middling 82s. 6d. to 88s. 6d.; good middling to fine 89s. 6d. to 102s. Java: 67s. to 93s. Singapore: ordinary and good ordinary 60s. to 75s. Sumatra and Padang: 59s. to 74s. Madras and Tellicherry: 72s. to 102s.; Malabar and Mysore: good ordinary 74s. to 75s.; fine ordinary to fine 76s. to 103s.

RICE.—The general appearance of the market remains unaltered, cargo sorts being well supported, while the white qualities must be quoted rather cheaper. Only about 13,000 bags have been sold privately, ordinary cargo, Bengal, 8s. 3d.; low Nakrenzie, 7s.; and fine Rangoon, 11s. At public sale, 6,343 bags Bengal were barely half disposed of as follows:—Middling to good Ballam, 8s. 6d. to 9s.; good new pearly white, 14s. to 14s. 6d.; 1,857 bags damaged Madras went at 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.; 980 bags ordinary Arracan were bought in. On the 5th inst., 2,122 bags white Bengal, in public sale, were withdrawn, but a portion is supposed to have been since sold on moderate terms. We quote:—Bengal, white 9s. to 15s. 6d.; cargo 8s. to 9s. 3d.; Madras, 10s. to 12s.; Arracan, Rangoon, &c, 7s. to 11s.; Java, 10s. to 21s.

SAGO.—This is in fair demand, and the bulk of 1,352 boxes, at auction, was taken off at, and subsequently: Fair to good small Pearl, 19s. to 19s. 6d.; fine medium, 19s. 6d.; good, 18s. 6d. to 19s.; and large grain at 18s. Quotation for Pearl is 16s. to 21s. per cwt. Sago Flour: Business in this article has been comparatively unimportant. Current rates, 13s. to 14s. per cwt.

SPICES.—Pepper: By auction 2,279 bags of Penang have been offered, and realised at and afterwards, at rather lower prices; fair West Coast 3⅜d., and Trang 3⅝d.; privately, however, small sales have been effected at previous rates, Singapore 3⅜d. to 3 13-16d., and Penang 3⅜d. to 3½d. White.—139 bags of middling Penang were taken at 5⅛d. to 5¼d., but of 1,177 bags of Singapore only a trifling portion, fair quality, was sold at 5⅜d. to 5½d., which is ⅛d. per lb. cheaper than the last sale; the remainder was withdrawn. We quote Malabar, &c., 3¾d. to 4¼d.; Eastern, 3¾d. to 4d.; White, 5d. to 1s. 2d. per lb. Pimento: 708 bags at public sale were all taken off, but at barely the former value; ordinary to good, 2⅝d. to 3d. per lb. Current quotation, 2½d. to 3d. Cassia Lignea: Nothing of moment has occurred. Cloves: Retail lots of Zanzibar have been placed by private contract at 3½d. to 3¾d. 13 cases of good bright Penang sold at a rather material reduction, viz., at 1s. 2½d. per lb. 247 bags of Zanzibar Cloves were disposed of at about former prices, dark to good 3⅝d. to 3¾d. We quote Amboyna and Bencoolen 4d. to 1s. 3d., Zanzibar and Bourbon 3¼d. to 4½d. per lb. Ginger: At public sale 30 cases of middling Cochin found buyers at 75s. to 77s. We quote East India, common, 66s. to 67s. per cwt.; East India, Cochin and Calicut, 68s. to 135s. per cwt. Cinnamon: Current quotations are Ceylon: 1, 2, 3, 11d. to 2s. 6d.; Malabar and Tellicherry, 7d. to 1s. per lb. Nutmegs: These have gone off steadily, 98 cases being nearly all sold; small to good middling, 11d. to 1s. 4d.; bold, 3s. 4d.; also 17 casks of Dutch, partly limed, at 9d. to 10d. 23 cases of middling and fair red Mace were half realised at 11d. to 1s. Our quotations are 6d. to 4s. per lb.

SALTPETRE.—We are still unable to notice any improvement in the market, and only limited transactions have been reported at the following rates: 9 to 7½ per cent. refraction of Bengal 36s. to 38s. 6d., and 5½ to 5 per cent. at 37s. 6d. Nitrate of Soda: A floating cargo of 350 tons has been sold for arrival at Liverpool at 12s. 9d. per cwt. Current quotations are: Bengal, 36s. to 38s., Bombay and Madras, 33s. to 36s. 6d.

COTTON.—The market has been quiet this week, and prices are barely sustained, the total business being 2,700 bales; fair Kurrachee (Surat) 14d., middling fair Compta to middling fair Broach 16½d. to 17⅛d., middling fair to very good Tinnivelli Madras 13½d. to 17⅝d., fair Western 17¼d. to 18d., and Coconada 17d. to 17¼d. Only 300 bales have been sold for arrival. Our quotations are, for Madras, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6⅜d.; Surat, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 7½d.

HEMP.—Jute: £19 to £29 per ton. Transactions since our last very important; of 15,624 bales at auction four-fifths sold, generally at 10s. to 15s. per ton improvement, prices ranging from £18. 15s. to £29. 2s. 6d. for common to fine; business to a fair extent also done privately. Arrivals and sales advertised. Manilla: Current quality, £23 to £26 per ton, in increased demand, and rather dearer; of 2,500 bales at auction two-thirds sold, mainly at £24 to £25. 7s. 6d. per ton for ordinary to good roping. Sales advertised. Sunn: £15 to £30 per ton; very firm; auctions confined to 272 bales Bombay, sold at £24. 5s. to £28. 15s. per ton. Arrivals, and sales advertised.

TIN.—The improvement reported in our last has continued; prices rising rapidly, and operations on the spot and for arrival very large. The market remains firm. We quote Banca, £134 to £135 per ton; Straits, £128 to £130 per ton.

JAPAN WAX.—Block quiet, and 78 boxes at auction retired. Saucers cheaper, and of 65 boxes at auction, about one-fourth sold at 74s. per cwt. for good. Sales advertised. Quotation, 62s. to 75 per cwt.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Rum: A quiet tone continues to pervade the market, though the business done is at steady rates, including 300 hhds. Tapioca: 108 barrels fair Bahia were disposed of in public sale at 1¾d. per lb. Cocoa: In auction 232 bags Surinam. Aloes: Soccotrine and hepatic, £3 to £15 per cwt.; nothing doing. Cardamoms: Malabar 5s. to 7s. per lb.; flat. Castor oil: 4¼d. to 4⅜d. per lb. Cocculus Indicus: 9s. to 12s. per cwt.; nothing doing. Galls: blue, 100s. to 110s. per cwt.; sorts, 70s. to 85s.; scarce; Japan and China, 45s. to 70s. Gum Ammonicum: drop 90s. to 130s. per cwt.; Block, 30s. to 70s. Animi: first size, £8 to £10. 10s.; second and third size, £5. 40s. to £7. 10s.; partially scraped £2 to £5. 10s. Arabic: picked, 32s. to 57s.; sorts, 25s. to 35s. Assafœtida: drop, 100s. to 120s.; block, 25s. to 90s. Kino £10 to £14. Myrrh: first quality, £9 to £11. 10s.; second quality, £4 to £8. Olibanum: white, 70s. to 80s.; reddish, 50s. to 65s.; pickings, 15s. to 40s.; operations in all these gums restricted. Madder roots 23s. to 25s. per cwt.; steady. Senna: 2½d. to 6d. per lb.; arrivals. Seed.—Linseed: 72s. to 74s. per qr.; market firm, and good demand. Rapeseed: 64s. to 70s. per qr.; flat. Guzerat: 78s. to 76s. per qr. Mother-o'-Pearl Shells: 25s. to 64s. per cwt. Elephants' Teeth: 70 lbs. and upwards, £33 to £39; 40 to 60 lbs., £31 to £38; 20 to 40 lbs., £27 to £33; scrivelloes, £12 to £32; ball, cut, £43 to £55; ball, uncut, £23 to £43; hollows, £13 to £30; points and tips, £14 to £34. Sea Horse: 4 lbs. and upwards, 4s. to 11s.; 3 lbs. and upwards, 2s. to 5s.; 1 to 2 lbs., 9d. to 2s. Nothing doing. Tortoise-shell: 6s. to 20s. per lb. Beeswax: White, £10 to £11; yellow, £7 to £8 per cwt.; sales advertised. Ebony Wood: £6 to £13 per ton; steady. Myrabolanes: 11s. to 14s. per cwt.; firm. Red Saunders Wood, £7 to £7 5s. per ton. Tumeric: 25s. to 30s. per cwt. Horns: Buffalo, 23s. to 45s. per cwt.; tips, 25s. to 35s.; deer, 27s. to 55s.; auctions limited; arrivals. Nux Vomica: 9s. to 12s. 6d. per cwt. firm. Safflower: Good to fine, £6 to £7 per cwt.; inferior to middling, £3. 10s. to £5; sells irregularly; averages former terms. Shellac: Orange, 160s. to 180s.; garnet, 140s. to 150s.; liver, 140s. to 160s.; block, 90s. to 150s. per cwt.; good business done at reduced rates. Blacklead: 6s. to 24s.; fine quality scarce and wanted. Camphor: China and Japan, £7 to £7. 5s.; more business done. Cassia Lignea: 1st, 2nd, and 3rd quality, 85s. to 92s.; dearer. Buds: 260s. to 280s. Cocoanut Oil: Cochin, £48 to 50; Ceylon, £45 to 48; Sydney, £43 to 45 per ton. Rates lower; fair business done. Cubebs: £5. 5s. to £5. 15s. per cwt. Quiet. Dragon's-blood: In reeds, £10 to 14; in lumps, £4 to £9 per cwt. Cheaper; arrivals and sales advertised. Galangal Root: 21s. to 24s. per cwt. Cheaper; arrivals and sales advertised. Gum Benjamin, Sumatra: 1st quality, £15 to 16; 2nd quality, £11 to 14; 3rd quality, £6 to 10; 4th quality, £1 to 5. Steady; sales at lower rates. Damer: 35s. to 52s. Gamboge: Picked, £8 to 10; in sorts, £4 to 7. Firm; business moderate. Gutta-percha: 1s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per lb, Firm, with enquiry. India-rubber: 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. Mace: 1st quality, 1s. 8d. to 2s. 3d. per lb.; 2nd quality, 9d. to 1s. 2d. per lb. Dearer. Musk: 1st quality, 23s. to 28s. per ounce; lower qualities, 12s. to 21s. per ounce. Business extremely limited.

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Oil of Anniseed: 5s. 10d. to 5s. 11d. per lb.; increased demand; prices advancing. Cajaputa: 1½d. to 2d. per oz.; cheaper. Cassia: 7s. 9d. to 7s. 10d. per lb.; fair business on previous terms. Rattans: 3s. to 10s. per 100; firm. Rhubarb: Dutch, trimmed, 4s. to 6s.; common, flat, 2s. to 4s. 9d.; round, 1s. 9d. to 4s. 6d. per lb.; 2d. per lb. lower. Sapan Wood: Bemah, £5 to £8; Siam, £8 to £11 per ton; steady. Soy: 2s. 5d. to 2s. 7d. per gallon; flat. Star Anniseeds: 100s. to 105s. per cwt.; scarce; much wanted. Sticklak: Siam, 60s. to 85s. per cwt.; brings fully former terms. Terra Japonica: Cutch, Pegue, 24s. to 26s. 6d. per cwt.; flat. Gambier, 20s. to 22s. per cwt.; cheaper.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £6. 5s. to £6. 10s.; nail rods, £7 to £7. 5s.; hoops, £8. 5s. to £8 10s.; sheets, single, £9. 10s. to £9. 15s.; Staffordshire bars, £7. 10s. to £8; rails, £5. 10s. to £6.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £16.

COPPER.—Sheet and sheathing, £96 per ton; yellow metal, 8¼d. to 8½d. per lb.

TIN.—122s. for block; 123s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, I.C. 28s. 6d. to 29s. 6d. per box.

LEAD, &c.—English pig, £20. 10s. to £20. 12s. 6d.; shot, patent, £23. 10s.; sheet, £21. 10s.; spelter, £17. 15s. to £17. 17s. 6d.; zinc, English sheet, £23. 5s.; quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

The following is from the circular of Messrs. French and Smith:—

IRON.—The makers have had a fair demand for English iron. Staffordshire, good brands have also been in demand. Rails are rather higher. In Scotch Pig the fluctuations in value have been unusually small.—In COPPER there has been nothing of importance to notice. Prices have been maintained with but a moderate business. TIN.—A very large business has been done in this article during the past month, especially in Banca and Straits. English has not been so much inquired for, but the advance in foreign has caused an advance in English of 3s. per cwt. on common, and 4s. per cwt. on refined; this advance was declared on the 25th ult. Straits began to move about three weeks ago, and the price has been steadily advancing, and is now firm at 127s. 6d. cash, 130s. three months prompt, at which business has been transacted. £132 was offered yesterday for a fine parcel afloat, but was refused. There are, however, small parcels still obtainable afloat at a little lower rate. The Dutch annual sale of Banca is announced for the 24th June next, and is to consist of 103,300, with liberty to add 20,000 slabs more should they arrive in time; it is not, however, probable that above 10,000 slabs will arrive in time, so that the annual sale will be smaller than for many years past, and in that case there is no doubt that the price will be high.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from Southampton during the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers.

	Gold.	Silver
Shanghai	—	£514,655
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	7,119
Hong Kong	—	669,735
Amoy	—	—
Singapore	£650	685,538
Penang	—	4,050
Ceylon	£42,101	—

FROM MARSEILLES.

(BY THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.)

	Gold.	Silver
Shanghai	—	£108,304
Hong Kong	—	—
Singapore	£4240	158,162
Penang	—	640
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	—
Ceylon	£220	—

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold (per ounce)	£3 17 9	
Spanish Doubloons	3 16 0	to 3 17 0
United States Gold Coin	3 16 3	
Silver in Bars	0 5 1¼	
Mexican Dollars	0 5 7¼	

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

The Manchester yarn and cloth market has been dull and inactive throughout the week. There has been rather more inquiry during the last few days, with a less depressed feeling, but it does not lead to much business. There have been three causes of dulness and depression. One is the uncertainty created by the latest intelligence from America as to the fate of Vicksburg; another is the unfavourable advices from India and China, where the markets are represented by the last three mails as dull and declining; and the third is the large arrivals of cotton during the week, amounting to 80,769 bales, of which not less than 24,000 are American, Brazil, Egyptian, and West Indian—or a description most needed by spinners. These arrivals bring up the stock to 371,000, against 324,000 at the same time last year. In addition to this actual replenishment of stocks, and considerable quantities of cotton on the way from Bombay, there was news by the last mail from America of a probable considerable quantity of American cotton being liberated by the pending struggle on the Mississippi, and hence the disposition here to await news from the seat of war before entering into fresh engagements. There is some business doing for most markets, but it is of a retail character. The leading manufacturers and spinners are very firm in prices, holding heavy contracts and no stores, but there is a disposition among others to give way a fraction to effect sales. Practically, therefore, the market is slightly easier, but any resumption of business, even on a moderate scale, would probably restore firmness. There is evidently much timidity and lack of confidence among buyers, and especially among such of them as ship to India and China.

The circular of Sam Mendel quotes Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., 17s 6d.; 9 lbs., 20s.; 10 lbs., 23s.; T-Cloths, 11s. 9d.; White Spot Shirtings, 18s.; White Brocades, 18s. 3d.; Damasks, 31s. 9d.; Maddapollams, 6s. 9d.; Cotton Yarn, 16-24, 2s. 2d.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
May23	London	Galle and Colombo	Ann Lee	Scott.
— 21	Off Dungeness	Batavia	Koning Willem III.	de Jong.
— 21	Do.	Do.	Nederland en Oranje	Roster.
— 27	London	Shanghai	Robt. Henderson	Logan.
— 27	Falmouth	Foo-chow-Foo	Marco Polo	Breckwoldt.
— 27	Off Dover	Batavia	Eclipse	Agnew.
Apr.18	Calcao	Shanghai	Saml. Adams	Guy.
May29	Queenstown	Manila	Ceylon	Sullivan.
— 30	Deal	Sarawak	Anna Bella	Cullitrow.
— 27	Texel	Batavia	Julia	Ranschenberg
— 31	Off Falmouth	Singapore	Frederica	Blyth.
— 30	Liverpool	Manila	Victoria	M'Donald
— 30	Do.	Shanghai	Radnagore	Cook.
— 31	Do.	Do.	Stornoway	Clark.
— 16	New York	Do.	Mermaid	Barnes.
June 1	Deal	Foo-chow-Foo	Polmaise	Gladstone.
May29	Helvoet	Tjilatjap	Whampoa	Metz.
June 2	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Storm King	Fowler.
May29	Marseilles	Shanghai	Nizam	Guion.
June 1	Off the Start	Sourabaya	Enterpe	Knipers.
— 3	Deal	Hong Kong	Speedwell	Holdsworth.
— 3	Off Portland	Foo-chow-foo	Antipodes	Croot.
— 4	London	Hg. Kong & Canton	Victory	Moon.
May31	Hamburg	Macao	Fidelio	Hauschildt.
June 2	Liverpool	Shanghai	Havering	Parker.
May31	Texel	Rangoon	Hunter	Irvine.
June 3	Liverpool	Shanghai	Zealandia	Foster.
— 2	Queenstown	Manilla	Lydia	
May28	Cronstadt	Canton	Emma	Haesloop.
June 3	Falmouth	Akyab	Europa	Hansen.
— 4	Do.	Macao	Malta	Corrigall.
— 4	Do.	Sourabaya	Emma	Anderson.
— 4	Off Falmouth	Manila	Eunomia	Gronow.
— 3	Liverpool	Shanghai	Dorothy	Williams.
— 3	Do.	Do.	Briarly Hill	Crisp.
— 3	Off Queenstown	Manila	Viola	McIntyre.
— 3	Do.	Do.	Statelic	
— 2	Bouwershaven	Batavia	Ternate	Cars.
— 4	Off Falmouth	Singapore	Eastward Ho	Nutkins.
— 4	Liverpool	Manila	Niobe	Marshall.
— 5	Deal	Shanghai	Empress of India	McMillan.
— 5	Do.	Do.	Queen of the North	Crombie.
— 5	Do.	Colombo	Lady Cecilia	Lindsay.
— 6	Do.	Foo-chow-Foo	City of Durham	Blacklock.
— 6	Do.	Hakodadi	Alpaca	Robinson.
— 6	Do.	Colombo	Lucknow	Arplet.
— 6	Do.	Nagasaki	Malvern	Clarkson.
— 6	Off Plymouth	Penang	Corsair's Bride	Brown.
— 8	London	Shanghai	Neville	McFarlane.
— 8	Do.	Colombo	Julia Augusta	Hopper.
— 8	Do.	Do.	Virgilia	Mathew.
— 8	Do.	Shanghai	Appelina	Weighill.
— 8	Do.	Manila	Caravan	Wilson.
— 8	Do.	Colombo	John Vanner	Moore.
— 8	Do.	Chittag., Gal.&Colm.	Shepherd	Jack.
— 8	Do.	Nagasaki	Excelsior	Hunter.
— 7	Deal	Manila	Canaan	Wilson.
— 6	Do.	Batavia	Constantia	Overgaaun.
— 7	Falmouth	Sourabaya	Cleopatra	Danneberg.
— 8	Off the Wight	Foo-chow-Foo	Red Riding Hood	
— 6	Marseilles	Alexandria	Peluse (str.)	
— 8	Portland	Batavia	Dominion	
Apr.21	New York	Amoy	Surprise	
— 24	Do.	Do.	St. Paul	
— 26	Do.	Whampoa	Nubia	

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
May25	Deal	Shanghai	Bedfordshir	Pierce.
— 22	Off the Lizard	Batavia	Ridderkirk	
— 22	Sunderland	Singapore	Sea Bird	Stewart.
— 25	London	Cardiff & Shanghai	Magdalena	Schmidt.
— 25	Deal	Shanghai	Island Queen	Dixon.
— 22	Off Folkestone	Do.	Powerful	Kock.
— 22	Cardiff	Do.	Lord Collingwood	Barker.
— 22	Do.	Singapore	Andromeda	Danberg.
Apr.22	Bermuda	Shanghai	Gertrude	Whitman.
May25	Cardiff	Galle	Tamatave	Bernard.
— 26	Shields	Shanghai	Oliver Cromwell	Clark.
— 28	London	Singapore	Lucknow	Leslie.
— 28	Do.	Bankok	Lodestar	Hodder.
— 27	Sunderland	Hong Kong	Queen Bee	Glover.
— 30	London	Shanghai	Cissy	Spencer.
— 30	Do.	Newcastle & Singapore	Prospero	Schuldt.
— 31	Off Dover	Batavia	India	Vonck.
— 31	Deal	Galle	Isabella Robinson	Tullock.
— 30	Newport	Shanghai	Providence	Lee.
— 31	Sunderland	Hong Kong	Ethel	Wyllie.
— 30	Liverpool	Shanghai	Crest of Lewis	Ellis.
June 1	Do.	Singapore	John Paul	Marr.
May31	Shields	Batavia	Henrietta	
— 7	Bahia	Shanghai	Adelaide	Rocha.
June 2	Falmouth	China	Kang-soo, str.	
— 3	London	Hong Kong & Canton	Troas	Dasborough.
— 1	Off Folkestone	Batavia	Nova Zembla	
May27	Off Plymouth	China	Rose Brassens	
June 4	London	Colombo	Conqueror	David.
— 2	Off Dover	Batavia	Azia	Molenaar.
— 3	Liverpool	Singapore	Highlander	Snow.
— 3	Do.	Ceylon	Annie Longton	Longton.
May	Clyde	Singapore	Claymore	
June 3	Sunderland	Hong Kong	J. L. Dimock	Haywood.
— 5	London	Shanghai	Madura	Matthews.
— 4	Off Folkestone	Singapore	Sir Rt. Peel	Lange.
— 2	Off Berry Head	Batavia	Jas Daniel	Zweede.
— 8	London	Shanghai	Marquis of Argyle	Bellwood.
— 7	Deal	Hong Kong	Catherine	
— 6	Do.	Do.	Clipper	Hofferson.
— 5	Sunderland	Singapore	Jacobus Martinus	Meppelder.
— 5	Do.	Do.	Juno	Ibbeken.
Apr.22	New York	Shanghai	Magenta	
— 22	Do.	Do.	Alice Taintor	
May 9	Do.	Do.	Nonpareil	
— 15	Do.	Hong Kong	Queen of the Sea	

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LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Hankow: Kung Mow. For Nagasaki and Kanagawa: Eltheldreda. For Shanghai and Nagasaki: Ann Adamson. For Shanghai: Kate Carnie, Victory, Polmaise Annie Archbell, Ralston. For Amoy and Foo-chow-Foo: Sea Belle. For Hong Kong and Canton: Tamerlane, Queen's Own, Rifleman, Alchymist. For Manila: Ascuncion, Burdeos y Habana, No. 2. For Singapore: Couranto, Elizabeth Thomson, Anna Maria. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Johanna Oluffa. For Colombo: Teviot, Skimmer of the Waves, Eliza Laing, Tar, Prince Llewellyn, Julia Augusta.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Shanghai: Anne Wood, Express, Fort William, Silver Craig. For Hong Kong and Canton: Juanpore, Bella. For Singapore: Advance, Bonaventure, Early Dawn. For Manila: Barinaga, Jalawar, J. A. U. For Batavia and Sourabaya: J. C. Schotel. For Ceylon: Queen of Commerce, Mayola.

At GLASGOW.—For Batavia and Singapore: Spanker. For Singapore and Penang: Edinburgh Castle. For Ceylon and Madras: Eskdale.

SPOKEN.

BARAM (?), Sourabaya to Amsterdam, April 9.
MALTA, Manila to Falmouth, March 6, 23 S, 63 E.
AMSTERDAM, Batavia to Amsterdam, April 11, 3 N., 23 W.
A (FR.) SHIP, 3rd d.p. Toulon to Cochin China, May 13, 37 N., 4 W.
CALIFORNIA, Liverpool to Batavia, May 13, 48 N., 17 W.
JULIE CLAIRE, Java to Amsterdam, May 1, 24 N., 10 W.
DIEDRICH PENTZIEN, Ceylon to London, March 12, 30 S., 40 E.
CELEBES, Java to Amsterdam, 28 S., 9 (?) E.
JAVA, Bali to Rotterdam, April 3, 34 S., 17 E.
BOREAS, Cardiff to Singapore, April 24, on the line 21 W.
GABALVA, barque, London to Shanghai, April 25 (?), 13 S., 103 E.
AUGUSTA (Dutch barque), Batavia to Rotterdam, May 9, 42 N., 26 W.
HAWTHORN, London to Shanghai, May 21, 35 N., 15 W.
VIOLA, Ceylon to London, March 20, 34 S., 25 E.
FIRE LODSKENDE, Batavia to Amsterdam, March 24, 25 S., 22 E.
WILLEM DANIEL, Java to Amsterdam, April 26, off Cape Infanta.
HARRINGTON, Colombo to London, March 24, 27 S., 59 E.
PRINCE OF PRUSSIA (?), Batavia to Rotterdam, March 24, lat. 35, lon. 22.
CADIZ (English ship), Manila to London, March 24, lat. 35, lon. 22.
PELICAN, Sourabaya to London, March 26.
JULIE, Rotterdam to Padang, April 1, on the line, 23 W.
CANNING, Japan to London, March 25, 28 S., 58 E.
CLANSMAN, Ceylon to London, April 3, 32 S., 35 E.
WM. MITCHELL, Cardiff to Ceylon, April 22, 1 N., 22 W.
WOODVILLE, London to Shanghai, April 24, 5 N., 23 W.
CLAYMORE, Clyde to Singapore, May 26, 51 N., 7 W.
LUCONIA (Dutch barque), Liverpool to Batavia, April 11, 5 S., 19 W.
STEAMER, showing No. 8,239 3d d.p., Clyde to H.K., Feb. 26, 27 S., 59 E.
HENDRINA (Dutch barq.), Sourabaya to Rottdm., May 24, 42 N., 23 W.
ODIN, Singapore to Trieste, April 21, 1 N., 22 W.
HOLLAND (Dutch ship), Sourabaya to Amstm., May 10, 33 N., 40 W.
BALMACARRA, ship, of Leith, bound to China, out 28 days on the Equator.
LOUISE (Dutch ship), Amstm. to Batavia, April 19, 17 S., 29 W.
HAMBURG, No. 8,724, 3rd d. p., Nwpt. to Singp., Mar. 17, 9 S., 28 W.
HARRY (?) (ship), Shanghai to Liverpool, March 24, 35 S., 20 E.
BARRICK (?), Colombo to London, April 16, 8 S., 14 W.
THULE, Southampton to Shanghai, April 21, 1 N., 21 W.
BANGALORE (Dutch barq.), Java to Rotterdam, April 23, 3 N., 21 W.
RAPIDO, Shanghai to Montreal, April 12.
SCOTSWOOD, Sourabaya to Falmouth, April 20, 7 S., 15 W.
HENDERIKA, Dut. barque, Amsterdam to Sourabaya, April 20, 1 N., 21 W
SIR W. F. WILLIAMS, London to Shanghai, March 16, 32 S., 27 W.
LOUISA MEZ? Java to Amsterdam, March 25, 35 S., 19 E.
JUNGE JAN, Java to Rotterdam, April 9, 19 S., 3 W.
NONPAREIL, Singapore to Liverpool, April 10, 17 S., 5 W.
SPES, Liverpool to Shanghai, April 24, 2 N., 22 W.
HELENA, Clyde to Singapore, May 26, 46 N., 13 W.
JEDDO, Dutch, Sourabaya to Rotterdam, 50 N., 8 W.
CABIN, Swedish ship, Sourabaya to Rotterdam, June 2, 49 N., 8 W.
DAYLIGHT, London to Singapore, April 23, 1 N., 21 W.
JACOBA HELENA (Dutch), Samarang to Rottm., May 21, 37 N., 33 W.
ZAMBESI, Clyde to Singapore, April 21, 19 S., 29 W.
GRANTON, of Dundee, Cardiff to Shanghai, April 25, 1 S., 21 W.
ELISABETH (barq.), Batavia to Amstdm., May 19, 36 N., 41 W.
TREBIZOND, Shanghai to Montreal, May 5, 7 N., 34 W.
ADMIRAL DE RUYTER, Batavia to Amsterdam, May 20, 35 N., 44 W.
HENRY MOORE, China to Liverpool, March 18, 34 S., 26 E.
GITANA, Colombo to London, May 29, 47 N., 15 W.
EMMA MATHILDE, Manila to Queenstown, June 1, 48 N., 13 W.
GEELONG, Shanghai to London, March 26, 26 S., 57 E.
MARIE ANNA, Batavia to Amsterdam, April 4, 30 S., lon. 13.
WYNAUD (ship), Japan to London, March 8, off Gaspar Island.
JOHN DIXON (Dutch ship), Batavia to London, April 25.
OMEGA, Manila to London, Feb. 27, 1 N., 107 E.
MONSOON, Shanghai to Liverpool, March 8, at Anjer.
ALMENA, Shanghai to New York, April 23, 35 S., 20 E.
MINDORA, Sourabaya to Rotterdam, April 12, 32 S., 37 E.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

There is little animation in outward freights, and the market is fairly supplied with tonnage. Coal freights are without alteration, but a good demand exists at present rates for Galle and Hong Kong. In homeward freights little is doing, except for vessels to load next season at the rice ports, and from moderate sized ships from Manila, for both of which freights are firm.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth:—To Kanagawa: 55s. weight, 42s. 6d. meast. To Nagasaki: 65s. To Hankow: 65s. weight, 60s. meast. To Amoy and Foo-chow-Foo: 50s. weight, 42s. 6d. measurement. To Shanghai: 50s. weight, 30s. measurement. To Hong Kong: 40s. weight, 35s. measurement. To Manila and Labuan: 50s. weight or measurement. To Singapore: 30s. to 35s. weight or measurement. To Penang: 40s. weight or measurement. To Batavia: 40s. weight, 30s. measurement. To Bankok: 60s. weight or measurement.

The quotations for coal and iron from the North are as follows:—For Hong Kong: £41 and £2. For Shanghai: £51 and £2. 10s. For Manila: £1. 10s. For the Philippine Islands, Penay, or Zebu: £2. For Singapore: £26 and £1. 4s. For Penang: £24. For Galle: £27 and £1. 6s. These rates are from the Wear or Tyne, and Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, respectively.

The Admiralty have invited tenders for the conveyance of six tons of medical comforts to Singapore from the River Thames.

CASUALTIES.

The Robert Mills (barque), Barker, from Sourabaya for Falmouth, ran ashore on Blue Berg beach, Cape of Good Hope, April 16, but came off next tide with slight damage.

The Prins van Orange, Hensing, from Banjoewangie to Rotterdam, had put into Simon's Bay previous to March 28, very leaky, having experienced bad weather off Mauritius; she would have to discharge.

Bremerhaven, May 28.—The Johan Lange, Bremen ship, Lambe, from Batavia, which grounded on the bar at Brinkamas Hof, near this harbour on the 25th inst., got afloat and was towed in this harbour last evening.

Capetown, April 11.—The Willem de Zwyger (barque), of Rotterdam, V. Dries, from Pasaroeang to Amsterdam, was wrecked on Martha's Point, east of Stray's Bay, on the morning on March 30. Crew saved, cargo lost.

The Adelaide, from Cardiff from Shanghai, has arrived at Bahia, with loss of maintopmast.

The Dorcas Prince and Union Jack (American ships), both from New York to Shanghai, have been captured and destroyed by the Confederate steamer Alabama.

The Whampoa, Metz, from Tjilatjap to Rotterdam, which arrived at Helvoet 29th May, had been on shore on the South Pampus, but floated off again.

The Euterpe, Kuipers, which arrived off the Start June 1, from Sourabaya to Rotterdam, is reported as rather leaky.

The Polmaise, Gladstone, which arrived at London June 2, from Foo-chow-Foo, reports that on the 19th of May, in lat. 45 N., long. 20 W., she experienced a gale from N.E. veering to E., which lasted with great violence for three days.

The Jan de Witt, Dutch ship, Juyt, which sailed from Batavia on the 12th Oct. last for Holland, and was spoken on the 2nd Nov. in lat. 26 S., long. 59 E., has not since been heard of.

The Ann Powell, which arrived at Falmouth June 5 had taken on the 27th April twelve chests tea, all more or less damaged from the Oneida, from China to New York, which vessel had been burnt by the Confederate steamer Florida.

The City of Durham, from Foo-chow-Foo, which arrived in the Downs on the morning of June 6, came into collision with the Kate Kearney and damaged her quarter, and had to slip from an anchor and chain.

At MADEIRA.—May 6, Tien-tsin Chinese gunboat, from Falmouth, and left 9th for China.

At ST. HELENA.—April 13, Appelina, Weighill, from Shanghai; 12, Radnagore, from Shanghai for London; 14, Eunomia, Gronow, from Sourabaya, and sailed for Falmouth; Admiral de Ruyter, Mollinger, from Sourabaya, and Clio, Wynmelen, from Java, and both sailed 15 for Amsterdam; 15, Pollux, Cruys, from Java, and sailed for Amsterdam; Diedrich Pentzien, Voss, from Ceylon, and sailed 16 for London; 16, Johan, Melchior Kemper, Salm, from Banjoewangie, and sailed for Amsterdam; Maria Anna, V. Monnem, from Batavia, and sailed for Rotterdam; Amsterdam, Doeckizen, from Banjoewangie, and sailed 18 for Amsterdam; Trebizond, Pearson, from Shanghai, and sailed for Montreal; 23, Alpaca, Robinson, from Japan, and sailed 24 for London; 27, Geelong, Wallace, from Shanghai, and sailed 28 for Liverpool; 29, Willem Daniel, Zeylstra, from Banjoewangie, and sailed 30 for Amsterdam; 30, Oriental, Macey, from Shanghai, and sailed for Liverpool; May 1, Gorilla, Robertson, from Shanghai, and sailed for Liverpool; 3, Commodore, Baira, from Manila, and sailed 4 for London; 4, Patrician, Pain, from Foo-chow-Foo, and sailed for London; Fokien, str., Walker, from Clyde, and sailed for Cape, Singapore, and China; 7, Yaanstroon, Schaaf, from Batavia, and sailed for Amsterdam; Monitor, Almgren, from Batavia, and sailed 8 for Amsterdam; 8, H.M. str. Renard, from Singapore and Cape, and sailed for England; 9, Sharpshooter, Porter, from Ningpo, and sailed for Liverpool; Chaturanga Blyth, from Singapore, and sailed for London; 10, Lord Raglan, Gillespie, from Shanghai, and sailed 11th for London; 11, Drie Gebroeders, Kramer, from Sourabaya, and sailed 13th for Amsterdam, H.M. str. Sphynx, from China, &c, Medea Laurens, from Banjoewangie, and sailed 12th for Rotterdam; 12, Vision Fox, from Shanghai, and sailed 13th for London; 14, Southern Cross, Manly, from Shanghai; 10, Blackburn, from Shanghai.

At TABLE BAY, March 28.—Havering, Parker, from Shanghai, and sailed, 31, for Liverpool; Speedwell, Holdsworth, from Hong Kong, and sailed for London; Canaan, Wilson, from Manila, and sailed, 31, for London; Malabar, Ducasse, from Macao, and sailed, April 8, for Havana; 29, Dorothy, Williams, from Shanghai, and sailed, April 4, for London; 30, John Vanner, Moore, from Colombo, and sailed, April 1, for London; May 3, Versailles, sailed for Batavia.

At SIMON'S BAY, April 13.—H.M.'s Renard, from Singapore; 23, Vereinigung, from Batavia, put in in want of sails; May 4, Che Kiang (str.), from New York for Shanghai.

At NATAL, March 23.—Parsee, sailed for Singapore.

At MAURITIUS, April 24.—Foh Kien (str.), Johnson, from New York, and left, May 3, for Singapore and China; May 5, Jeune Adele, Derrian, arrived from Singapore; April 25, Falco, Martinson, sailed for Batavia.

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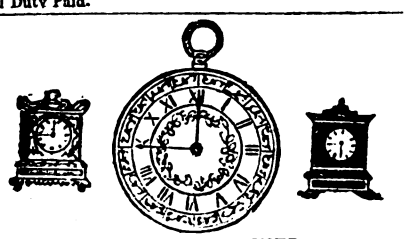

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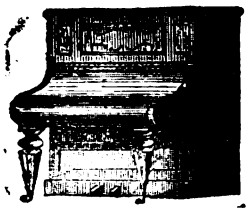

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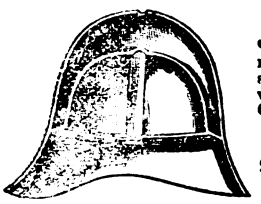

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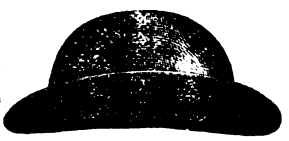

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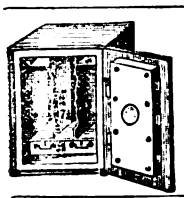

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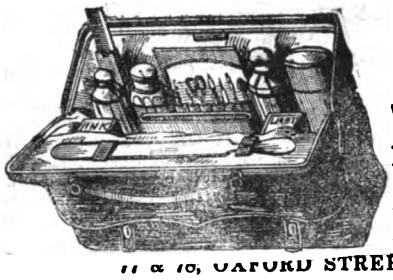

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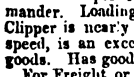

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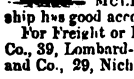

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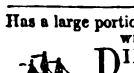

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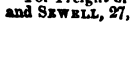

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Shanghai, 11th Nov., 1862.

THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

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The London and China Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

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VOL. V.—No. 111.] LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1863. [Sub. 18s. per ann., and 12s. to Supplement. Single copy of either, 9d.

Latest Advices.

		From London.	Arrived out.	Homeward. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—				
	Yedo			April 28
	Kanagawa			,, 29
	Nagasaki			
CHINA—				
	Peking			
	Tien-tsin			,, 27
	Hankow			,, 27
	Shanghai	Mar. 10	April 30	May 6
	Foo-Chow-Foo			,, 8
	Amoy			,, 8
	Swatow			
	Hong Kong	,, 26	May 5	,, 13
	Canton			
	Macao			
PHILIPPINES—				
	Manila	,, 10	April 29	,, 7
COCHIN-CHINA—				
	Touron			
	Saigon			,, 16
SIAM—				
	Bankok			,, 9
BORNEO—				
	Labuan			
	Sarawak			,, 10
JAVA—				
	Batavia			,, 15
MALACCA STRAITS—				
	Singapore	April 10	May 18	,, 22
	Penang	,, ,,	,, 11	,, 24
CEYLON—				
	Colombo	,, 26	,, 8	,, 30
	Galle			

List of Passengers.

By this Mail, to Marseilles, per Massilia, arrived June 24.—From Shanghai: Mr. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. Evans and servant, Messrs Arangnan and Mann.—From Singapore: Mr. Brockman.—From Ceylon: Dr. Docker and servant.

To Southampton, per Ripon, expected to arrive July 1.—From Hong Kong: Captain Williamson, Dr. Leamon, Mr. J. Turner, R. Pullett, R. Battersby.—From Singapore: T. Barnwell, S. R. Wybrants.—From Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Master Murray, and child, Messrs. Peck and Lawson, Master Black.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

By this Mail, per Poonah, from Southampton, June 20.—To Shanghai: Mr. Cruickshank, E. Berger. To Hong Kong: Messrs. E. Norton, P. V. James, G. White, S. G. Sugden, C. Hirtzel, C. Watkins, J. C. Thomas, J. Callwell, W. M. Bell, and E. P. West.—To Singapore: Miss Elliott, Mrs. Browne.—To Calcutta: Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Aplin and infant and native female servant, Mrs. Gastrell and child, H. Putz, E. Read, Jonathan Rick, George Glenday, William White, Mary Ann Piper, Jas. Appleyard, S. Rhodes, Mrs Wheeler's European female servant, Mr. Balfour's native female servant, Mrs. Greenfield's native female servant, Mrs Mackenzie, infant, and native female servant.—To Madras: Capt. and Mrs. Bourne, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. S. J. Batten and infant, Miss Batten, child, and native female servant, Matilda Winn, J. Smith.—To Ceylon: Mrs. Wharten, infant, and child, Mr. McLachlan, Messrs. H. B. Smith and J. B. Bailey, Miss M. Kennedy and European female servant, W. Harvey.—To Alexandria: J. Inglis, J. J. Miller, Jane Ricketts, Mrs. Field and two children, Mr. G. Campbell.—From Marseilles, per Euxine, to leave June 28.—To Shanghai: Mr. Soutar, Dr. A. Meyer, Alfred Girard.—To Hong Kong: Messrs Loney, Skelton and Boland.—To Calcutta: Capt. Staples, Mr. D. Bolch, Mr. A. Davidson, Mr. Hutchison.—To Madras: Capt. Obbard.—To Ceylon: Messrs. P. S. M'Lagan and Driesberg.

Per P. and O. steamer Pera, from Southampton, July 4.—To Ceylon: Miss Rollings, Mr. S. Willoughby, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Brabazon.—To Shanghai: Mr. Corner.—To Hong Kong: Mr. A. L. Peardy.

Per P. and O. steamer Ripon, from Southampton, July 20.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Merry.—To Singapore: Mr. R. C. Forbes.—From Marseilles, July 28.—To Shanghai: Messrs. Schroers and Bovenschen.—To Hong Kong: Mr. C. M. Kerr.

Per Marquis of Argyle, sailed for Shanghai: Mrs. Priedeberg, Mrs. Andrews, Miss Davis, Mr. Weller, Mr. Pignatel.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

"Affairs are pretty much in *statu quo* in Japan at latest advices, the Japanese having earnestly besought H.M. *Charge d'Affaires* to extend the time allowed by his *ultimatum* to 11th May, fifteen days beyond the date first assigned.

The following is the text of a variety of consular naval and civil memoranda and resolutions adopted at Kanagawa between 17th and 25th April last, under which date H.M.'s Consul, Dr. Winchester, is ordered to lay them officially before the British residents in that district. We subjoin the correspondence in a slightly abridged form, from which it will be apparent that the very next mail may bring intelligence of serious disaster, it being apparently impossible for the official mind to comprehend that a guarantee for the safety of the British residents necessarily includes dependents as well as employers. Nothing can be more temperate than the language used by the residents, nor for that matter by Colonel Neale; but it seems a pity that the latter could not have notified the non-official community of what was impending over them till two days after the departure of H.M.S. *Ringdove* (15th April), which might have enabled orders to be transmitted to Shanghai for the chartering of vessels, not alas! to extend commerce, but to serve as a refuge in the event of war breaking out. A heavy responsibility will attach somewhere should hostilities have commenced ere there is sufficient tonnage to convoy out of reach those who have settled at a Treaty Port, relying on the the power of H.M.'s representative to enforce order and secure even-handed justice from the fears, if necessary, of the Japanese. The one gleam of comfort is to be found in Colonel Neale's conviction, which we entirely share, that the Japanese Government is not likely to take the initiative in aggression It has been called upon to make certain restitution for injury done, failing compliance with which it is our duty to enforce respect for our lawful demands. The following is the correspondence:—

Memorandum.—A meeting was held at the British Legation, this day, the 16th April, 1863, of the following authorities, videlicet:—Rear-Admiral Kuper, C.B.; Colonel Neale, Her Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires; Captain Massot, commanding His Imperial Majesty's ship-of-war *Dupleix* (representing also His Excellency Monsieur Duchesne de Bellecourt, Minister Plenipotentiary of France absent from ill health); Captain de Casembroon, commanding His Netherland Majesty's forces in Japan; Captain Brine, Royal Engineers. The object of the meeting was stated and understood to be to elicit the opinions of the naval authorities respecting the degree of protection which could be afforded by the ships-of-war available to the foreign residents at Yokuhama, in event of the settlement being seriously threatened. After due deliberation and discussion, it was decided that there was not a sufficient force at present in Japan to guarantee perfect security to the foreign community in the event of an attack in force by the Japanese. British residents at Yokuhama are therefore individually advised to adopt such measures for their security as may be in their power before the 26th inst., so as to be prepared for the contingency of hostilities being decided on. Arrangements will be made by the officers commanding ships-of-war in the port, in conjunction with the Guards on shore, to render all possible assistance in case of alarm, and the details of which will be communicated in due course. A copy of this memorandum will be transmitted through Her Majesty's Consul to the Consuls of friendly States, for the information of the subjects of their respective nations, residing within this settlement.—(Signed) EDWARD ST. JOHN NEALE, H.B.M.'s Charge d'Affaires.

Minutes of a meeting of the British residents of Yokuhama held at the residence of Mr. Maine, April 18, 1863. Mr. Hooper in the chair. Proposed by Mr. Rickerby, and seconded by Mr. Fraser, "That this meeting remarks with alarm the discrepancy between the fifth paragraph of H. B. M. Consul's address to the community on 8th April, 1863, viz.:—'The Admiral proposes to concert with the chiefs of other foreign nations such arrangements as may best tend to secure the safety of the settlement"——introducing H. B. M. Charge d'Affaires despatch of 6th April, together with the seventh paragraph of said despatch, (see *London and China Telegraph* of June 12th), and the third and fourth paragraphs of H. B. M. Charge d'Affaires' memorandum of 16th April: (v. memorandum *supra*). Whereas in the former the community were led to expect that their personal security would be a matter of first consideration on the part of their

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authorities, and in the latter, that this security could not be guaranteed. Proposed by Mr. Macpherson, and seconded by Mr. Macdonald, "That this meeting therefore respectfully suggests that the first duty of the Executive is to provide for the protection of the British residents in Japan before proceeding to any attack on the Japanese." Proposed by Mr. Bell, and seconded by Mr. Corns, "That if on further consideration the British authorities still continue in the opinion that, in case of hostilities, perfect security cannot be guaranteed, this meeting desires to know what amount of security they may reasonably expect." Proposed by Mr. Young, and seconded by Mr. Corns, "That, in the event of the authorities not being able to guarantee sufficient security, do they positively recommend the residents to vacate Yokuhama?" Proposed by Mr. Gower, and seconded by Mr. Willgoss, "That, in the event of its being considered necessary to vacate the settlement, this meeting begs to call the attention of the authorities to the absence of a sufficient number of merchant shipping at present in harbour to receive the residents, their families, and foreign servants, and would desire to know what means would be afforded for carrying out that object." The meeting was then adjourned until 2 P. M.

The meeting reassembled at 2 P.M., when the foregoing minutes were read and confirmed (having in the interim been transmitted to the Chargé d'Affaires and Consul), when the following resolution was unanimously carried: - "That as the foregoing resolutions embody the feelings of the community, the thanks of this meeting be given to Colonel Neale for the desire he has expressed to consult their interests, and to listen to any propositions emanating from them, and to Mr. Consul Winchester for the kind and cordial manner in which he received the deputation that waited on him with reference to this meeting." Proposed by Mr. Bell, and seconded by Mr. Hudson, "That there is a strong feeling in this community averse to abandoning the settlement, unless positive instructions are received from the authorities to that effect."

H. J. HOOPER, Chairman.

BRITISH CONSULATE, Kanagawa, April 20th, 1863.

GENTLEMEN,—I have been requested by Colonel Neale, H.B.M.'s Charge d'Affaires, to communicate to some of the British residents copy of a despatch dated yesterday, with reference to the proceedings of the meeting of British residents held at Mr. Maine's on the 18th inst., and beg you will, without delay, make known its contents to the other gentlemen who attended that meeting.—I have the honour,

To H. J. Hooper, Esq., and others. C. A. WINCHESTER.

YOKUHAMA, April 19, 1863.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 11, transmitting to me the minutes of a meeting of the British residents of Yokuhama held yesterday, the 18th instant. I have read with attention the various resolutions held at that meeting. Her Majesty's subjects can hardly expect that I should discuss and deal separately with the several resolutions as proposed by individual members and embracing a variety of subjects which might readily be multiplied without limit. A very principal resolution, however, proposed by Mr. Macpherson and seconded by Mr. Macdonald, to the effect that the first duty of the executive is to provide for the protection of the British residents before proceeding to any attack on the Japanese would appear to require, on my part, some explicit remarks. I have, in the first place, to observe that Her Majesty's Government, after due consideration of the circumstances attending the disastrous occurrence of the 14th September last, and respecting which such urgent agitation for immediate retribution and reprisal were set on foot by this community, having deliberately decided upon commanding specific reparations from the Japanese Government, has at the same time furnished me with specific instructions. Those instructions comprise the contingency of coercive operations in the event of the Japanese Government refusing or evading to comply with the demands. On the 6th instant those demands were communicated to the Japanese Ministers; and with due consideration for the embarrassment which the situation of affairs (though long expected and inevitable) might occasion to the Japanese Government on the one hand, and to British residents on the other, twenty days were allotted to the Japanese Ministers for a categorical reply, a period much exceeding that which is usually affixed under similar circumstances. *It is, to this date, utterly unknown what may be the reply of the Japanese Government.* It is not possible to foresee what amount of force might threaten this settlement; it is therefore equally impossible to declare beforehand what amount of protection may be required, or could be afforded to enable residents to remain in safety in an open settlement surrounded by commanding heights. British subjects were therefore warned of the possible contingency of their residence at Yokuhama becoming untenable. but though they must have for months looked forward to and expected a demand for reparation on the part of Her Majesty's Government, they could hardly have contemplated the arrival of an army to guarantee their safety without displacement. It may also reasonably be inferred that they took into account all the contingencies, such as stoppage of trade, blockades, and reprisals, which usually attend a non-compliance with just demands preferred by Her Majesty's Government. Under all the circumstances, however deplorable it is to contemplate the temporary interruption of commercial affairs accompanied with the personal discomfort to which the community of the open ports of Japan may be exposed, these considerations do not constitute sufficient reasons for the abandonment or indefinite postponement of the measures directed to be adopted by Her Majesty's Government to obtain reparation for past outrages, and with a view to the attainment of better security of British subjects in future. The instructions of Her Majesty's Government must necessarily be carried out.

The protection which Her Majesty's subjects have to expect from the forces now here, or likely to be here, in so open and exposed a situation as Yokuhama, where nationalities are intermingled and possibly entertaining opposite views and opinions, is, in my opinion, such as is calculated to guard them, as far as possible, against sudden attack by isolated hands or incendiaries, and to protect their embarkation, should the degree of danger which threatened render such embarkation an absolute necessity. I have to request you to communicate a copy of this despatch to some of the principal merchants. I have, &c.,

C. A. Winchester, Esq., &c. EDWARD ST. JOHN NEALE.

Reply of British Residents.

Yokuhama, 21st April, 1863.

SIR,—We have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 20th inst., enclosing copy of despatch of the 19th idem, from H.B.M.'s Charge d'Affaires to yourself. We observe, with satisfaction, that the protection which our authorities are providing for us is, in the opinion of H.M.'s Charge d'Affaires, calculated to guard us against any sudden attack, and to protect our embarkation, should the degree of danger render such a step necessary. From their ignorance of the instructions received by H.M.'s Charge d'Affaires, the community are unable to suggest any practical measures for the safeguard of their persons and property. Yet they are prepared to make the utmost necessary commercial sacrifices, even to the temporary abandonment of the settlement, should their presence be deemed by the authorities as any impediment to the energetic carrying out of the instructions received from H.M.'s Government. The community, however, consider the abandonment of the settlement should be the last resource. Such a step, appears to them, as likely to encourage the Japanese to future aggression—certain to destroy the prestige which British commerce at present enjoys—and effectually to check the progress it has already made. This community, referring to resolution 5th of their meeting of 18th inst., beg again to call the attention of the authorities to the fact that there is not sufficient shipping in harbour to provide for the safety of themselves and their dependents (the number of whom H.M.'s Charge d'Affaires has apparently overlooked). Should coercive measures be adopted this community must necessarily look to their authorities for the means of carrying out the recommendations made to them. They are impelled to state this from the fact that H.M.'s Charge d'Affaires' first despatch (received on 8th instant) induced them to suppose that sufficient security would be afforded them by the executive—and also that they have been prevented from providing such security for themselves (even supposng that all were in a position so to do) by the the absence of advice that the place was untenable, until two days after the departure of H.M.'s ship *Ringdove* on 15th inst. - the last opportunity of communication with Shanghai. In conclusion, therefore, all that this community has to reply to H.M.'s Charge d'Affaires' despatch of the 19th inst. is to request that, if, in his opinion it is absolutely necessary for the residents to vacate this settlement (a course they earnestly deprecate) the executive should provide the means for carrying out such a step.—We have the honour, &c., H. J. HOOPER and others.

Charles A. Winchester, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, Kanagawa.

For the Information of British Residents generally.

British Consulate, Kanagawa, April 23rd, 1863.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by H.M.'s Charge d'Affaires to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, forwarding copy of the minutes of the meeting held at Mr. Maine's on the same date. With reference to the embarkations of H.M.'s subjects, while H.M.'s Charge d'Affaires agrees with the community in considering this event as one of last resort, the possibility of it becoming necessary to do so should be steadily kept in view. In respect to that portion of your letter under acknowledgment which adverts to your ignorance of the instructions which have been received from H.B.M.'s Government, I am to observe that everything contained in them, which could be useful to the community to be made aware of, has already been made public—viz.: that a demand for specific reparation of past outrages had been made on the Japanese Government, the refusal of which would be followed by coercive measures. The possibility of such measures creating disquietude and rendering the position of the residents at Yokuhama insecure, is the point to which the attention of British subjects is directed. In conclusion I am directed to state that whenever any reasonable ground shall arise for the belief that the measures above referred to can be avoided, H.M.'s Charge d'Affaires will take immediate steps for communicating the same to British residents.—I have the honour, &c., CHARLES A. WINCHESTER.

To H. J. Hooper, Esq., and others.

For the Information of British Residents.

YOKUHAMA, April 25th, 1863.

SIR,—Communications have been made to me in urgent terms by the Japanese Government, which have resulted in the accordance on my part of an additional period for the final and categorical answer to the demands I have made under instructions from H.M.'s Government. The extended term now allotted will terminate on the 11th May inclusive. At the expiration of that period, if no satisfactory settlement of the demands has been arrived at, the same contingency as to the commencement of coercive measures on the part of the squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Kuper, and the same risk of danger to the foreign residents at the open ports in Japan will, in all probability, prevail as heretofore to Her Majesty's subjects. I have in the meanwhile informed the Japanese Ministers that should coercive measures be resorted to, it is not the intention of the Admiral to adopt any hostile measures on shore at the open ports, unless the safety of the foreign residents is imperilled by the menaces or acts of the Government or of hostile Daimios. It is, however, impossible to foresee or form an opinion as to the ultimate determination or conduct of the Tycoon's Government. With the extended period before them, in granting which their convenience was a strong element of my decision, Her Majesty's subjects are advised to adopt precautionary measures for the security of themselves and property as may now be better within their reach, bearing at the same time in view, that whenever coercive operations on the part of the Admiral may become necessary, the degree of protection which can be afforded to this settlement during the absence of the greater portions of the squadron cannot, as far as can at present be reckoned upon, exceed a ship-of-war with two gun-boats, exclusive of the guards on shore, and whatever foreign ships-of-war may at the period be present in port. I have to request you to communicate the purport of this despatch to Her Majesty's subjects, as well as to acquaint your colleagues the Consuls of foreign States, that a fresh period has been accorded to the Japanese Government extending to the 11th of May next for the final answer to the demands for reparation made to it by the British Government.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) EDW. ST. JOHN NEALE.

A. Winchester, Esq., H.M.'s Consul, Kanagawa.

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Of other intelligence there is little stirring. The Japanese Government was still continuing to purchase steamships, &c., the sale of one of Messrs. Dent's vessels, the *Lyee-moon*, being the latest transaction, in the course of which, by a very discreditable piece of chicanery on the part of the official representative of a certain foreign Power, Messrs. Dent were diddled—no other word so exactly expresses the *modus operandi* adopted—of $25,000, much to the disgust of even the native authorities, who, however, honourably fulfilled their engagement, even to the parties principally concerned.

The ships of war stationed at Kanagawa on 28th April, were H.M.S. *Euryalus* (flag), *Encounter*, *Pearl*, *Rattler*, *Centaur*, *Argus*, *Kestrel*, *Bouncer*, and *Havoc*; H.I.M.'s ship *Semiramis* (60), *Duplêix*, and *Dordogne*, and H.N.M. (Dutch ship) *Medusa*.

Mr. Consul Vyse, who had rather regained the confidence of the community at the time of Mr. Richardson's murder, had been transferred to Hakodadi, his place being supplied by Dr. Winchester, greatly to the satisfaction of the residents, whom his urbanity and devotion to public interests had greatly pleased.

According to previous arrangements the Tycoon was not to have taken his departure for Miako until some twelve days after the 28th April. Every preparation was, however, being made to push it on with all possible despatch, and it was looked upon as likely that he would leave in the course of the next few days. The intelligence that Satsuma's officers had taken possession of the Gotenyama is fully confirmed; and at all corners and conspicuous places his name with the words "Ong asukari-sho" ("Satsuma keeps this place") was posted. Disturbances of a more or less serious character between the retainers of the different Daimios were of nightly occurrence; indeed turbulence and disorder were prevalent to an extent long unknown.

The Japanese Government were making preparation on a grand scale for the forthcoming "Osetsu" at Miako, and at Hiogo a large building was in course of erection, to be in readiness in the anticipated event of a conference with the foreign plenipotentiaries being invited by the Emperor.

The *Japan Herald*, of March 21, states in its editorial column, that "we have reason to believe that the idea that the Tycoon had no right to represent the foreign policy of the country, was first propounded by the Japanese Government themselves, and since promulgated, if not by their desire, at least in the hopes of pleasuring them; and we are strengthened in this belief by the fact we lately heard, that since the publication in our columns of the Tycoon's circular, the Mikado's letter, and other documents, so clearly proving that what was done by the Tycoon he was authorised by the Mikado to do—they have said that, now this case has become known to foreigners all the excuses for the non-performance of the treaties can no longer be attempted."

A new small copper coinage was about to be issued. It was to be named Bunku-tsuho, and each coin is to be of the value of about 1-24th of a *tempo*.

We are glad to notice that the branch of the Mercantile Bank is now in working order at Yokuhama, and the convenience both to residents and constituents in this country is already much appreciated.

CHINA.

PEKING.

There is still absolutely nothing of importance to chronicle from the capital. Mr. Lay had gone thither to take up his permanent residence, in the hope, it is said, of being principal of the Board of Revenue for maritime customs.

TIEN-TSIN.

The rebels at latest dates were still ravaging, apparently unheeded of the Imperial Government, and trade in consequence was completely at a standstill. It was hoped, however, that the spring fairs, of which we may, perhaps, receive details by the next mail, would impart a little more activity. It was not supposed the marauding bands would attack Tien-tsin.

SHANGHAI.

There is no intelligence of importance from Shanghai. The land question still occupied public attention, and opinions were much divided, as was anticipated, as to the distinction between cession and concession.

A meeting of French residents had been held on April 30th, presided over by M. Mauboussin, Consul-General, at which a very satisfactory statement was made of the expenditure, and a resolution passed to raise the land-tax to the same level as that of the English settlement. Some alterations were also suggested in the construction of the council, and measures taken for raising and equipping an adequate police force. Near the close of the meeting, M. P. Loureiro mooted the question of the exact signification of the term "Concession," which, however, the Consul declared he would not answer till he had received a reply from his own Government, to which he had referred it.

The success of Major Gordon (who, on all occasions, strenuously declines the rank of General) had been followed up by an attack on the city of Tai-tsan, which had been taken after an obstinate resistance. The details are so interesting that we present them in an abridged form. The Imperialists, it would seem, had felt an earnest desire to possess themselves of the town, but before resorting to force, the Tautai, who is by virtue of his office, Chief Mandarin, opened negotiations for its purchase from the Taipings. The latter affected to receive these advances with cordiality, and the Tautai accordingly sent 500 undisciplined troops to take possession. It proved, however, that a trap had been laid, as a body of Taipings suddenly issued from an ambuscade, fell upon the party, and took them all prisoners, one half being immediately decapitated. (This, however, as the *Friend of China* remarks, is the mandarin version). But at all events, upon receipt of this intelligence, Major Gordon, at the request of the Tautai, changed his original intention of marching upon Foo-chow, and proceeded to attack Tai-tsan. He had with him about three thousand men, well found and equipped, and amply supplied with artillery. The Taiping garrison of Tai-tsan numbered about the same, but their equipment was, of course, greatly inferior, and they had no artillery. What occurred will open the eyes of the good people in England, not only to the difficulty of conquering the Taipings, but to the startling fact of what excellent soldiers the Chinese are capable of being made. On the 1st May Major Gordon arrived before Tai-tsan. He cautiously approached, artillery in front, flanked and protected by all his disposable force. He took several stockades, with his artillery, of course, and subsequently carried two bridges, which cross a canal situated at about six hundred yards from the walls. He had constructed heavy wooden shields for the guns, to protect the men from the musketry of the beseiged—a clear proof that the Taipings had no artillery. In this manner Major Gordon attained a position within one hundred yards from the walls. Of course, he soon made a very wide breech, which, being deemed practicable, was assaulted. Scarcely, however, was the storming party in motion to attack the breach, than the wall was suddenly manned, and a tremendous fire poured down upon the head of the column, as well as the bridge, which the rebels pelted with fireballs, thereby creating much confusion and causing the capture of a gunboat. Still the column went gallantly on, headed by Captain Bannon, and mounted the breach. Then the Taipings, headed by the foreigners in their service, boldly met them with the spear; and after a sharp and bloody conflict, in which Bannon lost his life, the stormers were compelled to retire. The pause in the assault, however, was but momentary; and Gordon's guns played on the breach for twenty minutes. During this time the Ningpo battalion were brought to the front, and the stormers once more swarmed up the breach, with better success than before; for though the assaulting column was gallantly withstood, and wavered for a moment, the energy of those in front, and the impetus of the men in the rear broke through all obstacles, and the breach was crowned. Then actual resistance ceased, and the city was captured. Immediately, the enemy fled in the utmost confusion in all directions, trampling each other to death in their eagerness to escape from the pursuing foe. As near as could be estimated, there were not less than ten thousand well-armed rebels in the city; a large proportion of whom succumbed to the valour of the disciplined Chinese, while they have suffered severely from the desperate resistance of the enemy, and their being so well equipped and supplied with munitions of war. What the rebel loss may be has not been ascertained; but we learn that the killed and wounded of the Soonkeong force is between eight and nine per cent. Besides poor Bannon, who was killed, there were two other officers of the force, Robertson and Morant, severely wounded, and Capt. Ludlam slightly. Lieutenant Wood, R.A., was struck by a spent shot without injury. There were in the city and defending the breach seven Europeans and four Sepoys. Of these, three of each were killed during the attack. One European was captured—we understand a deserter from the 31st Regiment—and three

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Europeans and one Sepoy escaped. Two of the Europeans killed were Frenchmen.

Major Gordon, after leaving a strong garrison of the Tautai's troops at Tai-tsan, proceeded with Ward's contingent to a place called Quin-sang, a Taiping stronghold, which lies in the direction of Soochow. Latest accounts mention that Major Gordon had started on May 5th for Quin-sang, another rebel stronghold on the road to Soochow—and that Tai-tsan was governed by a strong force of Imperialists.

With reference to the foregoing the *Overland Trade Report* observes :—"Unprejudiced men must see that, under these deserters, the Taipings have greatly improved in the use of musketry, and that if they had, which they very soon will have, artillery and instructors in the use of it, the days of the Kungs and the Bruces, and the Lays, and the Wades in China are numbered."

The same paper, under date of May 12th, states, as a rumour, that the Tautai had refused to reinstate General Burgevine, who, accordingly, had returned to Peking. But accounts are very contradictory as to his movements, and there is every appearance that he is about to sink into obscurity again.

We reproduce in full the despatch of Earl Russell, of 19th February last, which was conveyed to the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce by order, and professes to be a reply to the memorial of that body of 20th of August, 1861, a reply to which had hitherto been delayed "through inadvertence!" Its publication had caused considerable excitement among all classes, but the general impression was that it was absolutely necessary for the success of future trade that the regulations laid down by the treaty of Tien-tsin should be observed. We must, however, await further advices, ere we can judge of the probable effect of this communication upon the trade of the Yang-tze-Kiang.

"Foreign Office, Feb. 19, 1863.

"GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by Earl Russell to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th of September, referring to your previous letter of 20th of August, 1861, and calling attention to the further restrictions which you state the Chinese Government seek to impose upon the treaty privileges of British subjects. I am to state to you in the first place that Lord Russell regrets, that through inadvertence, no direct answer was returned to your letter of 20th August. Nevertheless the matters to which you alluded therein were fully considered in communications with the Earl of Elgin, and the views of her Majesty's Government were conveyed to Mr. Bruce on the 26th February last. On that day, Mr. Bruce was informed that her Majesty's Government considered that he had satisfactorily explained the arrangements made by him in regard to the several matters in discussion between him and the Foreign Mercantile Community —arrangements which appeared on the whole to have met with the approval of that community, and as regards the distinction made by Mr. Bruce in favour of the conveyance of Chinese produce from port to port in China for native consumption, as distinguished from such conveyance for re-exportation, he had obtained from the Chinese Government as large a measure of concession as it was reasonable to expect.

"With respect to the wish expressed in your letter of the 20th of Aug., that disputes between foreign merchants and the Chinese Customs authorities should be referred to a Consular Court, instead of to a mixed tribunal as proposed by Mr. Bruce, Lord Russell stated to him, that on this point also Her Majesty's Government concurred in the view he had taken, for it seemed evident that the Chinese Government would not submit to, nor could they fairly be required to be bound in such cases by the decision of a Consular Court. As regards the specific grievances which form the subject of your letter of the 4th of September, I am directed by Lord Russell to make the following observations. These grievances are :—1st. Certain alleged alterations in the regulations of trade on the Yang-tse River. 2nd. The limitation of the right to resort to the interior of China for purposes of trade. On the first point you state that, when the navigation of the Yang-tse was opened to foreigners in April, 1861, the regulations provided that all duties, whether import or export, should be paid in Shanghai or Chin-kiang foo, and that above the latter port the whole of the river up to Hankow should be open to foreign trade, and you complain that the Chinese Government now dispute the right of foreigners to trade upon this river, excepting at the consular ports of Chin-kiang-foo, Kiu kiang, and Hankow, and further wish to establish Custom-houses at the two last-named places.

"On the second point you state that the British community at Kiu-kiang was informed in a circular issued in May last by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul there, that Her Majesty's Minister at Peking had decided that British subjects going into the interior for trading purposes could not open or rent hongs or buildings, or reside permanently in the place to which they resort, but must live in Chinese houses, inns, or boats. And you proceed to say that it might be supposed that the right to trade would include the right to do acts necessary to conduct such trade, and that, without extensive premises, it is manifestly impossible to carry on the business of a merchant, but that even if it were not so, the 12th article of the treaty of Tien-tsin expressly states that British merchants 'may purchase or rent lands or buildings' whether at the ports or other places.

"The Chamber, therefore, considers the prohibition of Her Majesty's Minister as directly opposed to this clause of the Treaty. Your letter concludes by urging that, 'in dealing with an Asiatic nation like the Chinese, any surrender of a right is attributed by them to any cause rather than forbearance on our part, and on that account, if for no other, such a surrender should never be made,' and you add your opinion 'that a firm and decided tone in demanding all privileges accorded to the British nation by the late Treaty of Tien-tsin, will best preserve that peace which all classes, and more especially merchants, are so anxious to maintain. With respect to the first of the above-mentioned subjects of complaint, viz., the withdrawal from foreigners of the general right of trading on the Yang-tsze river alleged to have been conceded, I am to observe that the 10th Article of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, which regulates this question, provides as follows :—

"X.—British merchant ships shall have authority to trade upon the Great River Yan-tse. The upper and lower valley of the river being, however, disturbed by outlaws, no port shall be for the present open to trade, with the exception of Chin-kiang, which shall be opened in a year from the date of the signing of this treaty. So soon as peace shall have been restored, British vessels shall also be admitted to trade at such ports as far as Hankow, not exceeding three in number, as the British Minister, after consultation with the Chinese Secretary of State, may determine shall be ports of entry and discharge. It is, therefore, clear that under the Treaty of Tien-tsin the Chinese Government are entitled to restrict all British trade to the one port of Chin-kiang, until peace shall have been restored. Mr. Bruce, however, has reported that in consequence of a representation which he addressed to the Prince of Kung in November, 1860, the Chinese Government agreed to concede more than they were by treaty bound to do, and to open two other ports on the river above Chin-kiang, but that they distinctly refused, from the first, to do more, or to agree to the regulations issued by Sir James Hope and Sir Harry Parkes, which were designed to permit trade on the whole river.

"Lord Russell, therefore, is quite unable to perceive on what ground the allegation rests that the Chinese Government have withdrawn a right which they previously conceded; on the contrary, it is evident that the Chinese Government have made a concession which Her Majesty's Government had no treaty right to require. The establishment of local Custom-houses at Hankow and Kiu-kiang (the two ports which have been open to foreign trade above Chin-kiang-foo) is a measure which Lord Russell is disposed to think, from reports received from Mr. Bruce, has been adopted on sufficient grounds. It might fairly be proposed to the Chinese authorities, if such is the desire of the British merchants concerned, that Customs duties should be levied only at Shanghai, on the understanding that for the purpose of protecting their revenue, the Chinese Custom-house might require the payment of 2½ per cent (commuted transit duty) at the same time; but as there appear to be other grave reasons which may materially indispose the Chinese Government to this course, Lord Russell does not think that it ought to be in any way insisted on or pressed.

"With regard to the second point, viz., the prohibition to open hongs or other buildings, and to reside permanently in the interior, I am to state that the 12th article of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, upon which the claim to these privileges rests, is to the following effect :—

"'ART. XII.—British subjects, whether at the ports or at other places, desiring to build, or open houses, warehouses, churches, hospitals, or burial-grounds, shall make their agreement for the land or building among the people, equitably and without exaction on either side.'"

"This article, even if taken by itself could hardly, as Lord Russell conceives, be construed so as to imply that British subjects had the right to build or open houses, warehouses, churches, hospitals, or burial grounds in any part or place, throughout the length and breadth of the Chinese Empire. If this had been its intention, these privileges would certainly have been conceded in more explicit terms, but considered as it must necessarily be in connection with the preceding article (XI) which expressly limits to particular cities, towns, and ports, the rights of British subjects in these respects, Lord Russell is of opinion that this claim is one which cannot be sustained. The limitation of foreign trade to particular places is moreover strictly in accordance with the law and practice of other nations under analogous circumstances. Lord Russell need only refer to the restrictions which the British and French Governments carefully enforce in the rivers of Western Africa, which are under their control. But it may be contended that abandoning the legal grounds on which these claims are rested, it might, nevertheless, be desirable in the interests of British trade with China, that Her Majesty's Government should renew the attempt to obtain further concessions from the Chinese Government, with respect to the trade of the Yang-tse.

"On the question of policy which might thus be raised, Lord Russell is quite unable to concur in the views expressed in your letter, as on the question of law, upon which I have already expressed his lordship's opinion. Lord Russell believes that so far as it is possible for Her Majesty's Government to regulate the intercourse of British subjects with the Chinese authorities and population in places beyond Consular control, the one great object which should be steadily kept in view, especially during the continuance of the present intestine disturbances, is to diminish by every means in their power the point of contract between them. The despatches received from Mr. Bruce contain ample evidence of the collisions and crimes which invariably follow such contact, and which tend more than anything else to prejudice and retard the growth of friendly relations and of sound commercial intercourse. Instead, therefore, of pressing the Chinese Government to relax regulations which they have felt it necessary for their own protection to adopt, Lord Russell considers that Her Majesty's Government should give them, on all occasions, their moral support, in resisting undue encroachments on their authority and administration, and in checking those forms of commercial enterprise which, however profitable to individual traders, are fatal to the permanent interests of trade. Lord Russell, therefore, desirous of holding the Chinese Government bound by the stipulations of treaties, cannot encourage British subjects in claiming, still less in resorting to force for the purpose of establishing privileges inconsistent with those treaties.—I am, &c., (Signed) "E. HAMMOND."

The Volunteer movement was progressing with great spirit. The races had gone off with considerable *éclat*, nothwithstanding wretched weather.

NINGPO.

Ningpo dates are to the 3rd May. The Taipings were on the move again, and it was said had taken a city called Tsin-kew,

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near Tsian-tsau. The intelligence requires confirmation, although the rice market had become dull in consequence.

HANKOW.

Trade is reported a little better, large contracts having been made for shipment of new hemp to London.

The Nienfei marauders had retired a little distance; most probably they have been bought off. The steamers which arrived up reported that, from the city of Kechow up to Hwangchan, the people were moving their valuables under the apprehension of an incursion of the Nienfei. The steamer *Hu-quang*, after having been on shore for about six months, floated at the rising of the river. She proved uninjured, and was on her way to Shanghai, when on the 2nd inst., at one o'clock in the morning she came into collision with the steamer *Surprize*, bound to Hankow, and cut her down, receiving little injury herself. The *Surprize* was instantly beached to save her from sinking. No sooner was that effected than she caught fire and was entirely consumed. The captain (Osborne) was knocked overboard and was drowned. It would appear that he was crossing the river at the time of the collision in order to find an anchorage.

The celebrated clipper *Challenger* has been towed up to load new Congous for London.

KEWKIANG.

Dates come down to the 30th April. There was very little business doing owing to the movements of the Taipings, who were in great force on the Poyang lake. The Imperialists were besieged at a place called Taisow, which it was anticipated they would have to evacuate.

YANG-TSE AND NEWCHWANG.

Business had been considerably retarded at these ports by a series of very severe snow-storms, which had completely blocked up all internal communication. Trade had been wonderfully brisk, considering the short time the ports had been open, but was at last advices, 16th April, low.

FORMOSA.

In the island of Formosa there are now four ports open to trade, viz.:—Tamsuy with its dependency Keelong, and Taiwan with its dependency Takao. Provisional regulations for trade at all these ports have just been issued by Baron de Meritens, chief commissioner of Customs for Fuhchau and Formosa. Mr. W. Maxwell has been appointed acting commissioner at Tamsuy, and the irregular trade hitherto existing at some of these ports will be brought under rules, the object of traders having been rather to find a good market for sale and purchase than any desire to avoid payment of duties; this is a step in the right direction on the part of the Chinese Customs.

HONG KONG.

The war of words between Mr. Lay and the merchants of Hong Kong had assumed the form of a reproduction of that gentleman's Blue Book correspondence, with which cheerful reading the Hong Kong papers are choked. The thermometer stands at 85 deg.

Another question which was attracting considerable attention was the relaxed state of discipline in the gaol, concerning which a special meeting of the Legislative Council was to have been held on the 20th ult. Meanwhile, the guards and constables had been materially increased—not before wanted; as numerous instances are recorded of robbery with violence.

We subjoin a few local items gleaned from the *Overland China Mail*:—On Wednesday, April 29th, an adjourned meeting of the Ice Committee was held in the Court House, at which arrangements were completed for the supply of ice during the ensuing summer. The amateurs gave their fourth performance on the same evening; the house was crowded. A case of desertion by six men from the *Oasis* was reported, four of whom had met their death by the boat in which they escaped being upset by some Chinamen between this and Macao. An article appeared, in which it was urged that more attention should be paid to the advantages of making short excursions in different directions on the mainland of China, where the scenery is equal to some of the most picturesque portions of England. A correspondent offered his opinion that one month's imprisonment was too lenient a sentence on the deserters from the *Oasis*, seeing that they had been guilty of theft to a serious amount. It must be considered, in viewing the case, that the harbour master only punished the men for desertion, the more serious charge of theft belonging to the cognizance of the criminal authorities. A mutity on board the *James Marshall*, in which the captain was wounded, was reported; three of the mutineers have since been apprehended by the Hong Kong police.

The screw-steamer *Bahama*, Capt. Rowe, arrived at Hong Kong on the 9th May, seventy-five days from Holyhead. She is engaged to load at Foo-chow for London at £12.

The Chinese man-of-war steamer *Pluto* made lately her trial trip round Green Island and back to her anchorage, Mr. Logan has fitted her out with a new boiler, new propellor and funnel, and a general overhaul of the engines. Captain Sanger and chief engineer were highly satisfied with the vessel's speed. She will proceed to Shanghai immediately without further trial.

CANTON.

There is nothing of importance to notice by this mail. An unhappy accident had occurred to the fine new church which was just on the eve of completion, the tower of which fell down on the 6th May; whether from bad foundation or bad material in the building is not yet known. A review of Chinese troops, which had been undergoing drill from English officers, had lately taken place at Canton. It is described as having been of the most novel and interesting sort. The Chinese (artillery and infantry) went through all their evolutions well.

At Whampoa, a trial has been made at the dockyard of Messrs. Thomas Hunt and Co. of a centrifugal pump, made by W. D. Andrew, of New York. It is worked by two small oscillating engines, and the whole space occupied by the machine is not more than five square feet. This wonderful little machine makes six hundred revolutions in one minute, and pumps the largest dock out in less than four hours.

Launched from Messrs. Thomas Hunt and Co.'s dockyard the new steamer *Kien Shan*. This beautiful vessel glided off into her proper element most majestically; although the largest vessel ever built here, none never came off the blocks in such a style. It is just six weeks since her keel was laid. A number of gentlemen came from Canton and also from Hong Kong, though the latter came too late to witness the launch. They were afterwards entertained by Messrs. Thomas Hunt, and Co., with a splendid cold collation, and the steamer *Spark* waited to take them back to Canton.

MALACCA STRAITS.

PENANG.

Penang has not lagged behind Singapore, if we are to trust reports from the latter source, which speak of a murder or two having been committed since last mail. But we confess we have been unable to discover any foundation for the accusation.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

We have nothing to report beyond the ordinary trade intelligence.

SINGAPORE.

There is little calling for remark by this mail. The weather had been better than had been known for some years. Crimes of a serious nature had been rife, three district murders having been committed since the departure of the preceding mail. Some little discussion was being indulged in with respect to the alleged rights of the Dutch over Sumatra, and the steps recently taken to assert these. We shall look forward with interest to the progress of this dispute, as there can be no doubt it is fraught with important consequences to the prosperity of of the Straits colonies. Dissatisfaction was expressed with the abrupt, scarcely courteous, dismissal by Sir Charles Wood of the deputation of Old Straits residents, who waited on him on the 27th March, with reference to the proposed transfer of the Straits Settlements.

The American steamer *Foh Kien*, Captain Johnson, from New York, &c., the 3rd March last, arrived here on the morning of the 16th May, and will proceed to Hong Kong on the 21st.

CEYLON.

The general meeting of the Planters' Association had been held at Kandy on the 28th May. We quote the following cheerful summary of the proceedings from the *Colombo Overland Observer*:—

"So far as the military expenditure question is concerned, the planters have ably and independently done their *devoir*, and the appointment of a committee of the association to draw up a memorial, embodying the sentiments expressed in the resolutions adopted at the meeting, will no doubt have its effect in high quarters. Our roads and labour supply, of course, attracted the usual attention from the Planters' Association. Captain Bird's motion, that an inquiry should be instituted regarding Chinese immigrants, is a prudent foresight; for, however much the Southern and Eastern coasts of Continental India may be able to supply us at present with all our requirements,

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still an increasing demand for a limited supply is what is monthly and annually taking place before us. The time is rapidly approaching when, with India's unprecedentedly advancing revenue, that Government, together with private enterprise, may be expected to engross all the labour at their own doors; and it is right that we should in time take steps to be independent of this precarious resource. The first Chinese batch of our pioneers' reinforcement has arrived, and the five hundred Sikhs are distributed over the various divisions. We believe that Government will strike out on a different course and propose a radical change in the future management and extension of our roads. A few of the principal features of this proposal, we think, are pretty correctly stated as follows:—"For this purpose, a system of trusts has been considered the most feasible and best adapted, especially to the wants of the planting districts. But as regards the scenes of coffee planting operations, it is proposed that districts should be formed throughout, taking a certain out-turn of coffee as the required test for admission as a district; over which, trustees should be appointed to manage the existing, and form new roads *ad infinitum*, so long as necessity and good cause can be shown, the money to be got by raising money by debentures, guaranteed by the Government, but to be paid off by an assessment on the coffee estates—by which it is expected that, in a very few years, the hill country would be covered with a network of roads, encouraging planting enterprise to a prodigous extent and rendering the success of our railway a matter beyond doubt.

His Excellency the Governor and suite were in Kandy, where he held a levée in honour of the Queen's birthday, on Monday, the 25th May, followed by a ball in the evening. The south-west monsoon had set in very tamely, at least unaccompanied by any heavy thunder-storms, though it had maintained its wonted character for rough boisterous violence. The quantity of rain that has fallen during the month of May has not nearly equalled that in previous similar seasons, but then March and April were so unusually wet that we could scarcely have expected it to have been otherwise. At latest accounts the monsoon had blown with so much force that on one occasion most of the shipping in the roads dragged their anchors, though without any ill-consequences. In the interior the weather had been finer than in Colombo.

Colonel Hadden, R.E., had been reinstated by the Home authorities, but was to return to England to recruit his health. Mr. Lawson, C.S., and Mr. Murray, C.S., have both come home on sick leave; the former gentleman's place being supplied by J. Selby, Esq., C.S.

The railway contractor had about 3,000 labourers at work, but owing to the weather, much progress was not looked for. A commencement has been made both in tunnelling at Kadugannawa, and in bridging at the Kalany river. This latter wil be a heavy undertaking, owing to the necessity for providing against the heavy floods to which the river is liable during the monsoon rains. It is intended, in the first place, to erect a wooden piled bridge for the purpose of conveying stores and materials along the line, several miles of which will shortly be laid down. Eventually iron screw-piles will be employed for the permanent iron railway bridge which is, we believe, already on its way out.

Several sales of coffee estates had recently taken place, which speak well for the value of such property in Ceylon. One was that of the Wihara Galla Estate in Happootelle, containing 260 acres of coffee, mostly in full bearing, with 500 acres of excellent forest sold for £12,500. The Narveena Estate in Rakwane, Saffragam, containing 120 acres of coffee in full bearing, and 160 acres of forest, changed hands for £5,700—whilst the Applewattie estate, in the Gampola district, 140 acres of coffee and 100 acres of forest, realised £7,000.

The question of Chinese labour is to be mooted by Captain Bird, but there does not appear to be any strong desire to employ other than Tamil labourers. Planters are nevertheless looking about them to see where their hands for next season are to came from, since there is no longer any doubt as to the good grain harvest in the South of India.

The sudden death of Captain Lane, H.M.'s 50th Regiment, has excited great sorrow at Colombo, where the gallant officer appears to have been much esteemed. The weather had been intensely hot, and the cause of Captain Lane's death was an attack of fever, brought on by exposure to the sun.

The south-west monsoon had not yet set in, but several thunder-storms had occurred, and it was therefore expected. The health of the island was not good.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—On the 17th inst., at Woolwich, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Sir Edward Fitzgerald Campbell, Bart., 60th Rifles, of twin sons.

CLARK—On May 20th, at Galle, the wife of T. Clark, Esq., of a son.

DE SOUZA—On May 9 h, at Singapore, Mrs. Thiophilus De Souza, of a son.

FLEMING—On May 27th, at Colombo, the wife of Capt. Fleming, of a daughter.

GOMES.—On May 24th, at Kandy, the wife of Mr. J. W. Gomes, of the Commissariat-office, of a son.

HALL—On May 20th, at Newera Ellia, the lady of W. G. Hall, Esq., A.C.R., of a daughter.

LIVINGSTON—On the 23rd inst., at 33, Cleveland-square, the wife of W. P. Livingston, Esq. of a daughter.

LYALL—On May 14th, at Tanglin, Singapore, the wife of James Lyall, Esq., of a daughter.

MILLARD—On May 28th, at Galle, the wife of James Millard, of a son.

PURCEL—On May 19th, at Kandy the wife of Denis Purcel, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

PEREIRA—ROSARIO—At St. Philip Neri's Church, Colombo, on the 25th May, by the Rev. E. Mahani, Mr. E. H. Pereira, eldest son of Mr. M. Pereira, of Messrs. Cargill and Co., to Miss Rosario.

PEREIRA—RODRIGUE—At the Wolfendahl Church, on the 25th May, by the Rev. A. Young, B.A., Colonial Chaplain, Mr. Charles Pereira, of the Government Agents' Office, Colombo, to Miss Peternella Rodrigue.

WHITE—WINKWORTH—On the 18th inst., at St. James's, Paddington, by the Rev. J. A. Dolan, Charles J. White, M.D., Peninsular and Oriental Company, to Marianna West, eldest daughter of Stephen Winkworth, Esq., late of Purlnook Lodge, Hants. No cards.

DEATHS.

ADAMS—On the 3rd May, at Shanghai, of typhoid fever, Captain W. F. Adams, Paymaster H.M.'s 31st Regiment.

BRUCE—On the 12 h inst., at Trinity College, Glenalmond, Perthshire, the Hon. Charles Bruce, third son of the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, in the 11th year of his age.

DENT—On the 23rd April, at Shanghai, Emma Sabine Dent, wife of Henry Wm. Dent, Esq., firm of Messrs. Dent and Co., aged 24.

LYALL—On the 12th inst., at 9, Craven-hill, Harry Ernest, son of George Lyall, Esq., aged 10 months.

OSBORNE—On the 4th May, at Shanghai, Captain Osborne, of the S.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Surprise*.

SILVA—On the 20th May, at Colombo, the eldest daughter of John de Silva, aged 14 years.

VANGEYZEL—On the 29th May at Colombo, Mrs. E. H. Vangeyzel, widow, eldest daughter of Mr. J. C. Rafeil, aged 27 years.

VAN SCHERPENBERG—On the 9th ult., on his voyage to Java, between Aden and Ceylon, August Van Scherpenberg, Esq., of Driebergen, Holland.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CHINA EXPORTS.

TEA.—The new Congous have not come forward to Hankow and Foochow so early as was expected; the next mail, however, will probably take advices of some of the first ships having sailed. They seem plentiful in the districts contiguous to Hankow, there being a great demand for money to send into the country to purchase them; from which it may be inferred that no obstruction on the part of the marauders is anticipated.

MACAO.—Arrivals of new teas only amount to 2,400 half-chests of Tyshans prepared in Kysow style, and contracts have been entered into to the extent of 3,800 half-chests at 20 to 21 taels. Of old teas the stock remaining consists of 1,500 half-chests offering at 14 to 18 taels, which, however, continue neglected.

CANTON.—The market has been very quiet during the fortnight, next to nothing having been done in Congous. A fair amount of business has been transacted in Scented Capers, whilst in new Scented Orange Pekoes extensive settlements have taken place at extreme rates. The business in Greens, both country and Canton, has been small. The settlements of the fortnight are reported as under. Congous: 3 chops Oopack, one bought at 34 taels and 2 shipped on native account; 500 half-chests Tyshan at 22 to 27 taels. Scented Teas: "Caper," 1,500 boxes old at 13 to 14 taels for common, and 17 to 18 taels for middling to good; 3,400 boxes new at 24 to 27 taels for middling to good, and 29 to 32 taels for fine to finest Orange Pekoes; 20,000 boxes new at 25½ to 27 taels for good, 28 to 28½ for fine, and 35 to 37 for finest. Canton Greens: 2,600 boxes old Gunpowder, good, at 19 to 23 taels; 13,300 boxes new ditto at 22 to 26 taels; and 300 hf.-ch. new Imperial at 23 taels. Country Greens: 730 hf.-ch. equal to 2 chops at 32 to 32½ taels proportion. The stock remaining on the market is thus estimated:—Congous 14 chops, Country Greens 7,220 hf.-ch.; Oolongs, 2,500 hf.-ch. Of Scented Teas and Canton Greens the stock of old is believed to be large, whilst that of new is said to be small. The total settlements of Congou for the present season to date amount to 266 chops and 6 do. contract Tea.

SHANGHAI.—Black: No settlements have been made during the fortnight, and stocks are reduced to about 1,500 chests of common Hohow which do not tempt buyers to operate. Total shipments to date 236,912 chests against 216,094 chests same time last year. Stocks, 1,500 chests Congou and 800 chests Flowery Pekoe. Greens: The market has been exceedingly quiet throughout the whole fortnight, and the few settlements that have been made were at a reduction of about Tls. 1 to 2 on previous quotations. Teamen are now becoming very anxious to realise, and a considerable decline is expected in prices before buyers come forward. The stock is almost entirely composed of very common descriptions. Shipments and settlements for the fortnight, 5,200 half-chests, making a total to date of 331,480 against 312,224 half-chests same time last year; stock, 21,000 half chests.

FOO-CHOW-FOO.—The season is over. The only transaction of the fortnight is the settlement of 450 ch. Congou at 12 taels for common shipping quality. Stock, 600 chests. The new Congous are expected in ten days or a fortnight. The cost is said to be about 3 taels higher than last year, the quality being reported decidedly inferior.

AMOY.—In Old Teas nothing has been done; of the New Crop some musters of Orange Pekoe and Congou are at hand, the cost of which, in the country, is reported to be higher than last season. From the limited quantity of musters that have come down, it is impossible yet to form an opinion as to the quantity of the crop.

KEWKIANG.—Black: No transactions are reported, and only one chop of very common Hohow remains on the market unsold. Green: The fortnight's settlements amount to 3 chops of 2,000 packages in all, bought by one house at 22, 28, and 31 taels all round respectively, for common Silyuen to fair Moyune tea. Of the latter description their is now nothing

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left on the market, and the small stock of common and medium teas amounting in all to about 14,000 packages, is very firmly held. As will be seen below, shipments to Shanghai on native account, induced by the low freights ruling and the absence of all demand at this port, have been made to some extent.

YOKUHAMA.—Sales to a small extent continue to be made at previous rates. The new crop will be in the market by the end of May, should political events not intervene.

RAW SILK,—SHANGHAI.—The operations of the fortnight have been very limited, amounting to little more than 1,000 bales. Prices are unchanged, and dealers remain firm, in consequence of the small stock, which is composed almost entirely of Tsatlee. There have been no arrivals from the interior. By last reports, the coming crop, which is expected to be early this season, was progressing favourably. About 900 bales have been received from Japan, and next advices are anxiously waited for in the hope that they will announce a satisfactory settlement of political difficulties with that country. The settlements of the fortnight amount to 1,000 bales, against 3,000 bales the corresponding fortnight of last, and 1,500 bales the season before. The unsold stock on the market is 600 bales only, and 2,000 bales same time last year, and 5,000 bales the season before. Tsatlees: No. 1, Tls. 470; 2, 450; 3, 430; Market, 3, 410 to 420 piculs; 4, 390 to 400; 5 and common, 360 to 375. Taysaams: No. 1, Tls. 400 to 410 piculs; 2, 380 to 390; 3, 350 to 360; 4, 5, and common, 300 to 335.

KANAGAWA.—Settlements of silk were considerable and amounted to about 1,000 bales during the last few days at a reduction of about $10 on former quotations. Advices of the expiration of the English Ultimatum and its results have not reached us yet, they are however hourly expected now.

DRUGS, &c.—The Canton market is thus reported on:—Cassia Lignea sales 500 pls. at $15.75 to $16. Stock 750 pls. Cassia Oil, no stock, no sales. Cassia Buds, a lot of 30 pls. is being offered at $47.50. Star Anniseed no stock, value $22.50 to $25 per picul. Gamboge and Rhubarb no stock. China Root is quoted $4.25 with a small stock. Galangal is quoted $4 to $4.25, stock 250 pls. Camphor.—Hong Kong.—The article is in small demand, and has declined $22 per picul.

COTTON.—SHANGHAI.—There is more inclination to ship to England han there was at date of last advices. No vessels have been dispatched hither during the fortnight, but the *Castle Howard* has been laid on. About 2,500 bales have been shipped to the Southern ports since last mail. The stock on the market is small, and supplies come tardily forward owing to heavy rains which have occurred recently. The only settlements reported during the fortnight consist of about 3,000 bales for shipment to England at 12¼ to 12½ taels.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

		Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael.)	6 months sight.	6s. 6d. to 6s. 6¼d.	6s. 7½d.
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	6 ditto	...	...
At Canton, At Hong Kong, At Macao	6 ditto	4s. 10¼d.	4s. 11d.
At Singapore	6 ditto	4s. 11d.	5s. 0d.
At Manila	6 ditto	4s. 8d.	4s. 9d.
At Batavia (guilders.)	6 ditto	--	--
At Colombo		...	..

The Exchange on India at Shanghai was 317 to 318 rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 236 per 100. Bar silver at Shanghai 111.0 per 100 tls., and Hong Kong 6 per cent. prem. The current quotations at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 76 tls. per $100, and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 24 to 25 per cent. discount.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN SEASON 1862-63.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton and other ports.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From June 1, to April 30, 1863	44,384,313	42,662,450	...	115,164,840	81,181
Comparative period last season	29,864,665	38,647,089	...	101,575,697	68,228
TO UNITED STATES.					
From June 1, to April 30, 1863	...	...	...	20,761,189	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	26,449,189	...
TO THE CONTINENT.					Bales.
From June 1, to April 30	...	...	...	3,835,556	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	1,916,780	...
TO SAN FRANCISCO.				Packages.	
From June 1, to April 30	...	...	...	52,260	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	55,930	...
TO AUSTRALIA.					
				Total lbs.	
From June 1.	...	...	...		
Comparative period last season	...	...	...		...
TO GREAT BRITAIN.					
From 1843 to 1844	...	...	...	51,022,600	..
,, 1845 to 1846	...	...	...	57,334,200	18,604
,, 1850 to 1851	...	...	...	63,973,300	22,143
,, 1853 to 1854	...	...	...	77,327,800	61,980
,, 1855 to 1856	...	...	...	92,240,300	50,480
,, 1857 to 1858	...	...	...	76,990,255	68,311
,, 1858 to 1859	...	...	...	65,789,792	83,136
,, 1859 to 1860	...	...	...	85,560,452	64,163
,, 1860 to 1861	...	...	...	90,066,160	79,644
,, 1861 to 1862	...	...	...	109,854,040	70,199

The picul is 133⅓ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cent and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

At SHANGHAI.—April 23, Clontarf, from Cardiff; Moldavian, from Swansea; May 1, Seawfel, from London; 3, Johanna, from Newcastle; 4, Runnymede, from Newcastle.

At HONG KONG. May 28, Alarm, from New York; Sea Lark, from New York; Sze Chuen (steamer), from New York and Singapore; Beatrice, from London; May 5, Voltigeur, from Newcastle; 6, Shakspeare, from Cardiff; 8, Superb, from Hamburg; 9, Bahama, from Liverpool.

At SINGAPORE.—May 10, Horatio, from New York; 16, Foh-Kien (steamer), from New York; Carl Auguste, from Cardiff; Neptune, from Hamburg; Zwey Gebroeder, from Newcastle; Bristow, from Liverpool.

At FOO-CHOW.—None.

At MANILA.—None.

DEPARTURES.

From SHANGHAI.—April 24, Benefactress, for New York.

From HONG KONG.—None.

From SINGAPORE.—May 8, Oscar, for London, Lady A. Duff, for London; 9, Benledi, for London, T. W. Sears, for New York, Benvenue, for London and Penang; 19, Finland, for Liverpool, G. H. Wappins, for Liverpool; 20, Snow Squall, for New York.

From FOO-CHOW.—April 24, Howqua, for New York.

From MANILA.—April 27, Indiamen, for Liverpool; 28, Agricola, for Falmouth.

LOADING.

At SHANGHAI for LONDON.—Antipodes, East Lothian, Guinevere, Seawfell, Castle Howard, and A. A. Elsidge. For United States: Castleton and Benefactress.

At CANTON for LONDON.—Notos, John Scott, and West Australian. For Liverpool: Aberna, Alfred Ray, and Storm King. For United States: Europa and Caudace.

At FOO-CHOW for LONDON.—(Waiting for new teas).—Flying Spur, Fiery Cross, Star of China, Min, Robin Hood, and Falcon.

At YOKUHAMA for LONDON.—Copernicus.

At HANKOW for LONDON.—Challenger and Annette (steamer).

At SINGAPORE.—Ystroom, for London; Mountain Ash, for London; Singapore, for Bordeaux.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From England and Continent to China: April 27, New Granada, Cardiff to Hong Kong; 30, Nupton, Hamburg to Singapore, Catharina, Hamburg to Anjer. May 1, Cesarewitch, Hamburg to Shanghai, Pegasus, London to Shanghai; 2, Sidon, Hamburg to Hong Kong, Zwey Gebroeders, Newcastle to Shanghai, Karl and Auguste, Cardiff to Singapore; 6, Assyrian, London to Shanghai; 7, Bristow, Liverpool to Singapore; 5, Humphrey Nelson, Cardiff to Shanghai. From United States to China: May 2, Parliament, New York to Shanghai. From China, &c., to England and Continent: May 9, Cecilia, Singapore to Bordeaux; 4, Voladora, Manila to Falmouth.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

HONG KONG.

Freights on the whole are much easier than they were at date of last report. The following are some of the settlements of the fortnight:—

ENGLAND.—Alfred Ray, (Brit. barq.), 190 tons, for Liverpool; cotton, at £4 per ton. Notos (Hamb brig), 406 tons, for London, at £4. 5s. per ton; West Australian (Brit. ship), on the berth for London, £4 to £4. 10s. per ton; Bahama (Brit. str.), from Foo-chow for London, at £12 to £12. 12s. per ton.

UNITED STATES, &c.

Caudace, Danish brig, 298 tons, for New York with tea, at $20 (silver coin) per ton of 40 feet. Trimountain, American ship, 1,032 tons, for San Francisco, with passengers at $24 per head. Granville, British brig, 700 tons, to San Francisco, for $12,000 in full.

AUSTRALIA.

Therese, Danish brig, 309 tons, to Sydney *via* Manila, with clayed and unclayed sugar, at £4. 5s. per ton.

SHANGHAI.

The following are the current rates of freight. To London £4 to £4. 5s.; to New York, $16; to Nagasaki, $4 per ton for meast., and 25 cents per picul dead weight; to Tien tsin, no vessel loading; to Hankow, 7 to 8 teals per ton meast.; to Hong Kong and Amoy, 50 cents per bale cotton; to Foo-chow, 3½ per ton meast., and 10 to 15 cents per picul dead weight.

MANILA.

The Governor-General, for London, at £3. 15s. for dry sugar, and £5 for hemp; the Flora, for Liverpool, at £4 wet sugar, and £4. 15s. for hemp.

SINGAPORE.

The Mountain Ash has been laid on for London at £3. 5s. tin and gambier, and £4. 10s. per ton light goods. Tin, £3. 5s. per 20 cwt.; sago, in boxes, £4; sago flour, £4; gambier, in bales, £3. 5s.; sugar, £4; black pepper, £4 per 16 cwt.; coffee, £4 per 18 cwt.; hides and horns, £4 per 16 cwt.; gutta percha, £4 per 20 cwt. Measurement goods—£4. 10s. per 50 cubic feet.

CASUALTIES.

HONG KONG.

The American brigantine James Marshall, Captain Burow, left Hong Kong on 28th April, bound to Bangkok—but came back into harbour yesterday afternoon in consequence of the Chinese crew having risen and tried to take possession of the vessel; failing in the attempt, however, they seized one of the boats hanging in the davits, and departed from her, leaving one of their number on board, wounded.

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Captain Muller, of the Swedish brig Therese has furnished the following information:—"May 1st, at two P.M. left Hong Kong, continued on our passage for Ningpo, with the winds from the Eastward until the 5th when the wind increased from the N.E. Double reefed the topsails; same wind continued until the 7th. When off the Pescadores Islands the weather set in dark and gloomy with thunder and lightning; close reefed the topsails and stowed the courses, jibs, &c. At eight P.M. blew a perfect storm, continued all night and next day sea increasing to a fearful height on the 8th at six A.M. the mainsail blew away from the caskets and quickly tore to pieces. ship pitching and labouring so much as to wash the inner jib from the boom. and the ship leaking to a fearful extent, and always on the increase had to throw some of the cargo overboard to ease her by the head. had to attend to the pumps continually. At 8 A.M. sea decreasing. Bore away for Hong Kong, where we anchored Sunday, the 10th, at 11 A.M. During our run down the coast passed a barque with loss of fore topmast. There were no fishing boats to be seen outside at all, so heavy has been the gale, and there are vessels lying in almost all the bays near the port."

FOO-CHOW.

The Broadwater, bound to Shanghai, struck on the rock outside. She has just returned leaking badly.

AMOY.

The barque Vickery, which was attacked by pirates at Wanchew, put into Amoy to report the circumstance, and the Customs having discovered that she had not only been selling arms at Wanchew, but had some on board when she reached Amoy, immediately seized her. Since then the captain, who was principal owner of the vessel, has been permitted to purchase her for 500 taels.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

CITY, FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

The circular of Messrs. Waithman on silk says:—"The silk market has been flatter than ever during the past fortnight, and prices must be again quoted easier. The public sales took place yesterday and the day before, and passed off without the slightest animation. The deliveries, it will be seen, are very small—China, 2,737; Japan, 905: total, 3,642 bales. The quotations are—No. 1 Tsaltee, 23s. to 24s.; No. 1 Taysaam, 19s. 6d. to 20s."

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN THE TABLE.—June 24, at Falmouth from Rangoon, Equator. 25, from Ceylon, Polly; from Padang, Soleftea; from Bassien, Western Continent. 21, at Bremen from Akyab, Louis Henry. 26, at Deal from Ceylon, Herrington. 26, at Liverpool, from Singapore, Crescent City.

DEPARTURES.—June 23, from Deal for Galle, Lady Combermere. 22, from Cardiff for Shanghai, Magdalena. 23, for Singapore, Ferris; from Sunderland for Shanghai, Mercator. 10, from Santa Cruz for China, Keang-soo (Chinese war-steamer). 25, from Liverpool, for Singapore, Bonaventure.

SPOKEN.—Lord Raglan, Shanghai to London, June 10, 36 N., 42 W.; Cyclone (American), Manila to New York, April 27, 31 S., 10 E.; Concordia (Prussian brig), Sunderland to Shanghai, May 21, 3 S., 24 W.; Queen of Nations (ship), London to Shanghai, May 29, 4 N., 24 W.; Mirage, London to Shanghai, May 14, 4 N., 24 W.; Constance, London to Shanghai, 30 days out, 33 N., 22 W.

LAID ON.—At Liverpool, for Singapore, Hyacinth; at Glasgow, for Batavia and Singapore, Favourite.

THE COFFEE SALES IN HOLLAND.

IT is not at all improbable that during the forthcoming debates on the disposal of the surplus revenue derived from Netherlands India, the system of the Company's Coffee Sales will be again mooted. It cannot be denied that it gives great dissatisfaction, and though it has often been attacked and but feebly defended, it is not likely that the Dutch will let it rest in its present state for any long period. It is true that the Colonial Ministers, subsequent to Mr. ROCHUSSEN, have been fully alive to the existing abuse, but their term of official power was too short to allow them to propose any modification or reform in the system. It is also true that there is but little chance of any alteration being made in the present year, as the needful arrangements have already been made; but it may reasonably be expected from the antecedents of the new Colonial Minister, Mr. FRANSEN VAN DE PUTTE, who is known to be an enemy of all protection and monopolies, which are calculated to benefit the favoured few but are injurious to the multitude, and ruinous alike to the merchants and the Treasury, that he will not shut his eyes to what is generally considered in Holland as a crying and unwarrantable abuse.

Let us for a moment glance at the system that was in force previous to that of the present day. At that time the Netherlands Trading Company held two coffee sales in the spring, one at Amsterdam and the other at Rotterdam; and three sales in the autumn, one at Amsterdam, the second at Rotterdam, and the third at Middelburg, with only an interval of a few days between them, which of course caused the prices obtained to be virtually the same, with perhaps here and there an exceptional case. In reality, however, the fear of there being any large fluctuation between the prices obtained at the three sales, though following each other so rapidly, seems to have given rise to the combination of the coffee brokers, against which great complaints have been raised. If this combination had simply consisted in their mutually communicating to each other the maximum limits of their orders in order to get an insight into the probable result of the sales, the plan might have been plausibly defended; the more so, as the bids rising by half a cent, an unlimited competition would in most cases send up the prices and deprive their principals of what little profit they might otherwise obtain.

But instead of such a harmless and even beneficial result the combination of coffee brokers took quite a different turn, and became by degrees a commercial power of such strength and importance as at length perfectly to rule the market in such an inconsistent and overbearing manner that they terrorised both buyers and sellers, and made themselves extremely obnoxious to all. If any one not belonging to the association had the courage to bid at the sales, he was immediately outbid, and the prices needlessly run up, to the detriment of those principals who had given them unlimited orders to purchase. Besides the abuse of this combined phalanx of brokers there was another great cause of complaint, which appears to have originated with the company itself; this was the mixing different qualities of coffee together to make a large quantity supposed to be of uniform colour and berry, and represented by one single sample. Here again the principle was not bad, as it, simplified the sale; but in practice it led to the gravest abuses much to the advantage of the select and favoured few that were in the secret, but sadly to the detriment of the general run of purchasers who were bound to place confidence in the manipulations effected by the company's servants.

In this manner the sales were conducted till the autumn of the year 1857, when the system was altered; the immediate result of which was that at the first sale, which was held at Rotterdam, the prices obtained were pretty near to the valuations; but at the next sale, which was held at Amsterdam only three days subsequently, the demand appeared to be suddenly extinguished, and the company had only the alternative of withdrawing the coffee or selling it at ruinously low prices. They chose the former, and at the same time gave notice that the next sale, which was advertised to be held at Middelburg a week later, would not take place at all. Many people were inclined to ascribe this strange and unprecedented phenomenon to the impending financial crisis that subsequently broke out with devastating fury and raged through all the principal commercial emporiums of Europe. This might have been partly the cause, and the public thought it extremely cautious on the part of the company to suspend or postpone the sales in the face of the appalling financial difficulties that for the time prostrated all commercial enterprise; but nobody was prepared to find it used as a means of altering the whole system of the coffee sales in Holland. According to the new system, which is still in operation, there are two sales held annually (alternately at Amsterdam and Rotterdam) of all the coffee in warehouse at Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dordrecht, Middelburg, and Schiedam. All the coffee of the same quality lying at the different above-named ports, are combined into one description of quality and package, and sold by one sample. The conditions of sale remain as before.

To a superficial observer it may appear that there was no great alteration here after all, indeed many people considered it an improvement and looked at it as a simplification of the former ponderous machinery, to say nothing of the favourable effect it produced abroad when it was known that what was formerly sold in two or three different ports on two or three different days was now disposed of in a few hours in one single locality. But on a closer examination it was found that all the faults to be charged against the former system were not only continued but greatly increased without affordingany adequate compensation. The system of mixing different sorts of coffee to make an average quality, which was formerly confined to each of the five ports separately, is now continued on a much larger scale, so that parcels of from fifty to eighty thousand bags are now frequently sold by one single sample. Those who imagine that the whole of the coffee is fairly represented by the sample exhibited, are woefully mistaken. It is true that as a general rule the bulk of the coffee is superior in quality to the samples, though it does not follow that this is always advantageous to the purchasers. For instance, we will say there is a sample officially described as "pale greenish" which is bought as suitable for the markets of Belgium and Germany. For the former country the paler the coffee is the better, whilst the Germans prefer it of a green colour. Now the broker who has the order to buy is quite ignorant whether the pale predominates over the green, or

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the green over the pale, and is therefore liable to complaints and claims for compensation. This might be avoided if the public were permitted to examine the coffee in bulk, but this the company do not allow; why, has never been satisfactorily explained. The only answer is, "Because it is the custom." It is—to use a homely phrase—like buying a pig in a poke. But even supposing that the quality is really better than the sample, it follows that the revenue of the country must suffer for the deception, as the coffee would have sold for a higher price had it been fairly sampled. Thus buyers and sellers become the dupes of this system of mixing different parcels, and not less so from the above-mentioned combination of brokers; and what tends to make the latter quite insupportable is that they require the orders to be given them the day before the sale, and the merchants are left in uncertainty if their orders are executed or not till the day after.

That the revenue suffers from this system, as we remarked above, requires no proofs. In fixing the minimum price for the different qualities it is, of course, the interest of purchasers to buy at as low a figure as possible. But when the orders exceed the quantity offered the merchants only get a part of what they wished to purchase even if they gave the broker an unlimited order, which also gives rise to great inconvenience and loss. For instance, let us say that for one particular sample representing 50,000 bags there are orders given to purchase in the aggregate 60,000. Messrs. X. and Co. have given an unlimited order to buy 3,000 bags, but when the distribution is made, they find that only 2,400 bags are allotted to them, and as they must have the whole quantity, they are induced after the sale to make up the 3,000 bags by purchasing six hundred more at an advance of half a cent on the sale price. Then we read in the Prices Current and trade circulars, "All readily sold and half cent profit paid after the sale for favourite qualities." This sounds very well and makes a great sensation in the European markets, but it is remarkable that the Government seems to ignore the fact that with a better system of competition and free bidding in an open market, that additional half cent, and probably in most cases a great deal more, would flow into the coffers of the State.

Thus we have endeavoured to show that the two chief disadvantages arising from the present system are caused, first by the lumping of different qualities of coffee together and selling them by one single sample, and, secondly, the combination of brokers, who, to all intents and purposes, enjoy a monopoly of the trade, and the exclusive regulation of the prices. This very unsatisfactory state of things might be easily done away with by throwing open the biddings to the free competition of any merchant or broker at the sale, and altering the system of selling mixed parcels by one sample. A further improvement would also be found in not restricting the coffee sales to twice a-year, but to increase the number—say to every two months, as is the case with the company's sugar sales—and bring forward a smaller quantity at a time, according to the requirements of the trade. And, finally, we would suggest an alteration in the mode of making the quotations of prices and sale conditions. At present the bids rise half a cent at a time, which is too great a jump, and represents even under the present exceptional high value of coffee from ¾ to 1 per cent; whilst taking as a standard the average of former years—say the price of 25 cents per kilogramme—a rise of half a cent is equivalent to *a full two per cent.*, which all experience in commercial matters shows to be disadvantageous both to buyers and sellers. It would be a great benefit and facility to the trade if the prices of coffee were fixed at so many florins per 100 kilogrammes, and the bids allowed to increase by ¼ florin at a time.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE INDIAN NAVY.

(18th.) The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH wished to know what arrangements had been made between the Admiralty and the Indian Government consequent upon the abolition of the Indian navy. He understood that all the war services formerly performed by the Indian navy were to be henceforth performed by ships of the Royal navy, but that the Indian Government was to retain certain vessels in its hands for the conveyance of troops and stores.—The Duke of SOMERSET said that there would be a small local navy for the transfer of troops and stores from one part of India to another; but for the general naval protection of India the Admiralty at home would provide.

OUR RELATIONS WITH BRAZIL.

(19th.) The Earl of MALMESBURY moved for the despatches explaining the ground on which the damage demanded from the Brazilian Government was assessed. That the envoy of a foreign country should be driven to leave us, like a swallow flying to a more genial clime at the end of the summer, is a matter of which we ought to take notice. We cannot allow a Minister to leave us, declaring that he has been unjustly treated, and that he cannot remain here consistently with the dignity of his country, without taking some notice of it. The noble Earl read a letter written on the 10th of last month by a person at the head of a rich and powerful English house in Brazil, which said: "As I foresaw, the English question has raised a most powerful opposition to the present Ministry, and at this moment there is little doubt that they will retire, and it may be that the Emperor will be compelled to dissolve the Chamber. I assure you the dispute with England is far more serious than you believe it at home." Where is that captain whose name is mentioned by Mr. Stephens as describing the details of a most horrible murder, and when an offer is made to the Foreign-office that he should attend and state all he knows we hear no more of that captain? Where is that man who knows all the circumstances? The noble Earl, in a long speech, demanded further evidence from the Government of the grounds on which it had acted.—Earl RUSSELL, in his reply, stated that Mr. Christie and Admiral Warren supported Mr. Vereker in his judgment that the Bazilians did not choose to produce the bodies for fear of the tale which those bodies would tell. That was the natural inference which Her Majesty's Government drew from the pretence as to not finding the bodies. Some time afterwards, when Mr Vereker was proceeding along the coast, he found that the inhabitants of all the houses denied that they had ever heard of any wreck, or that they knew what had become of the persons who were drowned.—Earl RUSSELL quoted international law to justify the reprisals made. Had the British fleet stood out to sea for reprisals, the commerce of Brazil would have been more seriously interfered with. Is the Brazilian Government to suppose that because she is a weak Power she is to be allowed to wink at the murder of British seamen and to conceal the fact that those four men and two women were actually murdered? Does Brazil think that, because she is weak, impunity for such acts can be allowed to her? With respect to all Powers, strong or weak, we must demand redress for such acts, and by doing so we shall nsure the protection of our commerce in all parts of the world.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

(12th.) Mr. D. GRIFFITH asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether a statement published by M. Lesseps had reached the Government, asserting that the Turkish despatch prohibiting forced labour on the Suez Canal, &c., was anterior to conventions of the 18th and 20th of March last, by which all the questions relating to the cutting of the canal were settled in conformity with the engagements of the Egyptian Government; and whether those latter expressions were to be considered to mean the continuance of forced labour; and, if so, whether the British Government would oppose any such transaction.—Lord PALMERSTON said Her Majesty's Government knew nothing of the letter of M. Lesseps to which the hon. member referred. The Sultan, exercising his sovereign rights, had extended to Egypt the law against forced labour, which had long prevailed in every other part of his empire, and Her Majesty's Government conceived that no foreigner, whether a person engaged in commercial speculations or representing a foreign Government, had any right to obstruct the Sultan in carrying into execution a law which was founded on a good consideration of the interests of his subjects. Of course Her Majesty's Government would give the Sultan every support in their power in carrying that law into effect.

INDIAN AMALGAMATION SCHEME.

(12th.) Mr. M'EVOY asked the Secretary of State for India whether the terms of the amalgamation of the medical departments of the Queen's and of the Indian army had yet been settled, and when they would be stated to the House.—Sir C. WOOD said that some objections were entertained at the War-office to the proposal made on the subject. He could not yet say what the result would be.

JAPAN.

(15th.) Mr. LIDDELL asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what was the precise nature of the demands made by Her Majesty's Government upon the Government of Japan, in the shape of reparation for outrages committed upon British subjects in that country; and, whether there was any objection to state what instructions had been sent to the British Admiral on the station as to the steps to be taken in the event of the Tycoon's refusal to comply with those demands. As the matter was one of very great importance the hon. member wished also to ask whether Her Majesty's Government had any good grounds for supposing that the Tycoon had power, even supposing he had the will, to demand reparation from a powerful chief like the prince, by whose followers the crime had been perpetrated.—Mr. LAYARD said that some months ago a murderous attack had been made upon four British subjects who were riding on a highway near Jeddo which had been opened to foreigners by treaty. Mr. Richardson was killed, two other gentlemen were seriously wounded, and a lady escaped almost by a miracle. Her Majesty's Government had demanded from the Japanese an ample and formal apology for this outrage. They had also demanded that £100,000 should be paid by the Government of Japan as a penalty for this offence. His hon. friend had asked whether the Tycoon had power to enforce reparation from a powerful Daimio like the prince whose followers headed by his father had committed the offence. Her Majesty Government had demanded that punishment should be inflicted upon that chief, and that the persons implicated in the outrage should be taken, tried, and executed in the presence of one or more British officers. Further, they had demanded that a sum of £25,000 should be paid by the prince as compensation to the family of those who had suffered in the assault. Whether the Japanese Government had power to enforce these demands upon the prince he could not state, but he should know when the Government received intelligence from Japan. There was a still further demand upon the Tycoon. On the 26th June last two marines were murdered while on guard at the British embassy. For that Her Majesty's Government had demanded £10,000 as compensation for the families of the victims. He could not of course state what instructions had been given to our admiral, but he trusted that they would be of a nature to enforce the demands of Her Majesty's Government.

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NAVAL PRIZE MONEY.

(16th.) Sir J. HAY, in moving the second reading of this Bill, explained the object of it to be to enable persons in the navy who were entitled to prize-money to appoint agents to prosecute their claims, and also to alter the law with regard to the remuneration of such agents. It was admitted that his Bill was a step in the right direction, and he hoped that, until the great promised consolidation measure made its appearance, the House would assent to this instalment.—Lord C. PAGET thought his hon. and gallant friend was as good a lawyer as he was a sea captain. He certainly should be willing to support the Bill, were it not that it proposed to deal with a part only of a great subject; and the result would be that a new Act of Parliament would be thrown on the top of a good many others, without its being distinctly understood how far it would affect them. —Mr. G. HARDY expressed himself not satisfied with the noble lord's remarks. The case of the *Kertch* prize-money was a gross instance of our mismanagement, and the delay on this question was discreditable to the country. This Bill was of the simplest form, and provided a very simple remedy.—Sir J. ELPHINSTONE said that the immediate advantages which would be derived from the passing of this measure were considerable. There were prospects of large sums of prize-money being soon acquired in the Borneo seas. He cited instances of cases where a young officer, with a few sailors, in charge of a prize, had, under the existing law, been thrown loose upon the streets of London without funds, and not being able to apply to an agent was without means of raising money to supply the wants of himself and his men. He asked further, of whom it would be possible for an officer in command of a prize abroad to borrow money on a bottomry bond without an agent? In 1860 the case of the *Kertch* prizemen occurred. He brought the matter forward, but found he could do nothing with it. However, it was found that an agent could be employed, and he recovered the money, and it was now in course of distribution. He did not think that Government had made out any case whatever for delay. He quite concurred with them in their desire to get rid of a number of statutes, and to bring them all under one. At the present moment it was impossible for a captain to know under what orders he was placed. He should, therefore, strongly recommend his hon. and gallant friend to persevere with the Bill.—Colonel DUNNE said both in the army and navy they had had for years complaints about the non-distribution of prize-money. He saw no difficulty in repealing all Acts affecting the distribution of prize-money, and bringing in a Bill that would consolidate the law. But what he principally rose for was to impress upon the Government the necessity of some change in the system for the distribution of prize-money in the army. The Burmah prize-money and the Deccan prize-money had not been distributed yet.—Lord C. PAGET said he did not like to go against the unanimous feeling of the House. He warned the House that it was taking upon itself the responsibility.—The Bill was then read a second time.

EMPLOYMENT OF ARTILLERY OFFICERS IN INDIA.

(19th.) Colonel SYKES asked the Secretary of State for India whether or not it be the fact that instructions have been issued by the Home authorities to those in India with the view of preventing officers of the Indian (now Royal) Artillery from being withdrawn from their regiments for staff, civil, or other detached employment, under the several local governments, for which, before being transferred under the authority of the Horse Guards, they were, by the regulations of the Indian service, equally eligible with officers of cavalry and infantry.—Sir C. WOOD said that there was no prohibition against such employment of artillery officers, but as there were but few artillery officers whose services were not required with their regiments, they would naturally be less employed than officers of cavalry and infantry.

CHINA.

(25th.) Lord NAAS gave notice of postponement of his motion relative to China, until the first Supply night.—Colonel SYKES asked the Secretary to the Treasury how it was intended to appropriate the balance of the first Chinese indemnity remaining in the Treasury, and whether any rejected claims would be reconsidered.—Mr. PEEL said it had been decided more than twenty years ago that claims which had been adjudicated upon should not be re-opened. He had been unable to discover what had become of the balance of half a million dollars remaining in the Treasury in 1846, but he imagined it was applied towards the expenses of the war.—In reply to Sir W. GALLWEY, who asked the Secretary to the Admiralty if directions had been sent to the Admiral in the Mediterranean to station a fast steamer between Benghazi and Alexandria, as the Malta and Alexandria cable had ceased working, Lord C. PAGET said that application had been made to him to station a steamer between those two points; but the answer was, that it would be highly inconvenient that a vessel should be appointed solely to carry telegrams between Alexandria and Benghazi, a distance of between 300 and 400 miles.—In Committee the following votes were agreed to:—£81,054 for services in China, Japan, and Siam; £6,830 for Labuan.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.—A general court of proprietors of the East India Company was held on the 10th inst., Colonel Sykes, M.P., in the chair. The secretary read the financial statement, showing that the state of the security fund on June 1, 1863, was as follows:—Invested in Three per Cent. Consols, £756,420. 2s. 3d.; ditto in Three per Cent. Reduced, £4,916,936. 18s. 7d.: total, £5,673,357. 0s. 7d. The general investments were, in the Three per Cents., £10,422. 17s. 9d.; in Exchequer Bills, 4,000. The chairman, in moving the reception of the accounts, congratulated the proprietors on the fact that, independent of the tender mercies of the Government, they had a security fund of over £5,500,000 for the safety of their position. He also announced that their next dividend would be due on the 6th July. On the motion of Mr. Beddome, a petition to both Houses of Parliament on the subject of the Indian Navy was adopted; that to the House of Lords to be presented by Lord Eilenborough, and that to the House of Commons by Colonel Sykes. A committee was appointed to consider the by-laws, and a vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings. On the 18th inst. was issued the finance and revenue accounts of the Government of India for the year 1861-62 and an estimate of revenue, expenditure, and cash balances for 1862-63. The gross income of the revenue of India in the year ending April 30, 1862, was 43,829,472. The expenditure was £43,880,100, there being an excess of expenditure over income of £50,628. The total cash balance in India and at home on the 30th of April, 1862, was £23,621,990. The estimated income of the revenue of India in the year ending April 30, 1863, is £45,105,700. The expenditure is estimated at £43,825,104. There is thus an excess of income over expenditure to the amount of £1,280,596.

CHINESE ENAMELS.—Some magnificent enamels and the celebrated Greek vase, known in Italy by the name of *Il gran Vaso del Capo di Monte*, were, together with an assemblage of fine old oriental, Sevres, Dresden, and Vienna porcelain, disposed of at the rooms of Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods. Enamels from the Summer Palace at Peking:—209. A noble bowl and cover, with dolphin handles, enamelled with birds and bats, in colours in pale blue and turquoise ground, the cover surmounted by a chasing in copper, gilt, 24 inches high—170 guineas (Bourne). 210. A magnificent incense-burner of extraordinary size, the bowl supported on three elephants' heads of metal gilt, with pierced sides of copper gilt, very richly chased and enamelled, and surmounted by a chasing of dragons; 54 inches high; one of the largest pieces of Chinese enamel ever brought to England; used as a stove in the Emperor's library —205 guineas (ditto). 211. The celebrated Greek vase, known in Italy by the name of *Il gran Vaso del Capo di Monte*. It was deposited in that palace with other treasures of the Farnese family by the King of Naples. It was found at Polysthene, in Apulia, near Tarentum, in the year 1786, in a subterranean apartment of 40 feet in length, at 14 feet below the surface of the ground. The subject of the painting in front is the grand feature of Greek heroic history,—viz., the Battle of Theseus and Hippolyta, doubly represented, to show the issue of the contest. Above them, as in Olympus, are four deities—Apollo, with Diana, Minerva, and Hercules—corresponding to the account given by Pausanias of the ornaments on the throne of Jupiter Olympius (book v., cap. 2). On the neck of the vase is a representation of Victory, as a winged female, in a chariot drawn by four white horses, with a laurel upright, but preceded by a female bearing torches, with a laurel prostrate. Surmounting the vase is a deity seated in a temple, holding a pattera with an egg placed upon it. Without the temple are four figures of attendants, two of which also exhibit the egg in a pattera. The shape is of the most harmonious Greek outline. Its height is 3 feet 6 inches, and it is in the highest state of preservation. At the time of Napoleon's invasion of Italy a French agent had been commissioned by his Government to obtain this vase, which had been set down, among other works of art, to be secured and sent to the Louvre. The agent brought it, however, to London, and it was on hearing of its arrival from the late Mr. Charles Townley, the donor of the marbles to the British Museum, that it was seen and purchased by the late owner—300 guineas (Jones).

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The second great flower and fruit show of this society took place at South Kensington. The total number of visitors present was about 7,000. Prizes were awarded for fifteen stove and greenhouse plants (open) to Mr. T. Whitebread, gardener to Mr. H. Colyer, Dartford, Kent, £20; to Mr. B. Peed, gardener to Mrs. Tredwell, Lower Norwood, £15; and to Mr. J. Green, gardener to Sir E. Antrobus, Lower Cheam. For twelve stove and greenhouse plants (nurserymen), to Mr. W. Cob, Worthington, Manchester, £10. For twenty orchids, exotic species (amateurs), to Mr. W. Milford, gardener to Mr. E. M'Morland, Haverstock-hill, £20; and to Mr. G. Baker, gardener to Mr. Basset, Stamford-hill, £15. For ten orchids, exotic species (amateurs), to Mr. Charles Penny, gardener to Mr. W. H. Gibbs, Regent's Park £10. For twelve roses in pots, distinct kinds (nurserymen), to Mr. Paul, Waltham-cross, £10. Prizes offered by Sir C. Wentworth Dilke for the three best groups of fruits and flowers for the dinner table were awarded to Lady M. Rokeby, Montague-house, Portman-square, £10; to Mrs. J. W. Bliss, Langton and Tunbridge-wells, £7; and to Mrs. Walter Fawcett, 11, Westbourne-square, Hyde Park, £3. The ladies who had undertaken the offices of jurors—the Marchioness of Waterford, the Countess of Bessborough, and Lady Dorothy Nevill—found the task by no means easy, so keen was the competition among the twenty-seven exhibitors; more especially was this the case with regard to the groups to which were given the first and second prizes.

GREAT TELEGRAPHIC FEAT.—A great telegraphic feat has been performed. A message which left San Francisco June 2, at 9.20 P.M., and which was transmitted on wires across the American continent to new York, in time to catch the mail steamer, was read in London, June 13, and immediately transmitted to St. Petersburg, having thus been conveyed from the Pacific shores to St. Petersburg on the Neva in 10½ days, 9¼ of which were consumed traversing the Atlantic by steamer. These messages demonstrate that when an Atlantic cable is successfully laid St. Petersburg and the great telegraphic system of Russia, reaching almost to the frontier of China, will be able to communicate with San Francisco and the British possessions on the Pacific within twenty-four hours.

DEATHS.—Adm. the Hon. Sir Geo. Elliot, K.C.B., died on the 23rd shortly after nine o'clock, at his residence at Prince's-terrace, Kensington. The gallant officer, who was the second son of Gilbert, first Earl of Minto, by Anne Maria, eldest daughter of Sir George Amyand, Bart., and consequently brother of the late and uncle of the present Earl of Minto, was born August 1, 1784, and married in May, 1810, Cecilia, youngest daughter of Mr. James Ness, of Osgoddie, Yorkshire, by whom, who died in May, 1848, he had a numerous family, his eldest son, George, having obtained his flag rank in the navy. The deceased entered the navy in 1794. He was engaged in the first China war with Captain Charles Elliot.

THE "GREAT EASTERN."—The *Great Eastern*, which left New York at 2 P.M. upon the 6th inst., arrived at Liverpool on the 17th. She brought 391 passengers. She will leave for New York on the 30th inst. A large number of passages have already been engaged, and it is to be hoped that she has entered upon a long career of success, which the perseverence of her owners deserve.

LINE OF STEAMERS FOR BRAZILS.—A new commercial line of steam ships to Brazil and the River Plate has been organised to sail from Liverpool, and will commence on the 7th of August next. The first vessel will be the *Sicilia*, a screw steamer of 1,125 tons, and 360-horse power. Her

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ports will be Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres; and owing to the attention now directed to the countries of the River Plate by small capitalists, attracted by the profits of sheep farming and the character of the climate, who in ordinary times would have proceeded to the United States, it is believed that the enterprise has fair prospects of success. The charges both for freight and passengers are to be moderate, and it is stated hat the *Sicilia* can make the run, if necessary, to steam all the way, without having to call anywhere to coal, and that as her consumption of coal is small in proportion to her capacity, she may accomplish the passage in twenty days to Rio and twenty-four to the River Plate.

SUGAR STATISTICS.—A return made to Parliament, on the motion of Mr. Moffatt, gives the sugar statistics of 1862. The total quantity imported into the United Kingdom was rather more than 10,200,000 cwts., being a decrease of 436,000 cwts. as compared with 1861 but an increase of above 1,000,000 over 1860. The decrease in 1862 is in sugar from the Mauritius, India, and Java, and the Philippine Islands. The produce of the Mauritius probably finds a better market in Australia than in England. The supplies from India have decreased 50 per cent. since 1860. Those from the slave-owning countries have greatly increased. From Brazil we took above 1,250,000 cwts. last year, being more than in 1860 and 1861 added together. The West Indies and British Guiana are progressing favourably; in 1860 they sent us 3,375,610 cwts.; in 1861, 3,690,297 cwts.; in 1862, 3,864,771 cwts. The quantity of sugar entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom last year, was 9,379,819 cwts., yielding to the revenue the large sum of £6,215,346 net, an increase both in quantity and in money over 1861.

LETTERS FOR EGYPT SENT VIA MARSEILLES.—On the 1st of July next, and thenceforward, the combined British and French postage (provided such postage be paid in advance) upon all letters addressed to Egypt, forwarded *via* Marseilles, whether conveyed between that port and Alexandria by British or by French packet, will be sixpence for a letter not exceeding a quarter of an ounce in weight; one shilling for a letter above a quarter and under half an ounce, and so on; sixpence being added for each additional quarter of an ounce. Letters for Alexandria, Cairo, or Suez, posted unpaid, will be chargeable at the rate of ninepence per quarter of an ounce, but no unpaid letters can be forwarded to any other place in Egypt.

OUR RELATIONS WITH BRAZIL.—In the instructions given by the British Government to her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in Brazil, respecting the suspension of diplomatic relations with Great Britain, it is stated that the Brazilian Government has completely misunderstood its motives. The sole object of her Majesty's Government has been to obtain some security for the lives and properties of her Majesty's subjects who may have the misfortune to be shipwrecked on the coast of Brazil, and to insure due respect to the persons of her Majesty's naval officers on Brazilian territory. The despatch continues:—"You are directed to ask for passports for yourself and the gentlemen attached to her Majesty's mission, and to leave Brazil. You will place the archives in the care of her Majesty's Consul, Mr. Westwood."

MR. CARGILL (ORIENTAL BANK) AS M.P.—Mr. William Walter Cargill, of 4, Connaught-place West, Hyde-park, a director of the Oriental Bank, London, has offered himself as a candidate for the representation of Berwick-upon-Tweed. In his address to the electors he states that he has always been a consistent Conservative; that he believes the opinions he professes to have become more popular since the American war; that if returned he will give earnest attention to local affairs, and that while he will not factiously oppose the Government, he will support none of their measures having a tendency to injure the existing institutions of the country. Mr. Cargill addressed the principal Conservatives in the King's Arms on Thursday, Mr. W. H. Logan, of the Scotch Border Bank, occupying the chair, and afterwards proceeded in his canvass. As before stated, Mr. William Mitchell, of Great Stanhope-street, London, is the Liberal candidate.

DU CHAILLU'S COLLECTION.—A great number of naturalists and curators of museums were attracted to the auction-rooms of Mr. Stevens, of Covent-garden, to witness and take part in the purchase of the natural history collection formed by M. Du Chaillu during his travels in West Equatorial Africa. The trustees of the British Musuem had previously obtained the first selection, to the extent, it is stated, of £500. Subjoined are a few of the principal lots sold yesterday, viz.:—Lot 93, described as a magnificent series of gorillas—male, female, and young, in fine condition, the two adults beautifully prepared by Mr. Wilson, the eminent taxidirmist, the skeleton of the male nearly complete, that of the female quite so, and also the skeleton of a young male. The stuffed specimens in this lot were very familiar to the public, from long exhibition in the window of the office of the *Field*, and created a spirited competition. It was finally knocked down to Dr. Edward Crisp for the sum of £110, a sum much below that at which it was valued by the owner. Lot 94. The skin and skeleton of an adult female gorilla, purchased at an expense of £20 for the Oxford University Museum. Lot 96. A complete adult skeleton of a male gorilla, quite perfect and articulated; a spirited contest also ensued for this, which was knocked down to Professor Clark for the Museum of the University of Cambridge. Mr. Flower, the Conservator of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, became the purchaser of lot 95, being the skin and skeleton of a young gorilla, for £10; also of lots S and U, the skin and skeleton of a bald-headed chimpanzee, for £10; and the young of the same, for £4. 10s. Lot 97. A complete adult skeleton of the female gorilla, £18. And lot 99, a magnificent chimpanzee, described as the largest in Europe, but in reality smaller than that in the Hunterian collection; it is believed that this lot was bought in at £18. The prices realised by the sale of birds were too insignificant to notice.

THE CRY AGAINST CALCUTTA.—"Our Eastern Empire," says *The Times*, "is actually constituted of an assemblage of nations speaking different languages, enjoying different climates, and characterised by different institutions, manners, and opinions. We may certainly call this aggregate by the name of India, if we please to do so, just as the ancients applied the term to still more extensive regions, and included under that designation the present territories of Burmah and Siam. But the real name of the country in which Calcutta is situated is Bengal, and Bengal is about the last province in which the seat of Government would be established if we had to enter upon the administration of the whole empire for the first time at this moment. The province of Bengal is populous and productive, and its capital stands as it were on the sea, and is therefore easily accessible. But though these conditions represent so many advantages in English eyes, the truth is that Bengal never, in all the long annals of Indian history, was selected for the seat of power. There is no province or State in the whole empire which has had so little connection with Royalty or dominion. India was always governed, as far as it was governed at all, from some point in the North-West. In the earliest times the law went forth from Oude; afterwards from Agra, Lahore, or Delhi. There were famous kingdoms in Central India, and in the South also, but there were no such monarchies in Bengal. When we first set foot in those parts Bengal was governed like an outlying dependency by an officer of the Sovereign, and within the memory almost of living men the actual residence of that Sovereign was regarded by the inhabitants of Fort William—now Calcutta—as 'an object of remote inquiry.' If we had been as little aggressive as the Portuguese of Goa, the Mogul reigning at Delhi need have troubled himself very little about the foreign merchants established in Bengal. Our footing was obtained in a corner of the empire as completely dissociated from its capital as Canton from Peking, and the proceedings, indeed, which have led to our present condition might be illustrated from the case of China, by imagining that, after gradually advancing from Canton and absorbing the whole Celestial Empire, we had still kept the seat of Government at Canton itself, and had attempted to rule the whole population up to the Great Wall from that point."

EXTRAORDINARY CRUELTY IN AN INDIAN REGIMENT.—We noticed in our last the extraordinary cruelty practised in an Indian regiment, and which resulted in the death of Sergeant-Major Lilley, at a time he was under arrest, because he was known to be an adverse witness on a question affecting the conduct of his commanding officer. The public have heard with satisfaction that Colonel Crawley, of the Enniskillen Dragoons, is to be brought before a court-martial to answer the circumstances attending the death of Sergeant-Major Lilley. Up to this time the case has been left in a state with which no one could possibly be content. A brave and honest soldier, with the best of characters, earned by twenty years of irreproachable service, was ordered into close arrest in a climate where such confinement implies the worst of torture, and thus detained for twenty-seven dreadful days. At the expiration of that time he perished miserably, and his sick wife, who had shared his incarceration, followed him to the grave a few days afterwards. The proceedings which ended so fatally were altogether disgraceful. A fine cavalry regiment had become demoralised, mainly from the accession of Colonel Crawley to its command; and the death of the sergeant is but a *finale* to a series of disreputable squabbles. Colonel Crawley's superiors had sanctioned the confinement—the illegal confinement—of Sergeant-Major Lilley, but not his cruel confinement. "It was stated," said Lord Hartington, "and he believed truly, that Sergeant-Major Lilley was confined in a manner which was not only severe, but cruel." That cruelty, which was most certainly inflicted, the colonel declares he never ordered. He throws the blame on a subaltern, who in turn makes "a distinctly opposite allegation." Great dissatisfaction is expressed that the court-martial of Colonel Crawley will not take place in England, as some of the chief witnesses are now resident here. The discussion that has taken place in Parliament indicates a determination to search closely into those regulations which have permitted this sad result.

FUNDS AND PENSIONERS OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL.—Too many officials are found to be feathering their nests at this noble institution to the injury of others. Secretaries, clerks, cashiers, and stewards are getting in pay, houses, coals, and fees, an equivalent of more than £700 a year, and there is an army of managers to be provided for. It is in this ignoble manner that the revenues of the wives and widows and children of the pensioners are consumed. It is in this grasping and unfeeling spirit that the managers of the hospital extrude from the building the proper objects of the charity, and, in words that we will remember, "devour the widows' houses." There is a surplus now, because the pensioners are so few. But the Admiralty cannot impose upon the hospital a permanent charge for women and children without in proportion curtailing the number of the pensioners, or docking the establishment of officers. The Admiralty, by their Bill of 1861, have already sentenced to abolition military offices now absorbing £5,000 a year, two out of three civil commissionerships, and a host of useless offices besides. In 1863 they asked one of the commissioners to retire on full pay, and appointed a fourth commissioner, in reckless disregard of the claims on the hospital funds. It is rumoured now that they are about to offer a sop to public opinion, by announcing with a flourish of trumpets the distribution among the pensioners' wives of a sum of about £2,000 a year, and a recognition of the pensioners widows to the extent of giving them a bonus to remove to other parishes. It is not by niggardly concessions such as these, given while they are keeping up the salaries of the officers, that they can arrest the public indignation, which is only slumbering.

APPOINTMENTS AND TITLES.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Edward Alfred John Harris, Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Confederation, and Horatio Nelson Lay, Esq., employed with the special mission of the Earl of Elgin to China, in the years 1857 and 1858, to be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath. The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Ludwig Wiese as Consul at Victoria, Hong Kong, for His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway. The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. Walter Graham as Consul at Capetown for the United States of America.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPHS.—Mr. Cyrus W. Field is now arranging for a telegraph across the North Atlantic, *via* Queenstown and Newfoundland. Signor Arturo de Marcoartu, chief engineer of the Spanish corps, is now in New York preparing to undertake to lay a telegraphic cable across the Southern Atlantic, from Cape St. Vincent to Cape St. Roque.

AN experimental depot has been formed in the park at Vincennes for a Japanese species of silkworm, which does not require the mulberry for food, being satisfied to nibble oak leaves.

THE Bishop of Capetown has recommended to the Crown the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Ellis, the chief of the London Missionary Society's agents in Madagascar, as the first bishop of the proposed new mission.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1863.

WAR WITH JAPAN.

THE anticipated evil is on the point of being realised. We have sent in our ultimatum to the Japanese Government. Even while we write the dogs of war may be let loose, and English sailors may be employed in the destruction of Yokuhama. Our intercourse with Japan ever since the Consular flag was hoisted at Kaangawa has been tending to this end, and everybody has anticipated and deplored the probability of a rupture. It seems as though this were destined to be the inevitable effect of Anglo-Saxon advancement—as though by some stern law, which we are powerless to resist, civilisation and commerce required in the first place a sterner advocate than the missionary, a more stalwart pioneer than the merchant. Yet it is a sign of weakness, if not of superstition, to discern in a result which our own conduct has to some extent precipitated, the token of an irresistible decree. Doubtless there is a Divinity that shapes our ends to wise uses, "rough hew them how we will;" but not the less are we responsible for the unsightly workmanship that requires thus to be moulded. If, on the whole, our conduct in Japan has been worthy of Christians and Englishmen, there can be no doubt that in several instances we have disgraced our character in both respects. But let that pass. The fear Earl RUSSELL expressed a few years ago that we should be drawn into a war with Japan, as we had been with every other Eastern nation with which we had been brought into contact, is too nearly being realised to make it worth while at this moment to moralise on the past. Let us rather look our present position in the face. It is one which may well cause serious disquietude.

In the House of Commons, on the 15th inst., Mr. LAYARD, in replying t Mr. LIDDELL, said he had no objection to state the demands made by Her Majesty's Government upon the Government of Japan, and he then went on to say that an ample apology was required for the murder of Mr. RICHARDSON, together with the payment of £100,000 as the penalty for that offence; that the Government demanded the execution of the persons implicated, and also the further sum of £25,000 from the Prince SATSUMA as compensation to Mr. RICHARDSON'S family. No doubt the Under-Secretary of State considered that he was extremely frank in making these statements, which he could the more easily do as they were all perfectly well known before; but with regard to the orders sent to Admiral KUPER, in the very probable event of our demands being refused, the oracle was unfortunately dumb. This was the only point upon which the country required information, but we are told it would not be "in accordance with precedent" to afford it. We must wait, in fact, until the Admiral has carried out his instructions, and when a full account of his actions arrives from the Far East, the House, which, like Miss DARTLE, "only asks for information," will no doubt be duly supplied with that article in the stereotyped official form. But in the meanwhile we must judge for ourselves of the coercive measures which would, in all likelihood, be adopted if an unfavourable reply was received from the TYCOON. With a considerable fleet lying in the harbour of Yokuhama, it will not be much trouble to bombard and destroy that city, and we think it probable that the *China Mail* is correct in supposing that this will be our first aggressive act. The fact that two French and two Dutch men-of-war were present with the English fleet when the demands were made shows that they were considered equitable by France and Holland, and that the course we may adopt will have the sanction of those Powers. It is certainly well that in this anticipated conflict we should have the moral if not the material aid of our European neighbours. America, who, by the way, is said to be supplying Japan with arms and ammunition, will probably continue the line of policy she has adopted hitherto, and either stand aloof from the contest altogether, or throw her weight, such as it is, into the adverse scale, not by actively opposing us, but by tacitly encouraging the Government of the TYCOON. In another column our Amsterdam correspondent furnishes a list of twenty-six vessels, lately purchased by the nobles and princes, and there can be little doubt but that these purchases have been made for the purpose of defence, when the time should arrive to resist our demands.

A high-spirited, brave, and warlike people are not likely to yield to any demands after the destruction of one of their cities, which they refused to allow before. Indeed, if we laid waste half-a-dozen Japanese towns it is doubtful if we should gain anything by the achievement, and it is certain that we should lose, what we at present possess, the goodwill of the common people. But is there not a wiser plan to be adopted? It will be remembered that, immediately after the murder of Mr. RICHARDSON, it was suggested that we should take the punishment of SATSUMA into our own hands by attacking him in his own territory; and we are now told that the Mayor of Kanagawa has himself suggested that we could gain all the satisfaction we require by the seizure of the Loo Choo Islands. Such an act would be one of direct retribution, and so far from necessarily involving a war with Japan, might prove a material assistance to the Japanese Government. It is not improbable that that Government may grant to us the pecuniary indemnity we require, but it is beyond the bounds of probability to expect that it will comply with our demands by the punishment of SHIMADZOO SABARO. Such an act, done upon compulsion, would degrade the Government in the eyes of the people, and if it had the will to comply, the power is probably wanting. By undertaking the punishment of this Prince ourselves we should vindicate our national honour, without inflicting an irreparable injury on Japan.

If the Japanese empire were within a few hundred miles of our own shores the interest caused by the warlike position of affairs would be intense. The peace party would sound an alarm; the just demands of Great Britain, or her unrighteous claims, would be asserted or denounced in every metropolitan or provincial newspaper; public meetings would be held; deputations would wait upon Lord PALMERSTON to receive, perhaps, a polite and witty rebuff for their trouble, and the current of political life would be stirred to its very depth. But the distance which separates us from Japan enables us to view the probability of a war with a powerful, if semi-civilised nation, with singular equanimity. The Englishman who reads *The Times* at breakfast with as much regularity as he partakes of that meal, learns that foreigners are embarking their goods in expectation of the breaking out of hostilities, but he scarcely pauses to think how much is implied in those few significant words. Those, however, and we suspect that they are comparatively few in number, who know something more of Japan than has been conveyed to them by travellers' stories, and who are alive to the value of our political and commercial relations with that wonderful land, will pause with intense interest over the intelligence thus briefly conveyed. The hope they might have entertained for the advancement of Christianity in that country is summarily arrested. They will deplore the injury inflicted on our commerce —an injury which in many instances will prove irreparable—and they will lament the expense of life and treasure which a war will entail on Great Britain together with the sufferings we must inflict on the Japanese before we can attain our end; and they will, perhaps, consider it possible that we shall lose more than we shall gain in a conflict which may be politically expedient but can neither add glory to our arms nor give stability to our commerce.

THE OPENING OF WESTERN CHINA.

WE are glad to observe that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce are again moving in the matter of Captain SPRYE'S project. Almost all the Chambers of this country have now brought their influence to bear on the question, and, with any other man in the place of Sir CHARLES WOOD, we believe the project would have ere this been properly encouraged. Captain SPRYE does not ask Government to accept his statements as all gospel, but he craves "fair investigation of his plans, which "have received the approval of the English officials in Burmah."

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Sir CHARLES WOOD, like all officials high in office, turns a deaf ear to progress in trade, and no doubt adds, "Bother this fellow, "he must wait." The following is from the *Manchester Guardian*:—"The Manchester Chamber of Commerce decided "on Wednesday, the 17th inst., to forward a memorial to Lord "PALMERSTON urging upon his Lordship's attention the long- "neglected scheme of Captain SPRYE for opening up Western "China to British enterprise. It is sometimes difficult in this "active and pushing age to distinguish accurately which of the "vast number of schemes that are being constantly put forward "are mere personal and utopian hobbies, and which are propo- "sals directed to a really practicable and beneficial end. We "are so much accustomed in these days to 'promoters' and "their golden predictions that it is not easy, as a general rule, "to bring the plain practical English mind to take an absorbing "interest in anything which does not appear to offer immediate "and palpable advantages. This form of scepticism is not "without its value, but it is evident that in its wide prevalence "it must often consign to the same doom projects as opposite "in character as an excursion to the moon and the enterprise "which our Chamber of Commerce has commended to the "favourable consideration of Her Majesty's Government. "Captain SPRYE has certainly great reason to complain of the "official obstinacy and non-official indifference he has encoun- "tered in his efforts to do what we believe to be a great public "service to his country."

NEW STEAMERS FOR CHINA.

The China and Japan Steam Company are despatching another steamer to China. The screw steamer *Mona* was built at Stockton in the present year. Her tonnage is put down at 900 tons, and her engines of 150-horse power. She has been built under inspection, and fitted expressly for the local trade in Chinese waters. She is now loading for the Cape and Singapore, and will sail in about a fortnight.

A paddle-wheel steamer, to be commanded by Captain Rowe late of the *Philippine*, of about 900 tons, is building by Messrs Samuda, on Thames, for Messrs. George Barnet and Co., of Shanghai; and a large screw is also building on Thames, under the superintendence of Captain Jones, late of the *Ballarat*, for the direct tea trade. A large screw for the direct tea trade, and double screw is building on the Clyde for despatch to China, in addition to the two building by Messrs. Denny, noticed in our last.

Literature.

The Rival Races, Eugene Sue's magnificent romance, published in English by the celebrated house of Trubner and Co., to which we are indebted for the re-issue of the most valuable of continental literature, has made a decided sensation. It presents in one continuous story the contest through several centuries, in church and camp, in love and war, between aliens of the soil and dwellers in Frankish land.—Vol. II. of a most attractive magazine, entitled, *The Rose, the Shamrock, and the Thistle*, printed by women, and published by Miss M. A. Thompson, at the Caledonian Press, Edinburgh, appears in elegant form. The contents are original, varied, and attractive, including a most delightful story, "Miriam's Sorrow," and brief but excellent contributions from some of our first writers. Amidst the articles is "A Day at Hong Kong" by a resident, communicated by Admiral Hercules Robinson, and which affords a vivid picture of its scenic appearance, and the social and business life of its people.—The first number of the *Chinese and Japanese Repository*, under the editorship of Professor Summers and others, will appear on the 1st July. One of the leading and most attractive publications of the season is from the celebrated house of Messrs. Edmonston and Douglas, Edinburgh, entitled *Life in Normandy*, being sketches of French fishing, farming, cooking, choice sketches of natural history, with so much of politics as mingles in the current thoughts and sentiments of the people. It is beautifully illustrated by tinted lithographs, and opens up most amusing scenes portrayed by one thoroughly intent on seeing what the people of Normandy are doing all their lives, and how they gather from land and sea the means of existence. This is no ordinary book; the author looks on the economy of the kitchen as a science to be studied, and writes in a racy and healthful tone.—Mr. T. Cautley Newby has, amidst other engaging novels, issued one by Mrs. Octavius F. Owen, entitled *Snowed Up*, in which modern fashionable life and its artificialities, the conventional life of the "old school" and its peculiarities are treated with that unrestricted freedom of action which may be termed naturalness, and embodied in a number of individuals, whose intermingling affords striking contrasts and some rich effects, in a story in which the emotions of love flow onward, intertwining with varied occurrences and events. Mrs. Owen has drunk deeply of poetical inspiration, and displays, with philosophical insight into character, great dramatic power. Messrs. Adam and Charles Black, of Edinburgh, have published the third edition of *Chemical Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Medicine*, by Dr. John Hughes Bennett, Professor of the Institute of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh. The work is enriched with five hundred engravings, and is a vast *repertoire* of learning, which may be considered as representing the sum of existing science. The study of this work is a medical education in itself, and no student employing it can be at a loss either as to the character of the appearances presented by disease, or the proper treatment of complaints at their several stages.—Messrs. Edward Moxon and Co., an exquisite dissertation, metaphysical in its character, on *Hamlet*, by Dr. Conolly. The enquiry pursued is as to whether the madness was real or feigned, and here the skill and learning and analytical experience of the physician, joined to the varied accomplishments of the scholar, are brought to bear upon the point. Wonderful and startling is the light thus thrown even on passages with which all are familiar. A further insight is given into the workings of Shakspeare's own mind—possibly of his experience. The delicate boundary between excited feeling which yet maintains its reasoning purpose, and madness temporary or permanent, is drawn with masterly skill. The style is singularly pure and elegant.—Of useful and practical publications one of the most serviceable is undoubtedly the edition published by Messrs. Ward and Lock, and edited by C. A. Goodrick, D.D., of *Noah Webster's New Universal Pronouncing and Defining Dictionary of the English Language*. A work remarkable for the logical arrangement, clearness, and precision of its definitions; it will last as long as the English language is spoken, and may be relied on as an authoritative exposition both of the origin, pronounciation, and literal and figurative rendering of words.

FRANCE IN THE FAR EAST.

(THE TIMES.)

It is insisted that we ought to know a great deal more about the French settlements so lately placed between Singapore and Hong Kong. We are told that a greater fortress than Sebastopol is being raised up in these Indian waters; that an impregnable fortress and an immense naval station are just interposed in the very track of our trade. These French settlements occupy or command the delta of a mighty river, open at all times to vessels of the deepest draught and protected by an island which is itself rich in anchorages. The immediate possessions are backed by hilly provinces of great fertility, abounding in cattle, and offering at once facilities and temptations to further conquests. The swampy sunderbunds which proved deadly to the early invaders have been made habitable by drainage and good barracks. The French soldiers die so patiently! A succession of wasted armies has made the Metidja wholesome, and has made the Tierra Caliente traversable. At the same fisacrice and perseverance Saigon may yet become a healthy station. We are told that the fortifications are already very strong, and that old, worn-out ships of war are continually landing their guns, and taking up their position as hospitals or factories. Four thousand coolies are constantly employed in strengthening the place. New lines of earthworks are thrown up far beyond the bounds of the old Annamite city; roads are being formed in all directions. There are the Commissariat stores, the artillery ground, the dockyard, the coal stores, with a nucleus of 20,000 tons, and we may be sure that the Admiral's house, and the house of the Chief of the Staff, and the Observatory, and the electric telegraph have not been forgotten. Four thousand European soldiers and an auxiliary corps of drilled natives occupy military stations commanding a wide region reticulated by rivers; and while a ship of the line and three or four frigates lie in the lower waters, twelve small screw gunboats are kept constantly employed running about the narrow waters and visiting the different stations. Everything is done on an Imperial scale. An army of coolies is digging a wide canal, in order at the same time to drain the European quarter and to enable the gunboats to protect it; large streets, and even boulevards, are marked out on the margin of this long canal, and warehouses and "godowns" are rising to tempt the commerce which still hesitates to settle. If lavish expenditure of courage and life and skill and treasure can make Saigon at once a Sebastopol and a Singapore, that result will be accomplished. It is but a part, say the warning voices among us, of a great scheme. Saigon, in the event of a French war, would be like a robber's den on our path to China, and poor peaceful and defenceless Singapore and Hong Kong would be its unresisting victims. So we are expected to do a thousand things, whereof the fortification of the Bay of Islands and batteries upon the two entrances to Hong Kong harbour are but the smallest items. We have no fear of France as a coloniser. There is too much of the clank of the sabre in every city she builds, and too much of the ring of the rifle in every market she opens. We have not heard much yet of the commercial doings of Saigon, nor are we informed that our Singapore Chinamen are thinking of transferring their business

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to those well-prepared quarters. If Saigon does not pay as a commercial port, we may depend upon it that it will not pay as a war port, and if it should pay as a commercial port, we shall find our best account in dealing with it. Our Government will, of course, in their general view of this great Empire, "take a note" of the existence of Saigon; but we cannot conscientiously return the compliment paid us by our French friends in respect of that Red Sea rock by the expression of any very serious alarm about their new Sebastopol in the Eastern seas.

THE WEEKLY SERVICE TO BOMBAY.

We believe the following notice in the *Bombay Gazette* to be premature. The question is still in abeyance, the offers made for the service being too expensive to entertain :—

"The question of a weekly mail between England and Bombay is now settled, and the contract for carrying it out has been, as might have been expected, given to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, the only company at present organised with resources adequate to the service that will be required of it. Though it is said the P. and O. Company will commence the weekly mail service as soon as they have placed a requisite number of steamers at Bombay, to enable them to conduct it with efficiency, we believe there is very little probability of a commencement being made before January next."

THE CHINA STEAMER "BOMBAY CASTLE."

The screw-steamer *Bombay Castle*, Captain Wadge, belonging to the China Merchant Steam Navigation Company, met with a most unfortunate accident on the morning of the 21st May, by being capsized and laid upon her starboard beam in the dry dock.

The *Bombay Castle* has been lying in the graving dock off the Fort for upwards of two months, undergoing a thorough overhaul, including new boilers, &c. Her repairs having been completed, it was determined to move her into the harbour. For this purpose preparations were made in the usual manner, and everything proceeded satisfactorily until the vessel was afloat. No sooner was she clean off the ground than she gave first a list on the starboard side, and then heeled right over on the same side. The scene that ensued it would be impossible to describe. The utmost consternation prevailed and the most extraordinary reports were current as to the number of killed and wounded. But only twenty or thirty lascars and coolies are found to be hurt, two or three seriously. Fears were entertained that some coolies engaged in the hold at the time were crushed by the falling ballast and machinery, but an examination of the lower deck and hold has proved that no lives have been lost.

As already stated, the vessel has completely turned over on her side, her decks being almost perpendicular. Her bulwarks are smashed, her masts are sprung and splintered, her rigging is destroyed, and her engines are broken up. The ballast and debris are being rapidly removed, after which there will be little difficulty in righting her.

Various reports are current as to the cause of the disaster. Some say that the weight on deck caused her to list, and thus produced the catastrophe; but the precaution had been taken of putting into her some forty tons of extra ballast. Others assert that she was not properly afloat when the shores gave way. However this may be, it is providential that the accident occurred where it did. Had she gained the open harbour, and capsized there the loss of the vessel would have been certain, and of life fearful. The pecuniary loss to the company is estimated to be about £5,000.

The *Bombay Castle* has hitherto done more for the success of the company to which she belongs than any other vessel they own. She has been commanded by Captain Wadge—one of the company's oldest and most trusted servants, and one of the most experienced seamen that ever sailed out of Bombay—ever since she was bought by her present owners. We hope that the hull will be found to have sustained no serious damage, and that Captain Wadge will again have the pleasure of sailing in her at no distant date. We may remark that he was not in the dock when the accident happened.

OVATION TO CAPTAINS SPEKE AND GRANT.—These illustrious travellers, who have just returned from Egypt after their successful labour in discovering the source of the Nile, were entertained at the Royal Geographical Society on the 22nd inst. Sir Roderick Murchison introduced them with several compliments, and called on Captain Speke to read his paper. Captain Speke commenced his paper, "The Nile and its Tributaries Compared," by describing the Lake Nyanza, the principal head of the Nile. This lake is situated in lat. 3 deg. S., and from that point to its debouchure, in the Mediterranean, in lat. 31 deg. N., the Nile traverses a distance of over 3,000 geographical miles, or nearly one-tenth of the circumference of the earth. It is to the west and north of Karagwe that the great lake receives its largest supply of terrestrial water, through the medium of the Kitangule river, which drains off the Luerolo-Urigi and many minor lakes. These lakes are all mere puddles compared to the Nyanza; but the Kitangule is a noble river, sunk low in the earth, like a huge canal, and measuring 80 yards across. The question now arises, what forms these lakes without number? The mountains of the moon, from whence they derive their water, are in the middle of the rainy zone, where he observed, in 1862, that no less than 233 days out of the year were more or less wet days. The first place from which he obtained a view of Lake Nyanza during the second expedition was from the town of Mashonde, in the Uddu portion of the country of Uganda, on the western side of the lake. Pursuing his way northward along the shore to the valley of Katonga, which is situated on the Equator, the land above the lake becomes very beautiful, being composed of low sandstone hills deeply scored and seamed by the heavy rains, covered with gigantic grass of unsurpassed verdure, and by dells of trees as tall and straight as the blue gums of Australia. Travelling, however, is most irksome in this part of the country, for, owing to the gradual subsidence of all the streams, the moorlands surrounding them are mere networks of rushes covering unfathomable soft bogs. Crossing the Equator he reached the Mworango, a stream of moderate size, and said to flow out of the lake. It runs north, and joins the Nile in the kingdom of Unyoro, when its name is changed to Kafu. Further on the Luajerri follows its example, and still further on, at the centre of the Northern coast of the lake, issues the parent stream of the Nile, falling over rocks of an ingenious character, and forming falls 12 ft. high, which he had christened by the name of the "Ripon Falls," in honour of the President of the Geographical Society at the time of the starting of the expedition. The escape of the Nyanza's waters, twenty miles north of the Equator, was the only outlet examined, owing to the barbarous restrictions placed on travellers by the king of the country. They, however, saw the junction of the Nile with the Kafu and Asua rivers, and crossed the Luajerri half-way between its escape from the lake and its junction with the parent stream. Proceeding down the Nile from the Ripon Falls, they first passed through a row of sandstone hills, after which the river rushes down due north with the beauty of a mountain torrent, running off at last into long flats, more like a lake than a river. In Unyoro it is increased by the contributions of the Cafu and Luajerri, and continues navigable as far as the Karuma Falls, where it rushes on with boisterous liveliness. They could not continue their passage beyond this point, owing to a war that was raging in the country. They next met the old river in the Madi country, where it still bears the unmistakable character of the Nile—long flats and long rapids. Here it is that another great feeder from the Nyanza lake, the Asua river, joins it on the eastern side. On the other side a long flat extends far into the country—as far, Captain Speke believes, as the little Luta Nziga lake. With the rest of the Nile we ought to be well acquainted, but little is really known about it, owing to the fact of no one having yet taken the trouble to place nilometers at proper spots. Proceeding onwards, the next great affluent is the Bahr-el-Ghazal, which joins the Nile with hardly any visible stream, having more the appearance of a lake than a river. The second is the Geraffee river, which may be said to be only one-third of the Nile in size at its point of junction. Its source has yet to be discovered. Its character suggests the possibility of its coming from Lake Nyanza. The third affluent is the Southern Sobat river, also full and navigable. The Northern Sobat they passed without knowing it.

THE CHINESE IN AUSTRALIA.—The (London) *Australian and New Zealand Gazette* writes on this subject:—"We ventured to point out on several occasions the impolicy of this course of conduct. What was required for the colony was abundance of labour; there were vast stores of wealth to be extracted, and the labours of the Orientals could but result in addition to the aggregate wealth of the colony. The enriching of the Chinese by their own labours would by no means impoverish the colonists, and, though many might return with the produce of their labour to their own country, there would still be a large majority who would settle in the country and become useful members of society. The accounts, too, which they would give to their countrymen would be the means of diffusing more accurate knowledge throughout China respecting those who are regarded as the outer barbarians. We are glad to find that our views on this subject have been proved to be correct. The Chinese, who had never previously emigrated in numbers from their own flowery land, could not resist the attractions of the gold fields of California, and the experience which they there obtained served but to whet their appetite for similar enterprise in Australia; and not even the restrictions placed by the laws of China upon emigration were sufficient to restrain the people. Certainly these adventurous Chinese were badly treated. They were not permitted by the laws of their own country to leave their native land, and they were not permitted to set foot upon the country which had so many attractions for them. Laws, however, proved, as they will ever prove to be, ineffectual when they seek to impose uncalled-for restrictions upon a people. It was soon found that the Chinese who went up to the gold fields were a most industrious, hard-working, and frugal set of men. They were, as a rule inoffensive, and were satisfied with a rate of remuneration and a mode of life to which the European would have many objections to offer."

MESSRS. KNOWLES AND FOSTER have paid into the Lord Mayor's Committee fifty pounds for the Lancashire operatives from Baron de Cercal, of Macao.

Naval and Military.

The gunboat Renard, Commander Charles J. Rowley, arrived at Plymouth on the 20th inst. She left Hong Kong November 30, 1862; Labuan, February 9, 1863; Singapore on the 20th, Finlingo Islands March 7; the Cape of Good Hope, April 25; St. Helena, May 8; and Ascension on the 14th of the same month. The Renard has been in commission three years and nine months, during which period she was employed in the operations in the north of China, then at Nanking, in the Yang-tse, afterwards in Japan, and on the coast of Borneo. During her passage to England she has experienced unusually fine weather. She has lost a considerable number of men and officers by sickness. Her machinery is in tolerable condition, but her hull is said to be unequal to the rotation of the engines. She was commissioned at Sheerness in 1859, and her crew will be paid off there.

His Imperial Russian Majesty's screw steam-corvette, Posadnick, 10, Capt. Berilef, and the screw steam gunboats Nayesdnick, 3, Commander Kanargezvski, and Kasboynick, Commander Papof, arrived in the Sound. They left Singapore January 22, Batavia, February 3, and the Cape of Good Hope, April 13.

Notices were issued throughout the departments at Woolwich, announcing that a close holiday will be observed on Monday, the 29th inst., the anniversary of Her Majesty's coronation, so that the establishments will be closed from Saturday midday until Tuesday morning.

In consequence of the service companies of the 102nd (Royal Madras Fusiliers) Regiment, now in India, being considerably below their proper strength, the Duke of Cambridge has issued orders for volunteering to be opened for that corps from the other regiments now in England. Up to the present time volunteering has been attended with considerable success, nearly 100 men having arrived at Chatham garrison from various regiments to join the depot of the 102nd. In accordance with directions received at

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the garrison volunteering is to remain open until the whole of the required number of 300 men have been obtained.

The system hitherto adopted of placing the infantry troops at Chatham under canvas for the summer months has not been resorted to during the present season, in consequence of there being ample barrack accommodation for the whole of the officers and men quartered within the garrison; and from the disadvantages attending the encamping of numerous bodies of men in close proximity to a large town, it seems probable that the military authorities will not place any portion of the troops at Chatham under canvas during the present summer.

Orders have been received at the camp at Colchester for about 300 men to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to India to join the service companies of various regiments. The officers who will accompany the draught will be Major Brown and Ensign Wickham, 88th Regiment; Major Margeson and Ensign La Motte, 56th Regiment; Captain Torrens, 66th Regiment; Captain Pugett, 34th Regiment; Captain Irby and Ensign Treacher, 90th Regiment; Captain Knott and Lieutenant Hall, 1st battalion 1st Royals; and Ensign Bain, 44th Regiment. The draught will comprise men from each of these regiments, the 90th contributing the largest proportion (119).

Mr. G. Tyrrell, of Yarmouth, has contracted for £70,000 to erect Hurst Castle Fort, in Hampshire, with casement batteries, new lighthouses, &c. Mr. Tyrrell is at present erecting extensive forts for the Government in the Isle of Wight.

The case for the prosecution in the great militia trial closed on the 22nd by the examination of the tradesmen who supplied the articles for the mess, the shorthand-writers who took notes for Colonel Dickson at the court of inquiry, and several military officers, who gave evidence as to the internal economy of regimental messes, &c. The case for the defendants may be expected to last for several days to come.

The Prince of Wales visited Woolwich on the 22nd inst., when the garrison assembled on the Common for a review and sham fight. His Royal Highness, Prince Arthur, and the Duke of Cambridge, arrived on the Common soon after ten o'clock in the forenoon, and were received with a salute along the whole line. The troops then marched past in slow and quick time, and afterwards the evolutions of a sham fight were gone through. The weather was most favourable, and there was an immense assemblage to witness the proceedings.

Obituary.

THE HON. C. BRUCE, SON OF LORD ELGIN.—On the 12th inst. the hon. Master Charles Bruce, third son of the Earl and Countess of Elgin, died at Methven Castle, Perthshire, in his 11th year, from inflammation of the brain. The deceased was the third son of the Earl of Elgin. The attack lasted three days, on the second of which consciousness returned, and hopes were entertained of his recovery.

CAPTAIN C. W. GORDON, M.P.—We regret to announce the death of Captain Gordon, M.P., in his 45th year. He was formerly a captain in the Madras Light Cavalry. He was a Conservative, and a supporter of Lord Derby.

MR. OSWALD SMITH THE BANKER.—On the 20th inst. information was received by Mr. C. J. Carttar, one of the coroners for West Kent, of the sudden death of Mr. Oswald Smith, of the firm of Smith, Payne and Co., bankers, Lombard-street. It appears that the deceased, who was about fifty years of age, was walking in his garden, when he was observed to fall, and almost immediately afterwards expired.

Continental Intelligence

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, June 22.

It is with considerable anxiety that the public look forward to the approaching debates on the Colonial Budget in the First Chamber of the States-General. In the meantime the reactionary organs are not idle in their endeavours to keep up and increase the excitement. They maintain that the Senate, in order to act with consistency, ought to throw overboard Mr. Fransen van de Putte's budget as they did that of Mr. Uhlenbeck.

In the Second Chamber the commission charged with the preliminary examination of the Bill for the construction of a railroad between Samarang and the Regencies has presented its report, which has called forth a reply from the Colonial Minister. The debates will now shortly be commenced, but I have not heard that a day has been fixed for it. During the whole of the fortnight, since the departure of the last mail, the Chamber has been engaged in settling the absorbing principle of the railways at home, which were mostly constructed with public money. But they have now just passed a Bill with an overwhelming majority—59 votes to 11—authorising the Government to lease the railroads to private companies.

The following is a translation of the text of an address of thanks to the King for confirming the concession for the railroad in Java:—

"To H.M. the King of the Netherlands, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, &c.

"The undersigned, all of them former residents of, or deeply interested in the welfare of Netherlands India, humbly beg to offer the sincere expression of their heartfelt gratitude for the striking proof of attention your Majesty has given to the progress and development of the East India Colonies by confirming the concession granted by the Governor-General of Nertherlands India for the construction of a railroad between Samarang and the Regencies.

"As a most important fact which opens the door to the speedy fulfilment of what has for many years been considered the great requirement for Java, your Majesty's confirmation of the concession has caused the most lively rejoicing and given general satisfaction in this country, and will not fail to be received with the greatest demonstration of joy in Java, and tend to strengthen the intimate bonds happily subsisting between that flourishing colony and the mother country.

"The inhabitants of Java justly expect from the execution of this measure, which will so largely facilitate the means of conveyance between the interior and the coast, an improvement in their general welfare, a development of the hitherto unemployed valuable sources of their trade and industry, and a favourable change in the position of the native population, whose indefatigable energy has contributed so much to promote the welfare of the mother country.

"The undersigned duly appreciate this new proof of your Majesty's benevolent intentions for the welfare of the Dutch colonies, and your Majesty's subjects in those distant parts. In the hope of shortly witnessing the accomplishment of their most ardent wishes, they cannot refrain from expressing their most lively gratitude at your Majesty's so promptly giving the Royal assent to the concession."

A new commercial undertaking has been brought out under the auspices of the Association for Trade and Industry with every chance of brilliant success. It is called the Indo-Dutch Commercial Bank (*Nederlandsch Indische Handels Bank*), with a capital of twelve millions of florins, of which only half will be required for the present. The bye-laws have been confirmed.

In my last letter I mentioned the exhibition of Japanese objects of art and industry collected by the indefatigable Colonel von Siebold during his residence and travels in Japan. The exhibition continues to attract a large number of visitors daily, and is both amusing and instructive. The proceeds of the receipts Colonel von Siebold has devoted as a contribution to the establishment of a Dutch school in Japan, in further aid of which a book is placed on the table to collect voluntary support from benevolent persons inclined to patronise such a useful institution, extending the knowledge of the Dutch language to the "uttermost parts of the globe."

The following fleet of vessels, acquired by the Japanese during the past few years, will be of interest at the present juncture of politics with England:—

1	Steamship		Soembing	of 8 guns,			a present from H.M. the King of the Netherlands to the Tycoon.
2	Screw Yacht		Empero	4	„		a present from H.M. Queen Victoria to the Tycoon.
3	Screw Corvette		Nagasaki	12	„		built in Holland, belonging to the Prince of Fizen.
4	Do.	do.	Jedo	12	„	Do. do.	belonging to the Tycoon.
5	Do.	do.	Japan	12	„	Do. do.	do. do.
6	British steamer		England	750	tons,		bought at Nagasaki for 120,000 Mex.dol. by the Prince of Satsuma.
7	Dutch	Do.	Fenna	192	„	„	Kanagawa for 16,000 Mex.dol. by the Prince of Sendai.
8	British	Do.	Fiery Cross	1,000*	„	„	Do. for 125,000 Mex.dol. by the Prince of Satsuma.
9	Do.	do.	Lancefield	1,000	„	„	Do. for 125,000 Mex.dol. by the Prince of Nagats.
10	Do.	do.	Junkee	405	„	„	Do. for 150,000 Mex.dol. by the Tycoon.
11	Do.	do.	Nankin	80	„	„	Do. for 42,500 Mex.dol. by the Tycoon.
12	Do.	do.	Columbia	777	„	„	Nagasaki for 85,000 Mex.dol. by the Prince of Idsum.
13	American	do.	St. Louis	1,700	„	„	Kanagawa for 85,000 Mex.dol. by the Prince of Awa.
14	Do.	schooner	Wanderer	175	„	„	Do. for 10,000 Mex.dol. by the Prince of Owari.
15	Do.	do.	Gov. Wallace	180	„	„	Do. for 12,000 Mex.dol. by the Prince of Suwo.
16	Do.	barque	Daniel Webster	273	„	„	Do. for 16,000 Mex.dol. by the Tycoon.
17	Do.	do.	Althea	378	„	„	Hakodade for 22,000 Mex.dol. by the Tycoon.
18	British	steamer	City of Hankow	241	„	„	Kanagawa for 100,000 Mex dol. by the Prince of Kaga.
19	American	do.	Taoutai	167	„	„	Nagasaki for 74,000 Mex.dol. by the Prince of Satsuma.
20	Do.	do.	Gazelle	346	„	„	Do. for 96,000 Mex.dol. by the Prince of Fizen.
21	British	brig	Lanrick	283	„	„	Kanagawa for 35,000 Mex.dol. by the Prince o Nagato.
22	Do.	steamer	Sir George Grey	492	„	„	Nagasaki for 110,000 Mex.dol. by the Prince of Satsuma.
23	Do.	barque	Armistice	358	„	„	Do. for 22,000 Mex.dol. by the Prince of Satsuma.
24	Do.	steamer	Sir Chas. Forbes	138	„	„	Do. for 50,000 Mex.dol. by the Prince of Satsuma.
25	Do.	do.	Victoria	94	„	„	Do. for 50,000 Mex.dol. by the Prince of Satsuma.
26	Do.	do.	Lyeem on	1,000	„	„	Kanaguwa for 280,000 Mex.dol. by the Tycoon.

* Lost in the Inland Sea.

The Netherlands Trading Company have chartered another batch of vessels to load cargoes of produce in Java for Holland:—Argo, Hendrine, Juno, Quartet, Celebes, Pekin, Jan van Schaffelaer, Holland, Cornelia Hendrika, Robertus Hendrikus, Eugenie, Graafstroom, Emilie, Isaac de Costa, Pantalon, Constantia, Doelwyk, Java, Paul Johan.

The following vessels have been chartered by the Nether lands Trading Company to convey cargoes of coal from Newcastle-on-Tyne to ports in Java:—Edward and Marie, Bellatrix Willem and Carel, Eerstelling, Maria Diederika, Capella. The freight stipulated ranges from 25 fl. to 29 fl. 80 cents.

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The Netherlands Trading Company have declared a dividend of 116 fl. per share of 1,000 fl. (equal to 11¾ per cent.), for the book year 1862, payable at the Bank of Holland. The shares of the company are quoted at 48½ per cent. premium.

A letter from Vlissingen states that about a dozen of the most intelligent of the ship carpenters in the Royal dockyard at that port have been engaged, through the instrumentality of the Netherlands Trading Company, to go out to Japan for service in the Government shipbuilding yards in that country.

The Colonial-office gives notice that Dutch subjects proceeding to Netherlands India, and wishing to be furnished with a passport, must send in their request to the department written on stamped paper, accompanied by certificates of unimpeachably good moral conduct, and particulars of age, employment, and having fulfilled their military duties at home.

P.S. The Second Chamber has refused to ratify the Treaty of Commerce with Switzerland by 34 to 17 votes on the ground that the Swiss Jews are excluded from the benefits arising from the stipulations contained in it.

PERSONAL.—Mr. E. C. Wermuth has been recognised as Consul at Samarang for the Free and Hanseatic city of Bremen.

Mr. O. Van Polanen-Petel, resident of Bantam, has received the Royal permission to accept and wear the insignia of Knight of the Second Class of the Order of the Crown, conferred on him by H.M. the King of Prussia.

Professor C. H. Buys Ballot, of Utrecht, has been appointed Rector Magnificus of that university for the academical year 1863-1864.

First Lieutenant-Quartermaster W. Van Baasbank, of the East India army, now in this country on leave of absence, has been permitted to retire from the service with a pension.

Major E. A. Haitink, of the engineers and sappers of the East India army, now in this country on furlough, has retired from the service with the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel and a pension for life.

Lieutenant J. Schneither and Lieutenant Beukman, of the East India artillery, have received orders to embark for Java on return to duty.

Captain C. P. de Brauw, R.N., has succeeded Captain H. Camp as captain of the guardship at Nieuwe Deep, and director of the naval arsenal and dockyard at that port.

The King has been pleased to permit Mr. L. A. Gallé, officer of the E. I. Civil Service, and lately assistant resident of Soerakarty, now on leave of absence in this country, to retire from the service with a pension.

Mr. N. Bonthuis, medical officer of the East India army, has sailed from this country to Java.

First Lieutenant J. Gevelaer, of the 7th regiment of infantry, entrusted last year with the command of a detachment of supplementary troops from this country to Java, per *Vier Gezusters*, has returned to his regiment at Harderwyk, after the successful performance of his mission.

Mr. J. H. Heffener, late director of the powder manufactory at Banjoe-Boroe (Samarang), now on leave of absence to this country, has been permitted to retire from the service with a pension.

Mr. J. C. Staal, first-class Inspector of Public Works in Netherlands India, now in this country on leave of absence, has been permitted to retire from the service with a pension.

Mr. J. J. A. Schill, born at Batavia, after publicly reading his academical essay "on the Press in Netherlands India," has been invested with the diploma of a doctor of laws by the Senate of the University of Leyden.

Mr. H. W. de Roock, lately principal teacher at the Government school at Weltevreden, now in this country on leave of absence, has been permitted to retire from the service with a pension.

A letter from Stuttgart of the 15th inst., states that the King of Wurtemberg has appointed Mr. J. M. Jacobson, senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Jacobson and Co., at Samarang, to be H.M. Consul for the Dutch colonies in the Islands of Java, Sumatra, and Macassar.

COMMERCIAL.

COFFEE.—Since last mail the state of the market has undergone no alteration. There is, however, a little more demand both for home consumption and export. Prices are well supported, and 46 cents. is readily paid for Company's good ord. Java. 900 bags of private trade Java, ex *Eugenie*, were sold at 45½ to 46c., and 350 bags do., ex *Doelwyk*, realised 45c.

TEA maintains its value, but there is no great demand, as buyers prefer to wait for the sale of the cargo lately arrived from China per *Marco Polo*, which, for the most part, consists of teas of superior quality.

SUGAR.—The raw article being somewhat cheaper, purchasers were attracted, and several parcels of Java changed hands; among others 417 kranjangs of Samarang, No. 16, fine quality, ex *Juno*, at 34¾ fl.; 600 kr. do., ex *Java*, and 1,058 kr. Sourabaya, ex *Joan Melchior Kemper*, No. 12, at 2½ fl. under last May sale prices, as well as 410 kr. Sourabaya, No. 13, ex *Hendrina*, at about same prices. Refined sugars also command more attention, especially for forward delivery, and 1,500 tons have been taken for July, August, and September.

RICE.—Some sales of rough grain have been made at higher prices. Cleaned descriptions continue to command an easy sale in parcels of moderate extent both for home consumption and for shipment. Cleaned Java is worth to-day 10 fl.; bold grained do., 11 to 12 fl.; and fine table rice, 20 fl.

SPICES.—No animation in the market, and prices drooping. Cloves may be bought at 24½ to 25 cents, and nutmegs, No. 1, at 61c. Java cinnamon, No. 3, is in rather better demand, and sales have been made at 38c., at which figure there are more sellers than buyers. Java vanille is in fair request at full prices.

TOBACCO.—Some considerable arrivals of Java have come to hand since last mail, and created some animation in the market. Among them are 883 bales KAWI, 664 D, 1,270 PK, all per *Aeolus*; 500 bales KL, per *Holland*; 175 bales Δ with an L in it, 152 bales WJG, 129 bales VS, 276 bales KB, and 128 Tanah-Wangie-Malang, all per *Arcadia*. Among the sales by private contract reported are 611 bales of Java D, 221 bales Kawi, 145 bales same mark, 257 bales D, ex *Gebroeders*; 274 bales, ex *India*; and 80 bales, ex *Atlantic*. Some sales by auction are advertised for the end of the month. The present stock of Java has increased to 9,477 bales.

HIDES are firm, and several sales have been made to speculators, among others 1,100 Java ox, 966 buffalo, and other parcels. Among the late arrivals are 1,500 buffalo, ex *Pollux*, from Banjoewangie, and 3,123 ox, per *Juliu*, from Batavia.

RATTANS in lively demand, with extensive sales, including 1,114 bundles, ex *H. Ido Ambacht*, and 820, ex *Capella*. On the whole the sales by importers amounted to 13,627 bundles since last mail, and in several cases higher prices were obtained.

TIN.—Banca is not quite so firm as a fortnight ago, and the demand has not been so good. Some parcels were let go at 79½ fl., after which an improvement took place, and now purchases cannot be made under 79¾ fl.

INDIGO has had a steady sale all through the fortnight, and prices are well sustained.

FRANCE.

Admiral Bonnard's report of his mission to the Annamite Court is published in the *Moniteur* at great length. The anxiety of arranging and carrying out the ceremony of exchanging the treaties cost Annam one of its best statesmen, by name "Lam," who died of cholera, brought on by overwork, in a few hours. 20,000 men were under arms, and all the elephants of Hué-fo drawn up round the palace, on the occasion of the interview of that ambassador with "Tu-Duc." The Europeans were, by special permission, allowed to approach His Majesty like men, that is, "with head erect, and looking to the sky," instead of "à la mode des quadrupèdes," and were also permitted to wear their arms. After the ceremony, His Majesty Tu-Duc sent an autograph letter in verse to Admiral Bonnard to be delivered into the hands of the Emperor of the French. In the interests of European literature it is to be hoped that these Royal verses will be given to the public. In the meantime we give a specimen of the prose of His Annamite Majesty:—"The ambassadors who have supported all the fatigues of a journey here have given a striking proof of their merits. For this reason the Emperor of Annam praises them, and congratulates them on their mission. When the ambassadors have returned to their own sovereigns they will say that, peace having been to-day concluded, in future all things should be treated pacifically, and then the most sincere friendship will exist for ever for the happiness of the nations. Let the ambassadors engrave these words on their memories; it is for that that Tu-Duc pronounces them."

Legal.

EXTRAORDINARY MATRIMONIAL CASE.—RAMSAY V. STEWART.

This was a very peculiar action for libel. The defendant pleaded not guilty, and a justification. The circumstances connected, and which appeared in evidence, were as follows:—The plaintiff, Captain Alexander Ramsay, of Morne-park, near Newry, had formerly been in the 42nd Highlanders, and he brought this action to vindicate his character. The libels charged that plaintiff's conduct was that of a coward, a violator of the usages of society, and unbecoming the character of a man of honour and a gentleman, and that, if necessary, defendant would denounce and brand it. Lieutenant Stewart and his wife resided formerly at St. Helena. The lady was about to give her husband the most interesting of the pledges of matrimonial affection, and in the absorbing interest begot of the forthcoming event it was decided that a voyage to England and an accouchement with the aid of chloroform and the best medical advice were indispensable. Lieutenant Stewart, who had handsomely increased his wife's allowance of a hundred a year by docking sixty pounds a-year from his own, does not seem to have been able to sustain those pains of absence his wife depicted so eloquently, and though the lady had left St. Helena at at the end of 1860, the husband managed to effect an arrival on English soil as early as June, 1861. But the vanity of human wishes never witnessed a more instructive elucidation. He did see his wife, and did see his child, but not precisely under the circumstances in which his fancy had been painting them during his homeward voyage. He saw his wife after spending more than a year in looking her up, and then only by forcibly introducing himself to her presence; and if he saw his child earlier it was only through the kindness of Sir Cresswell Cresswell, before whom he had been formally summoned to answer for the happiness of the model matrimony he had been enjoying at St. Helena as so much model tyranny exercised by a brutal husband. Defendant in the course of his evidence deposed: "My wife was very intimate with the family of Archbishop Whately. I consider the Whatelys were the cause of our losing our passage from St. Helena, and the estrangement on her part. An attempt was made by them to establish a secret correspondence between themselves and my wife, and Miss Blanche Whately wrote to her in French, villifying me for opening her letters with a view to prevent it. In one of the letters I opened there was a proposition that Mrs. Stewart should assist the clergyman at St. Helena in Christianising all the inhabitants. I wrote to the Whatelys an indignant letter complaining of their conduct. It was owing to the captain of the vessel they were about to leave in, who handed me a letter just before sailing that he had received from the palace, Dublin, asking him to give it to Mrs. Stewart, but which as a married man he declined to do, and handed it to me. The letter contained a proposition that the correspondence should be kept up through a Christian serjeant of my regiment, who distributed the *Gospel Trumpet* to the inhabitants of St. Helena." Lieutenant Stewart, on finding out the spot on Irish ground where his wife had taken refuge, did not hesitate, under the advice of a Dublin attorney, to attempt to recover her by the characteristic process of an abduction. Attorney and client hid themselves in a shrubbery adjoining the house, and on her return home from a promenade, the wife suddenly found her-

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self in the arms of her husband, with the attorney at his side, ready, and, no doubt, willing to inform him to a hair's-breadth the extent of the marital rights which he was entitled under such circumstances to exercise. The lady resisted; the servants raised an outcry; some neighbours, in the absence of the relative with whom she was staying, came in to interpose; but the husband, threatening great dangers from pistols — affirming, says an Irish witness, "that if killed he would still go on with his object"— managed at last to effect an arrangement by which he was to stay with his wife in the house till Major-General Chesney, its owner, should send further instructions. We are not shown on satisfactory evidence whether a marital reconciliation did or did not take place as the result of this enforced meeting. The husband swears that the pair slept in the same bed; the wife as solemnly affirms that they used different beds in the same room. But about the ultimate result the testimony must have been as satisfactory to the husband as was that of a certain victim of tenderness which had been demonstrated by kicking him down stairs. On the fourth or fifth morning of his stay the uxorious lieutenant found himself surrounded by a number of policemen, county magistrates, and household tenants, and being politely shown into the bedroom which he had been occupying, found there, as he tells us, the principal object inviting his attention in his own carpet bag. The hint seems to have sufficed. There was practically no defence to the action, the husband was clearly not justified for attempting to acquire forcible possession of her person at a moment when, as a suitor of the Court of Divorce, she was under its protection. The interference of Captain Ramsay was not shown to amount to anything more than would have been done by any gentleman placed in the like circumstances. His Lordship summed up. After referring to the painful character of the case, and deeply regretting that they should have been called upon to investigate the family differences of Captain and Mrs. Stewart, he left it to the jury to say whether declining to fight a duel when challenged was a justification for calling a man a poltroon and a coward. The degree of provocation was an element for consideration in assessing the damages. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff— Damages, £350.

APPLICATION TO SET ASIDE AN AWARD.—GURDEN V. CURTIS.

This was an application to set aside an award on the ground that the arbitrator had refused to adjourn the further hearing of the case to hear a witness then absent in China. Mr. Charles Pollock showed cause against the rule, and Mr. Watkin Williams appeared in support of it. The Chief Justice was of opinion that the rule ought to be discharged. The arbitrator had considerable discretion intrusted to him. From August to October there was an adjournment proposed, in order that a witness might return from China. The arbitrator was informed that there was a legal obligation on him to wait for the return of a witness from China, whose return was uncertain. The arbitrator might be of opinion that the interests of justice would be sacrificed by an interminable delay. The arbitrator had exercised his discretion in the manner which he thought right, and under the circumstances he was of opinion that the award was valid. The other learned Judges concurred.—Rule discharged.

Monetary and Commercial.

CITY, THURSDAY, JUNE 25.

The directors of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, have declared a dividend of five per cent. (free of income-tax) for the current half-year, payable to the shareholders on the London register on and after Wednesday, the 1st July; and to the shareholders on the Bombay register three days after receipt of the outward mail of the 3rd July.

The Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan have announced that a meeting of shareholders will be held on the 6th July, when a report and statement of proceedings will be presented by the directors. The business was believed to have been of a satisfactory nature, and the shares have improved 1 per cent. in anticipation of the report. This Bank has appointed the London and Hamburgh Exchange Bank its agents for the Continent, and the last named establishment has appointed the former its agents in India and China.

Mr. J. Reid Mackenzie, for many years general manager of the Bank of Ceylon, has been appointed manager of the New Zealand Banking Corporation.

Mauritius Government Six per Cent. Debentures for £400,000 —one half in bonds having ten years to run, and the other half in bonds having fifteen years to run—were offered to public competition by the agents-general for Crown Colonies. The minimum declared at the opening for the former was 105, and for the latter 106½ per cent. The applications for the ten years' bonds amounted altogether to £122,400, of which £107,800, ranging from 105 to 108½, was allotted, leaving £92,200 undisposed of. The applications for the fifteen years' bonds reached £299,200, of which £285,700 were at and above the minimum, and the whole £200,000 was disposed of at prices ranging from £107. 3s. 6d. to £113. 2s. 6d. The Crown agents intimated their willingness to treat the highest of the rejected tenders for the fifteen years' bonds as applications for the balance of the ten years' bonds if the persons interested and accepted the same.

The Bank of Egypt have elected Mr. Patrick F. Robertson deputy-chairman, in place of Mr. Philip Anstruther, deceased.

The biddings for 30,00,000 rupees (£300,000) in bills on India took place at the Bank of England. The proportions allotted were—To Calcutta, 16,00,000 rupees; to Bombay, 12,00,000 rupees; and to Madras, 2,00,000 rupees. The declared minimum price was as before, viz., 1s. 11½d. per rupee on Calcutta, and 1s. 11¾d. on Bombay and Madras. The applications within the limits were for about 120 lacs (£1,200,000). Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 4 per cent.; on Bombay at 1s. 11⅞d., about 6 per cent.; on Madras at 1s. 11¾d., about 27 per cent.; and all above these prices in full.

The International Financial Society have made arrangements for the purchase of the entire property and rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, giving the price of £300 for every £100 stock of that company. Its total capital is £500,000, and the amount of the purchase will therefore be £1,500,000. A deposit of £100,000 has already been paid, and the remainder is to be met on the 1st of July next, or interest thereon is to be allowed to the Hudson's Bay proprietors at the rate of 5 per cent. Some considerable time back the price of Hudson's Bay stock was 250, but during the last five years it has been about 200. The transaction has been negotiated by parties connected with Canadian interests, and there is a circular addressed to the Hudson's Bay stockholders, inviting their acquiescence in it, and to which an affirmative response seems, for the most part, to have been promptly accorded. The number of proprietors of Hudson's Bay stock is 285.

Mr. Jules Danvers, in his annual sketch of the position of Indian railways, of which he is Government Director, reports that 2,528 miles are now open for passengers and goods. The great triangular railway connecting Madras with Bombay, Bombay with Delhi, and Delhi with Calcutta, will be complete in about twelve months more. The amount already raised for these works is forty-eight millions and a quarter, which large sum is in the hands of only 31,400 persons, an average of £1,500 each. The shares are evidently used for permanen investments almost exclusively.

In addition to the vessels named in our last, Government have chartered the steamer *Charente* to assist in laying the submarine cable in the Persian Gulf.

The 27th general meeting of the Northern Assurance Company was held at Aberdeen. In the Fire department the net premiums received in the year amounted to £127,946, while the losses, including commission and charges of management, were £95,688, leaving a surplus of £32,257. The directors call attention to the fact that, notwithstanding a further loss of revenue through the discontinuance of the American business, amounting to upwards of £10,000, the premiums for 1862 show a considerable increase over those of the preceding year. It is a remarkable fact that the company's fire revenue is now nearly thirteen times the amount at which it stood ten years ago. The reserve fund stands now at £55,784, being the highest amount reached at any time since the establishment of the company. In the Life department 555 new policies have been issued during the year, assuring the sum of £300,090, and yielding in annual premiums £10,404. In this department the year's surplus in the non-participation branch is £11,874, and in the participation branch £29,570, which sums have been carried to the accumulated fund, raising it to £467,982. The claims by death have been considerably less than was provided for in the calculations of the office. Altogether the results of the year exceed those of any of its predecessors The total assets of the company are stated at £625,692. The directors have accordingly recommended the payment of an increased dividend at the rate of ten per cent. on the paid-up capital; and this having been confirmed by the meeting, will become payable on the 20th instant, free of income-tax.

The following financial and other undertakings have been announced since our last issue :—

The Great Indian Peninsula Extension Railway Company, capital £1,000,000, in £20 shares, to provide a branch 96 miles in length, as a feeder to the Great Peninsula Railway, from Asserghur to Indore.

The Egyptian, Commercial, and Trading Company, under the auspices of the International Financial Association, and with the promised assistance of the Egyptian Viceroy, to complete telegraphic communication between Alexandria and all the principal stations selected by it for the purposes of trade; to make advances to cultivators and traders, and generally to encourage all enterprises which will tend to provide means of rapid transport, and to promote the cultivation of cotton in Upper Egypt; capital £2,000,000, in £20 shares.

The Adelaide (North Arm) Port and Railway Extension and Land Company, capital, £400,000 in £20 shares, for affording increased ca-

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commodation to the shipping and trade of South Australia by the construction of extensive wharves, warehouses, &c., at the North Arm, near Adelaide

The General Petroleum Company, capital £200,000, in £10 shares, for extending an experimental establishment of oil refining and paraffin candle manufacturing; the factories to be erected are planned for working up more than 200 tons of material weekly.

The Mauritius Gas Company, capital £100,000 in £5 shares, for establishing and working gas works at St. Louis.

The London and Hamburg Exchange Bank, capital, £1,000,000 in £100 shares, for the purchase and transfer of a long-established banking business in Hamburg.

The Medoc Railway with a capital of £400,000 in shares of £20. This line will form the continuation of the Chemin de Fer du Midi, which runs from Marseilles and Cette to Bordeaux, thus uniting the Atlantic with the Mediterranean.

The Bank of Westminster, capital £1000,000. It is pointed out that though the City of London possesses ten joint-stock banks, several of which have established branches westwards, there is not a single local institution of the sort in Westminster, and in the western districts of London generally.

The Continental Gas and Water Company. This project is formed for the purpose of taking up concessions, already offered to the company, for lighting several towns on the continent. The capital proposed is £100,000, in 10,000 shares of £10 each.

The Newport Dry Dock and Building Company, capital £100,000, in 50,000 shares of £20 each.

The Staffordshire Rolling Stock Company, capital £50,000, in 5,000 shares of £10.

The bar silver brought by the last West India packet has been disposed of for shipment to the Continent (there not being at present any demand for India) at 61⅛d. Mexican dollars have been sold at 5s. 2¼d.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 155⅓ to 156½ per cent., and the premium on gold is about 42½ per cent. At these rates there is a profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

Four monster steamers are building in New York for the California trade, to be called the *Retribution*, *Retaliation*, *Restitution*, and *Revenge*. The first named has just been launched. They are each to be upwards of 300 feet long and 3,000 tons burden.

The amount of bullion by the P. and O. Company's steamer *Poonah*, from Southampton on the 20th of June, was—In gold: to Aden, £500; to Ceylon, £52,000; to Madras, £2,443; to Calcutta, £1,560; to Penang, £500. In silver: to Hong Kong, £22,853; to Foo-chow-Foo, £1,000; to Shanghai, £59,723. Total—in gold, £57,003; in silver, £83,286.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service, Limited	50	105 to 107	...
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	28 to 29	...
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	51 to 53	...
50	London Joint Stock	10	36⅛ to 37⅛	...
100	London and Westminster	20	80 to 81	...
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	56 to 58	...
50	Union of London	12	36 to 37	...
100	Hindustan, China, and Japan	20	1⅛ to 0⅛dis.	...
25	Bank of Egypt	All	28 to 29	...
100	Bank of London	50	126 to 128	...
	MISCELLANEOUS			
10	Mediterrnnean Extension Telegraph	All	3 to 4	...
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	76 to 78xd	...
50	Do. New	30	17 to 19pm.xd	...
10	Labuan Coal Company	8	...	...
10	China and Japan Steam Company	5	...	...
2	Telegraph to India Company	1	¼ to ⅜ dis.	...
5	Bombay Gas	2	¼ d. to par.	...
10	E. I. and London Shipping B.	All	3 to 6	...
20	S. I. Irrigation and Canal	5	par to ¼ pm.	...
2	Indian Carrying Company	1	...	...
20	Madras Irrigation and Canal	1	2¼ to 3pm.	...
1	Oriental Gas	All	1¼ to 1⅛	...
10	O. Inland Steam	All	4¾ to 5¼	...
100	West India Steam Company	60	56 to 58	...
20	Ceylon Company	3	¼ to ½ pm.	...

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—Our market continues without any improvement. The demand from the trade and exporters has been unusually limited, and as importers have in some cases been desirous of selling, prices for Medium Congous show a further decline, whilst quotations in many instances must be considered nominal, owing to the very limited inquiry. Low and dusty kinds of Congou, as also fair common Congous, have been saleable to some extent, but prices have have ruled in favour of the buyers. Good Common has receded to 1s. 1d. to 1s. 1½d. per lb. Fair Flavoury kinds up to 1s. 7d. per lb. have sold at a decline of 1d. to 1½d. per lb., but latterly there has been some demand at these prices. Fair to good Ho Hows and Ning Chows, also second class Honans, Monings, and Wopaks, have been difficult of sale at about 1d. per lb. decline. Good to fine Congous, both Kaisow kinds, and Moning and Wopak kinds, have only sold in very small quantities, and quotations are somewhat nominal. Twankays have ruled ½d. to 1d. per lb. lower. Fair to good Oolongs have sold about 1d. per lb. lower; fine have been rather wanted. Souchongs and Flowery Pekoes continue neglected. Scented Capers show no material alteration. Fair to good Orange Pekoes, both Canton and Foo-chow make, have sold 1d. per lb. lower; fine have been better supported. Uncoloured Japans have sold as before. Assam and Indian teas sold at very high prices at the public sales of the 9th instant. In Green teas there has been a moderate amount of business, but with the exception of Young Hysons, for which there has been some demand for export and speculation, prices have ruled in favour of the buyers. Hysons, owing to fuller supplies, have given way 1d. per lb., whilst Gunpowders of all kinds show a decline of fully 1d. per lb. Canton-made Gunpowders have sold rather lower, and young Hysons remain difficult of sale. The public sales have comprised 22,940 packages, of which 3,274 packages were Indian Teas. Of these 13,280 packages were sold, including 3,149 packages Indian Tea, and 5,517 packages offered without reserve.

SILK.—The prices are nominally about 6d. to 1s. lower than our last quotations, with a very languid demand.

SUGAR.—Home deliveries show improvement; but stock has increased and the market has a flat appearance; in the limited sales effected, prices have been with difficulty sustained. Public sales have gone off heavily, and are rather under former quotations; these sales were almost entirely confined to Muscovade. We quote Penang, grey and white, 23s. 6d. to 25s. 6d.; brown and yellow, 15s. 6d. to 23s. Siam and China, 22s. 6d. to 26s. 6d.; brown and yellow, 14s. 6d. to 22s. Manila, clayed, 18s. to 19s. 6d.; muscovade, 15s. to 16s. Java, grey and white, 23s. 6d. to 27s.; brown and yellow, 15s. to 23s.

COFFEE.—Less disposition to purchase, and easier prices accepted. Ceylon: 252 casks, 210 barrels and bags Plantation, at public sale, were disposed of at rather lower rates; fine fine ordinary to low middling, 82s. 6d. to 86s. 6d.; middling, 88s. to 90s. Only 291 bags Native have been offered, which sold at 71s. 6d. to 72s. for common good ordinary; and, privately, the business is unimportant.

RICE.—Demand improved, and business done at stiffer prices. Ordinary Arracan has sold at 8s. 3d. to 8s. 4½d.; fair Nakrenzee, 5s. 6d. We quote Java at 10s. to 21s.; Arracan, Rangoon, &c., 10s. to 11s.

SAGO.—1,666 boxes sold at auction, small pearl fetching good prices, namely, good fair 19s. 6d., also a few lots 20s.; fair to good large medium grain 17s. 6d. to 18s. Sago Flour: 223 bags withdrawn at 13s. 6d. to 14s.

SPICES.—Pepper: No Black offered, and private transactions unimportant. White at public sale disposed of at average of 5¾d., being ¼d. per lb. cheaper. Pimento: No sales. Cinnamon: Fair request; 200 bales Ceylon realised previous rates. Cassia Lignea: 842 packages at auction, chiefly low middling to good middling, realised 86s. to 90s. Cloves: Steady; firm business at firm rates. Ginger: Cheaper: £3. 5s. to £7 per cwt. Nutmegs: A few lots sold at 11d. to 1s. 3d. Mace: Steady: 1st quality 1s. 8d. to 2s. 3d.; second quality 9d. to 1s. 2d.

COTTON.—Surat: 1s. 1d. to 1s. 7d. per lb.; market dull, little business, and prices irregular.

HEMP.—Manila: Current quotation £23 to £26; fair amount of private business at £24. 15s. to £26 per ton for fair to very good roping; at auction 3,708 bales were quitted at £22. 15s. to £24. 10s.; market quiet. Sunn: £15 to £30 per ton.

TIN.—This market has been very quiet since our last; business small, and confined to Straits, which have declined to 127s. per ton cash. The sale of Banca at Amsterdam went much lower than was anticipated, the price being equal to 130s. here; and at this figure about 10,000 slabs have been sold since the result of the Dutch sale was known. Banca is quoted £130 to £131 per ton.

JAPAN WAX.—Dull; little present demand; a few boxes block sold at 70s., and saucers 61s. to 65s., subsequently re-selling at 70s. per cwt.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Rum: Quiet: limited parcels sold at previous value. Aloes: Steady at £3 to £15 per cwt. Cardamons: Quiet; 5s. to 7s. per lb. Castor Oil: 4¼d. to 4¾d. per lb. Galls: Japan and China, 45s. to 65s. per cwt. Mother-o'-Pearl Shells: Firm; 25s. to 64s. per cwt. Teeth, Elephants': 70 lbs. and upwards, £33 to £39 per cwt.; lesser in proportion; stale and defective have declined £2 to £5 per cwt.; Sea Horse, 4 lbs. and upwards, 4s. to 11s. Tortoiseshell, 1s. to 20s. per lb. Turmeric: Firm; 36 bags at auction sold at 26s. to 27s. per cwt. for middling. Horns, Buffalo: 23s. to 45s. per cwt. Camphor: 15s. per cwt. lower; 565 cases at auction sold at £6. 5s. to £6. 7s. 6d. per cwt. Cassia Lignea: Declined 1s. to 2s. per cwt.; we quote 1st quality, 82s. to 93s. Cubebs: Steady; 50 bags at auction brought £5. 10s. Dragon's Blood: Fine quality scarce and wanted; ordinary, dull; in reed, £10 to £14 per cwt.; in lumps, £4 to £11. Galangal Root: Quiet. Gutta Percha: 1s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. India-rubber: Firm, but quiet; 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. Musk: 23s. to 28s. per ounce for 1st quality. Oil of Anniseed: Declined 2d. per lb.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £6. 5s. to £6. 10s.; nail rods, £7 to £7. 5s.; hoops, £8. 5s. to £8 10s.; sheets, single, £9. 10s. to £9. 15s.; Staffordshire bars, £7. 10s. to £8; rails, £5. 10s. to £5. 17s 6d.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £16.

COPPER.—Sheet and sheathing, £96 per ton; yellow metal, 8½d. to 8⅝d. per lb.

TIN.—122s. for block; 123s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, I.C. 28s. 6d. to 29s. 6d. per box.

LEAD, &c.—English pig, £20. 10s. to £20. 12s. 6d.; shot, patent, £23. 10s.; sheet, £21. 10s.; spelter, £17. 10s. to £17. 12s. 6d.; zinc, English sheet, £23 5s.; quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

The following is from the circular of Messrs. French and Smith:—The metal market continues active, and prices generally very firm. Iron: There has been a good demand for Scotch Pig, and higher prices are now quoted. For Welsh and Staffordshire iron there has been a fair demand at our last quotations. Copper: The market has been active, particularly in manufactured, and higher prices are asked for fine foreign. Tin: There is more demand for English. Foreign is without alteration, buyers looking for the result of the sale, to take place on the 24th inst., in Holland. Tin Plates: Manufacturers are asking higher prices. Lead is quiet. Spelter quite inactive.

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EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from Southampton during the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers.

	Gold.	Silver
Shanghai	—	£574,378
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	8,119
Hong Kong	—	692,298
Amoy	—	—
Singapore	£650	885,533
Penang	£500	4,050
Ceylon	£95,101	—

FROM MARSEILLES.

(BY THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.)

	Gold.	Silver
Shanghai	—	£193,464
Hong Kong	—	48,600
Singapore	£4240	159,582
Penang	—	640
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	—
Ceylon	£220	—

THE FRENCH MAIL STEAMER took from Marseilles on the 19th inst.—for Singapore, £5,500; Hong Kong, £30,800; and Shanghai, £60,440 in silver.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold (per ounce)	£3 17 9		
Spanish Doubloons	3 16 0	to 3 17 0	
United States Gold Coin	3 16 3		
Silver in Bars	0 5 1¼		
Mexican Dollars	0 5 2¼		

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

Messrs. John Slagg and Co. report of the cloth-market:—"There is no change to report in the market since Tuesday last. Although the accounts to hand by telegraph from Calcutta are more encouraging, there is as yet no renewal of demand for that quarter, and the prices asked for India goods are rather irregular, but on the whole lower than on this day week. The uncertainty with regard to American affairs continues to affect the market; buyers hold back as much as possible, and the business done is trifling in amount, but as a rule holders are firm at last week's rates."

The circular of Sam Mendel quotes Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., 16s. 6d. to 17s.; 9 lbs, 19s. 6d.; 10 lbs., 22s.; T.-Cloths, 11s. 6d. to 11s. 9d.; White Spot Shirtings 18s.; White Brocades, 18s. 3d.; Damasks, 31s. 9d.; Maddapollams, 6s. 6d.; Cotton Yarn, 16·24, 2s. 1½d.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
June 8	London	Colom. & Tuticorin.	Gitana	Bennett.
— 9	Do.	Colombo	Diedrich Pentzien	Voss.
— 9	Deal	Foo chow-Foo	Patrician	Pain.
— 9	Do.	Cochin and Colombo	Ot odini	Hill.
— 5	Off Dungeness	Rangoon	Eclipse	
— 6	Portland Roads	Foo-chow-Foo	Burman	Walker.
— 4	Off the Start	Batavia	Holland	
— 6	Copenhagen	Do.	Eclipse	Agren.
— 5	Altona	Singapore	Dauevirke	Mogensen.
— 6	Texel	Batavia	Nederland	Hoekstra.
— 6	Brouwershaven	Pasaroeang	Carin	Marcrn.
— 6	Do.	Banjoewangie	Jeddo	v. Rossem.
— 5	St. Nazaire	Maulmain	Sarah Park	Vaughan.
— 6	Do.	Ceylon	Ephrem	Boucaud.
May 24	Boston	Manila	Aurora	Clough.
June 7	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Maria Anna	v. Monnem.
— 7	Do.	Sourabaya	Trenje Fennor	Abbink.
— 7	Do.	Banjoewangie	Voorcut	Rool.
— 7	Do.	Do.	Hendrina	van Breen.
— 7	Do.	Do.	Louis Meyer	Holtgreve.
— 7	Do.	Do.	Johannes Anthonius.	
— 7	Do.	Do.	Java	Mann.
— 10	Texel	Do.	Celebes	Gil e.
— 10	London	Singapore	The Bride	Warkmeister.
— 18	Do.	Maulmain	Laurel	Reed.
— 7	Texel	Sourabaya	Æolus	Rossini.
— 7	Do.	Banjoewangie	Julie Claire	van Oosteroom.
— 7	Do.	Do.	Pasaroeang	Strootman.
— 7	Do.	Do.	Admiral de Ruyter	Mollinger.
— 7	Do.	Do.	Henricus Gerardus	v d Zee.
— 7	Do.	Do.	Willem Hendrick	Bekkering.
— 7	Do.	Do.	Friesland	Beyer.
— 7	Do.	Do.	Johan Melchior Kemper	Sahn.
— 7	Do.	Pasaroeang	Clio	Wynmalen.
— 7	Do	Java	Odin	Wickman.
— 7	Do.	Banjoewangie	Jane	Fozzard.
— 8	Do.	Do	Pollux	Cuys.
— 8	Do.	Do.	Elizabeth	Smeck.
— 8	Brouwershaven	Do.	Juno	Nicolai.
— 8	Texel	Do.	Nieuwland	Pott.
— 11	Falmouth	Maulmain	Kasm	Praff.
— 11	Liverpool	Shanghai	Geelong	Wallace.
— 8	Cuxhaven	Manila	Malta	Corrigall.
— 7	Texel	Banjoewangie	Koophandel	Moor.
— 8	Do.	Do.	Acadia	Greefkes.
— 9	Do.	Do.	Amsterdam	Dorkzen.
May 3	Callao	Macao	Eliza	dos Santos.
Jun. 13	Falmouth	Akyab	Louis Henri	Tegeler.
— 13	Aberdeen	Maulmain	Eliza Shairp	Jones.
— 13	Bremen	Batavia	Wilhelmina	Roster.
— 13	Do.	Do.	Bertha	Becker.
May 25	Havana	Macao	Malabar	Ducaise.
Jun 13	Zierikzee	Banjoewangie	Baron v Heemstra	Nepperus.
— 15	Off Dartmouth	Kanagawa	Henrietta Louisa	Meyerdrich.
— 16	Liverpool	Shanghai	Gorilla	
— 14	Bordeaux	Singapore	Isis Unique	Bouin.
— 5	Gibraltar	Colombo	Northern Light	Forbes.
— 18	Deal	Sourabaya	Betty	
— 6	Montreal	Shanghai	Rapido	Lloyd.

ARRIVALS—*continued.*

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
— 16	Marseilles	Alexandria	Labourdonais str.	Pelissot.
— 18	Off Falmouth	Rangoon	Seline	Jacobsen.
— 19	Texel	Pasaroeang	Freya	Sorensen.
May 28	Pernambuco	Sumatra	Thetis	Kimball.
Jun. 2	London	Galle and Colombo	John Bright	Coles.
— 21	Liverpool	Shanghai	Blackburn	Murphey.
— 21	Do.	Do.	Oriental	Macey.
— 10	Montreal	Do.	Trebizond	Pearson.
— 22	Falmouth	Akyab	Iduna	Sandberg.
— 22	Queenstown	Maulmain	Everhard Delius	
— 22	Liverpool	Ningpo	Sharpshooter	Hunter.
— 23	Falmouth	Rangoon	Amoor	Scott.
— 24	Liverpool	Shanghai	Southern Cross	Manley.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
June 8	Deal	Singapore	Catherine	Fokkes.
— 7	Shields	Batavia	Peking	
— 7	Sunderland	Shanghai	Hera d	Storey.
— 14	Off Plymouth	Do.	Aldebaran	Korner.
— 8	Liverpool	Cardiff & Ceylon	Ferris	Messenger.
May 28	Madeira	China	Kwang Tung (str.)	
Jun. 11	London	Cardiff & Shanghai	Simoda	Drysdale.
— 6	Marseilles	Ceylon	Papin	Wirklberg.
— 12	Liverpool	Colombo	Queen of Commerce	Wilkinson.
— 12	Do.	Hong Kong & Canton	Juanpore	King.
— 14	Do.	Manila	Barinaga	Sagasti.
— 12	London	Cardiff & Shanghai	Lucy and Harriett	Uhrbrock.
— 10	Off Dover	Batavia	Laura and Adele	Lund.
— 9	Newport	Colombo	Amathea	Bryan.
— 13	London	Hong Kong & Canton	Rifleman	Jean.
— 15	Do.	Do.	Tamelane	Logan.
— 15	Do.	Shanghai	Ralston	Davies.
— 16	Do.	Shanghai & Nagasaki	Ann Adamson	Hutton.
— 11	Off Dover	Sourabaya	Herman de Ruiter	
— 14	Cardiff	Hong Kong	Solo	Ericksen.
— 15	Do.	Galle	Virginia Dare	Cole.
— 15	Liverpool	Shanghai	Anne Wood	Douglas.
— 17	Do.	Singapore	Advance	Campbell.
— 17	Shields	Batavia	Huamstede	
— 17	Do.	Do.	Hollandia	
— 17	Sunderland	Galle	Conrad	Woodworth.
— 23	London	Singapore	Anna Maria	Hunter.
— 19	Newport	Colombo	Grace Pet e	Peart.
— 20	Clyde	Batavia & Singapore	Spanker	McLaughlan.
— 20	Sunderland	Shanghai	Esk	Tomlins.
— 19	Clyde	Hong Kong	Madras	McNab.
— 22	Off Catharine's	Batavia	Anna Digna	
— 22	Off So Foreland	Do.	Wassenaar	Hofstree.
— 17	Off Dover	Do.	Argo	Gestrkamp.
— 24	London	Shanghai	Kate Carnie	Breakenridge.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Hankow: Kung Mow. For Nagasaki and Kanagawa: Eltheldreda. For Shanghai: Lady Ebrington, Victory, Polmaise Annie Archbell. For Amoy and Foo-chow-Foo: Sea Bell. For Hong Kong: Conflict. For Hong Kong and Canton: Red Riding Hood, Patrician, Rubens, Queen's Own, Alchymist. For Manila: Trafalgar, Ascuncion, Burdeos y Habana, No 2. For Singapore: Couranto, Eliza Thornton, Flowery Land. For Singapore and Penang: Frederica. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Johanna Oluffa. For Colombo: Teviot, Skimmer of the Waves, Eliza Laing, Tar, Prince Llewellyn, Julia Augusta, Corsair's Bride, Lucknow.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Shanghai: Express, Fort William, Kirkconnell, Vanda, Silver Craig. For Hong Kong and Canton: Bella, Constantia. For Singapore: Early Dawn, Thomas Blythe, Sharpshooter. For Manila: Jalawar, J. A. U. For Batavia and Sourabaya: J. C. Schotel. For Ceylon: Mavola, Palmerston.

At GLASGOW.—For Hong Kong: Bonanza. For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Sverige. For Batavia and Sourabaya: County of Ayr. For Singapore and Penang: Edinburgh Castle.

SPOKEN.

TENDERTEN, Sourabaya to Rotterdam, April 2, 31 S., 10 E.
OTTILIA, for Singapore, April 24, 2 S., 24 W.
DINA, Batavia to Amsterdam, May 5, 6 N., 25 W.
DAYLIGHT, ship, London to Singapore, April 24, 1 N., 21 W.
ST. BOUGAIRILS, brq., for Batavia and Singapore. April 23, 1 N., 23 W.
SOURABAYA, brq., Batavia to Amsterdam, May 30, 46 N., 21 W.
BATAVIA, Dutch barque, for Batavia, May 7, 2 N., 25 W.
ELIZABETH ROSE, Liverpool to Ceylon, April 18, 21 S., 26 W.
PRADY (?), French, Liverpool to Ceylon, April 25, 6 S., 27 W.
AVERY, barque, Colombo to London, April 17, 8 S., 83 E.
ALBION, Colombo to London, March 20, lat. 3, lon 80 E.
GOLDEN FLEECE, ship, London to China, April 5, 39 S., 21 W.
CHAASZE, London to Shanghai, Jan. 25, 29 N., 22 W.
RAVENSBOURNE (barq.), Sunderland to Shanghai, Feb. 19, 25 S., 30 W.
EXCELSIOR (barq.), London to Colombo, March 31, 40 S., 35 E.
PRINSES AMALIA, Rotterdam to Batavia, April 12, 4 S., 21 W.
ATHLETE, Hamburg to Hong Kong, May 16, 4 N
JACOB, Java to Rotterdam, May 7.
ST. HARLEQUIN (?), Fr. ship, Colombo to Marseilles, Mar 11, 29 S. 40 E.
GORILLA, Shanghai to Liverpool, May 18, 4 N., 27 W.
ANNA CATHARINA (Dutch barq.), Amstdm. to Japan, May 14, 4 N., 22 W.
JOHN BRIGHT, Colombo to London, June 7, 35 N., 26 W.
SURAT, Colombo to London, April 26, 22 N., 37 W.
MADURA, Banjoewangie to Rotterdam, April 12, 32 S., 37 E.
AZIA, Amsterdam to Batavia, June 5, 50 N., 5 W.
ARGO, Shields to Batavia, June 6, 52 N. 3 W.
CELERITAS, Amsterdam to Singapore, May 3, 10 N., 25 W.
MANDARIN, New York to Shanghai, Jan. 17, 20 S., 29 W.
LORTON (barque), Cardiff to Shanghai, Feb. 11, 40 S., 21 E.
UNCOWAH, Shields to Hong Kong, 24 S., 33 W.
JANE LEECH, Cardiff to Shanghai, April 9, 10 S, 29 W.

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J. H. RANSOM, London to Shanghai, May 1, 2 N., 22 W.
ACAPULCO, Shanghai to Liverpool, April 7.
CUMBERLAND, Hong Kong to Liverpool, April 5.
FRANZ and ELISE, Amsterdam to Batavia, May 8, 1 S., 21 W.
MARIA CATHARINA, Amsterdam to Japan, May 14, 4 N., 22 W.
SLIEDRECHTH, Dutch barque, Amstdm. to Batavia, April 26, 25 S., 28 W.
CASTOR (barque), Liverpool to Shanghai, April 27, 1 S., 30 W.
NICHOLMINA? (barq.), off at Hmbg. for Hong Kong, Jan. 20, 22 S., 23 W.
TELEMACO (Dutch ship), Amsterdam to Batavia, April 20, 1 N., 23 W.
SUNLEI (Hamb. barque), Newport to Singapore, April 7, 33 S. 26 W.
CANNING (barque), Japan to London, March 25, 28 S., 58 E.
SPEEDY (brig), London to Shanghai, May 24, 9 N., 25 W.
SURAT, Liverpool to Shanghai, May 20, 1 N., 24 W.
ZODIAC, Sunderland to Shanghai, May 21, 2 N., 25 W.
GERTRUDE, New Bedford to Shanghai, May 22, 3 N., 26 W.
PALMERSTON, for Shanghai, May 19, 3 S., 28 W.
LOUIS CEZARD (Frh. ship), Liverpool to Singapore, May 19, 3 S., 28 W.
WILLEM AND DANIEL (Dh. bq.), Batav. to Amstm., Jun. 4, 33 N., 37 W.
QUEEN OF THE OCEAN, London to Hong Kong, April 16, 15 S., 27 W.
ROYAL BRIDE, London to Colombo, April 19, 19 S., 27 W.
EARL OF SHAFTESBURY (Dan.), Livrpl. to Sing., May 14, 36 S., 12 E.
COL. HARVEY, Sarawak to New York, April 4, 26 S., 52 W.
MARIA CATHERINA, Sourabaya to Rotterdam, May 20, 1 N., 21 W.
ALBERTA, for Colombo, 23 May, 4 N., 24 W.
SPIRIT OF THE DEEP, Liverpool to Shanghai, 23 May, 4 N., 24 W.
VERONICA (Dh. barq.), Batavia to Amsterdam, April 25, 35 S., 18 E.
OSCAR (Norw. ship), Newcastle to Batavia, May 21, 4 N., 23 W.
ALEXANDER, Sunderland for Shanghai, May 21, 4 N., 23 W.
DOROTHY, Colombo to London, April 26, 32 S., 31 E.
COSSOCK (Amer. barge), Foo-chow-Foo to New York, May 7, 32 S., 13 E.
MINERVA, Hong Kong to London, May 8, 29 S., 9 E.
THOMAS MITCHELL, Clyde to Batavia, April 4, 7 N., 23 W.
MARY ANN WILSON, London to Hong Kong, May 24, 1 S., 27 W.
STAR KING, Philadelphia to Algoa Bay and Shanghai.
MARCHIONESS OF AILSA (?), from Shanghai, April 18, 31 S., 15 E.
WYNAUD (ship), Japan to London, April 20, 30 S., 41 E.
ALBLASSERDAM, Sourabaya to Rotterdam, May 9, 15 S., 6 W.
ANNA MARIA (Dan. bg.). Newcastle to Shanghai, March 31, 2 N., 20 W.
ATACAMA (?). London to Penang, April 3, 1 S., 22 W.
JESSIE BEAZLEY, Liverpool to Hong Kong, May 14, 3 N., 23 W.
BANDA, Liverpool to Hong Kong, April 7, 24 N., 22 W.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Outward freights remain unaltered. Ships are in request for Shanghai. Coal freights are firm, and a fair demand exists for vessels. In homeward freights there is nothing new to report.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth:—To Kanagawa: 55s. weight, 42s. 6d. meast. To Nagasaki: 65s. To Hankow: 65s. weight, 60s. meast. To Amoy and Foo-chow-Foo: 50s. weight, 42s. 6d. measurement. To Shanghai: 50s. weight, 30s. measurement. To Hong Kong: 40s. weight, 35s. measurement. To Manila and Labuan: 50s. weight or measurement. To Singapore: 30s. to 35s. weight or measurement. To Penang: 40s. weight or measurement. To Batavia: 40s. weight, 30s. measurement. To Bankok: 60s. weight or measurement.

The quotations for coal and iron from the North are as follows:—For Hong Kong: £41 and £. 17s. 6d. For Shanghai: £50 and £2. 7s. 6d. For Manila: £1. 10s. For the Philippine Islands, Penay, or Zebu: £2. For Singapore: £26 and £1. 4s. 6d. For Penang: £24. For Galle: £27. 10s. and £1. 6s. These rates are from the Wear or Tyne, and Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, respectively.

The Admiralty have invited tenders for the conveyance of 49 tons of Barrack Furniture (Government stores), from the River Thames to Shanghai.

CASUALTIES.

The Zeemeano, Dutch barque, Kayser, from Shields for Sourabaya, struck on Whitby Rock June 11. She went on shore during a thick fog, remaining about five and a-half hours, when she had assistance from the shore, and was got off, after throwing part of her cargo (about two reels coals) overboard; she has since been towed back to Shields, and will probably have to discharge to ascertain the damages.

The Anna and Elise de Roever, from Shields to Batavia, which was stranded near the former port May 19, has been condemned.

Antigua, May 27.—The Perseverant (brig), of Bordeaux, Doucet, from Macao for Havana, with Chinese emigrants, ran on the N.E. side of Barbuda May 16, and soon after bilged.

The Biltern (barque), Taylorson, from Shanghai for Montreal, was stranded near Green Island, at the mouth of Louisburg Harbour, during a dense fog, June 2. About 1,000 chests of tea (dry, and in good order), and all the ship's materials had been landed up to June 5.

Capetown, May 21.—The cargo ex Prins van Orange, Hensing, from Banjoewangie for Rotterdam, which put into Simon's Bay previous to March 28 very leaky, will be forwarded to its destination by the Bride of the Seas, barque, Donald, which has been chartered for that purpose.

The vessel reported from Bahia as having been burnt by the Confederate steamer Georgia, is understood to be the Dictator, for Hong Kong, which sailed from Liverpool 6th of April last with 1,618 tons coals.

Off ASCENSION.—Egean Duncan, from Shanghai for London (for medical assistance); May 9, Clansman, barque, from Ceylon for London; 20, Omega Ballingate, from Manila for London; 21, Lady Head Kirk, from Manila for Liverpool.

At ST. HELENA.—May 14, Lily, Warden, from Shanghai, and sailed for New York; Carl Auguste, Meermants, from Banjoewangie, and sailed, 15, for Schiedam; 16, Caprera, Henderson, from Manila, and sailed for Falmouth; Susanna, Vonck, from Padang, and sailed, 18, for Amsterdam; 17, Ocean Gem, Cubbins, from Japan, and sailed, 18, for London; 18, Cervantes, Aguire, from Manila, and sailed, 19, for Cadiz; 19, Menzies, Teesdale, from Ceylon, and sailed for London.

At TABLE BAY.—April 28, Fanny, sailed for Batavia; 29, Singapore, sailed for Manila; May 14, Persia (str.), Greig, from Hartlepool, and left, 16, for Galle; Chekiang, Wadsworth, sailed for Shanghai; 17, Hedda Fredrika, Larsson, sailed for Batavia.

At ALGOA BAY.—April 18, Norma, sailed for Singapore; 25, La Plata, sailed for Singapore.

At SIMON'S BAY.—May 14, Hjalmar, Norberg, from Padang for Amsterdam for medical aid.

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The Liquidation of the Affairs of the Firm will be conducted here by Mr. GEORGE M SANDILANDS, and at Singapore by Mr. ALEXANDER ALLAN.

Penang, 12th February, 1863.

THE undersigned beg to intimate that they have this day established themselves as General Commission Agents at this place, under the style of SANDILANDS, BUTTERY, and Co.

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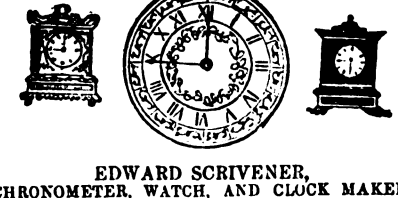

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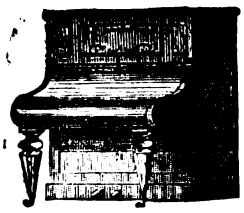

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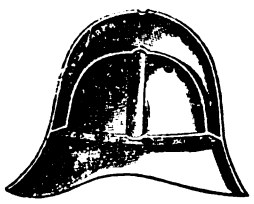

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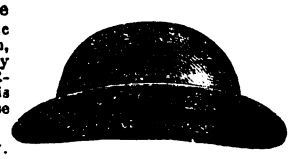

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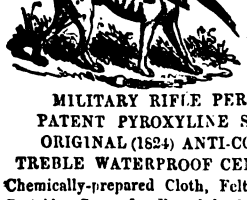

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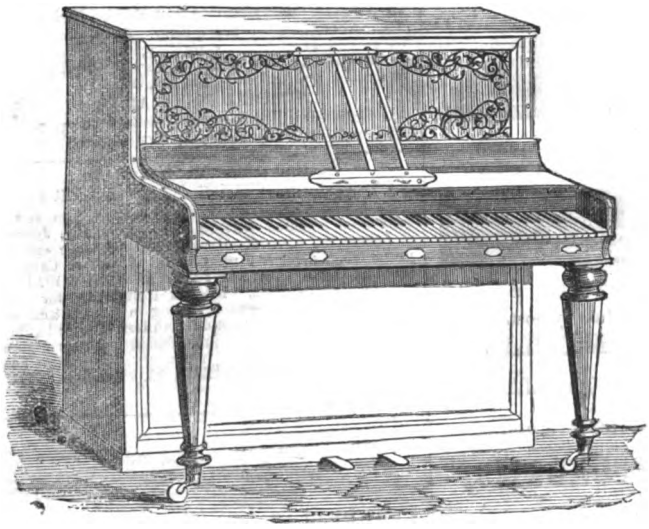

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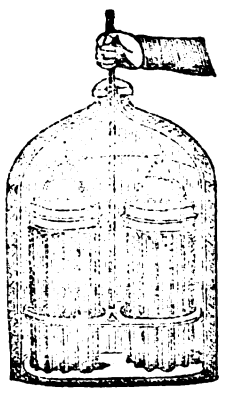

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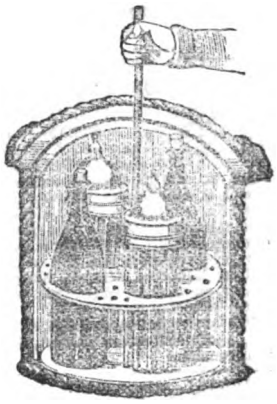

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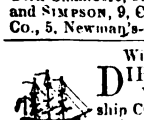

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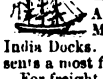

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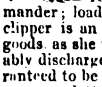

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[WITH SUPPLEMENT.

The London and China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

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Latest Advices.

	From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			
Kanagawa			May 14
Nagasaki			„ 13
CHINA—			
Peking			„ 2
Tien-tsin			„ 5
Hankow			„ 12
Shanghai	Mar. 26	May 13	„ 23
Foo-Chow-Foo			„ 23
Amoy			„ 23
Swatow			
Hong Kong	April 10	„ 20	„ 30
Canton			
Macao			
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	Mar. 26	„ 10	„ 23
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			
Saigon			„ 23
SIAM—			
Bankok			„ 24
BORNEO—			
Labuan			
Sarawak			„ 27
JAVA—			
Batavia			„ 30
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	[April 27	June 2	June 6
Penang	„ „	May 31	„ 8
CEYLON—			
Colombo	May 11	June 5	„ 16
Galle			

List of Passengers.

By this mail, to Marseilles, per Euxine, arrived 14th July.—From Hong Kong: Mr. Turner, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Bruyn, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Perriquet. From Singapore: Mr. Torrence, Mr. Thompson. From Penang: Col. and Mrs. Mann, and two children. From Ceylon: Messrs. Hyde, Claude, and Hay. To Southampton, per Poonah, expected to arrive 21st July.—From Hong Kong: Mr. D. Gow, Mr. Maurilyan, Mr. J. D. Tobnolz. From Singapore: Mrs. Bush, three children, and servant, Mr. D. Butt, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Saunders. From Ceylon: Messrs. Hadden, Jeffries, and Johnson.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

By last Mail, per Pera, from Southampton, July 4.—To Shanghai: Mr. Corner. To Hong Kong: Mr. A. L. Pearcey, Capt. King's groom, Anne McDonald, Mr. P. E. Barnes. To Singapore: Mrs. Wells and infant and four children, Mary Doe, George Williams, Mr. Greenshield's native servant, Mrs. M. Davidson's ayah. To Calcutta: Messrs. J. Monro, J. Hector, D. McDonald, and Dick, Mr. Dick, jun., Capt. Lambert, Mr. W. Ashworth, D. and R. Neville, T. Clayton, Wm. Cooper, Bandmaster Sergeant Cook, Mr. M. Walker, J. Goodard, Mrs. Skinner's ayah, Mr. K. Brecham, D. C. J. Jackson's groom, Mr. C. Cleworth, Capt. Gethin. To Madras: Capt. D. Arey's ayah, Lieut. A. Mears Capt. and Mrs Ryves, Mr. Wm. Griffiths, Capt. Tronson's native female servant, Mrs. Bugden. To Ceylon: Miss Davey, Mr. E. Astley, Mr. Henry, Mr. Brabazon, Miss Rollings, Wm Allan, Mr. S. Willoughby, Mr. Cameron, Geo. Wighton, Miss Vanderspar. To Alexandria and back: Rev. Mr. Ransom, Capt. Engledues, two sons, and tutor, Capt. Jamieson's son.

From Marseilles, per Massilia, to leave 12th July.—To Shanghai: Mr. J. Mackellar. —To Ceylon: Mr. H. E. Bury, Mr. J. O. Driebe gh —To Calcutta: Mr. Sandeman, Lieut. F. A. Bertie, Capt. G. A. Prendergast.—To Madras: Mrs. R. P. Campbell.

Per P. and O. steamer Ripon, 20th July, from Southampton.—To Shanghai: Mrs. Beal, Mr. Woodward, Mr. A. Annesley.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Merry, Mr. J. C. Thomas, Mr. Wm. Anderson, Mr. Grady.—To Singapore: Mr. R. C. Forbes, Mr. E. C. Cooke,—From Marseilles, 28th July.—To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Woods and two sons.—To Hong Kong: Mr. C. M. Kerr.—To Shanghai: Mr. Schroers, Mr. Bovenschen.—To Ceylon: Mr. Jas. Russell.

Per P. and O. steamer, 4th Aug., from Southampton.—To Shanghai: Mr. F. P. Morris, Mr. J. Maitland.—From Marseilles, 12th Aug.—To Ceylon: Mr. W. Pollock, jun.

Per P. and O. steamer, 20th Aug., from Southampton.—To Hong Hong: Mrs. Marston and infant.

Per P. and O. steamer, 27th Aug., from Southampton.—To Hong Kong, *via* Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. G. Tyser.

Per P. and O. steamer, 4th Sept., from Southampton.—From Suez to Shanghai: Mr. Probst and friend, Mr. J. Bolsted and friend.

Per P. and O. steamer, 20th Sept., from Southampton.—To Ceylon: Mr. H. Kinderslay, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Ronald.—From Suez.—To Hong Kong: Mr. W. Wilson.

Per French steamer Peluse, from Marseilles, 19th June.—Messrs. Walah and Smith, to Shanghai.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

By H.M.S. *Racehorse*, dates from Yokuhama have been received up to May 14th. Admiral Kuper had applied to General Brown, commander of forces at Shanghai, to send up 1,000 troops, but the General hesitated. These troops were on the point of embarking for home, and the transports engaged were discharged on payment of the penalty. There was much excitement and apprehension among the foreign community, the native merchants and domestics of foreigners were leaving, and an attack on the settlement by the anti-foreign Daimios was dreaded. The rumour ran that they had collected a strong force in the vicinity, and that the Tycoon's Government had raised a force to oppose them. The conduct of the American Minister was looked upon with suspicion as unfavourable to the interests of the French and English. H.M.S *Pearl*, at Yokuhama, had 26 men down with the small-pox. The news from Yokuhama is scanty, and a statement without any support is made that the British Admiral had granted a further respite of ten days, viz., from the 11th to the 21st, while, via San Francisco, we have news that a period of fifteen days had been allowed which would expire on the 26th May.

Another account says:—"At Yokuhama affairs are in a most unsatisfactory state. There seems to be an impression there that the additional time granted by Admiral Kuper indicates an expectation on his part that the Japanese will come to terms, but we have reason to believe that the Admiral is procrastinating for the purpose of allowing time for the instructions of the British Government to come to hand, in relation to the burning of the Legation. These he should receive by the next mail at latest. It was well understood that a further extension of time beyond the 21st would be granted, because the Tycoon was not expected from Miako until the 22nd May. Indeed we see it stated in one letter that the time had been already extended to the 28th. Otherwise the concession of the extension of time is inexplicable, for so far from having obtained an equivalent, the authorities have been actually behaving aggressively. The Governor of Kanagawa had ordered all native merchants and domestics of foreigners to leave, and he issued instructions relative to the stoppage of food. These orders were being carried out pretty strictly, when a strong remonstrance from the treaty Powers other than British, induced a suspension of thirty days. From the 6th to the 8th there was great excitement among the lower orders, and many foreigners, especially American, were maltreated by carpenters and bricklayers, whom they had employed to build business premises. One or more attempts were made to set fire to some wooden buildings, but they were thwarted by due vigilance. Some of the servants had come back, and so had many of the merchants, but all viewed matters as being very critical. The Japanese silk dealers were hurrying their stock to market with all speed, and some foreigners had made fair bargains. Money was scarce, Exchange on London was quoted 5s. 3d. to 5s. 3½d."

At Nagasaki the correspondent of the *North China Herald* writes:—"Great excitement prevailed, all foreigners shipping off their books and valuables, the Germans and Dutch even sending off their furniture, on the morning of our departure. Consequent on advices received from the Governor of Nagasaki, H.B.M. Consul issued a circular recommending the foreign community to hold themselves in readiness to quit the port at

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a moment's notice, and to sleep on board ship at night, as a sudden attact might be made, for although the Governor had promised to give timely notice of a declaration of war, he at the same time stated he could not control or be responsible for the acts of the Princes or their followers, who were assembling large forces in the town and neighbourhood. In consequence of the above, a meeting of the community was called, to consider what should be done under the existing circumstances. At the meeting it was stated that the Consul intended sleeping on board one of H.B.M. ships of war that night, as the senior officer, acting under the Admiral's instructions, had refused to lend a guard either for the consulate or the settlement, but had promised to keep a guard-boat during the night off one of the jetties; whereupon it was unanimously resolved that they were not justified in abandoning the property of themselves and their constituents until an actual attack was made on life or property. It was further proposed for their better safety, that the whole of the community should assemble at one or two of the adjoining houses on the Bund, some of their number keeping guard, and to patrol the street by night. At this stage of the meeting our informant was obliged to leave, as the steamer was on the point of starting. A noticeable change had taken place in the bearing of the Japanese towards foreigners, the former jostling the latter in the street and showing other symptoms of disrespect. In one instance a two-sworded man was known to enter the house of a resident, and on being told to quit by one of the servants he took up a piece of bamboo and cut it in two, signifying he would serve him (the servant) the same if he interfered with him; thereby showing that foreigners are becoming more distasteful to the natives every day, and that they have every reason to expect an outbreak at any moment."

The following passengers left for Shanghai:—Messrs. Garratt, A. J. Whalley, J. M. Ringer, C. J. Skeggs, H. E. Amoore, Sam Maltby, A. Joost, E. Bohlens, Lieut. Vasitition (Russian Navy), Capt. Moller, Capt. G. Keppel, Mrs. Thos. Keppel and son, Mrs. Green and two daughters, Mrs. Schut and two daughters, Mrs. Wicks and son, Mr. and Mrs. Verbeck and three children, Mrs. St. Aulaire and two children, J. Tolman, P. Bindale, and sixteen steerage passengers; also Messrs. Keik and Buttsehall. Men-of-war in port at Nagasaki:—H.M.S. Ringdove, Rattler, and Coramandel, H.I.M.S. Duplex and Duchesse, H.I.R.M.S. America and Mandgour, and Dutch corvette Vice Admiral Koopman. Merchant vessels: Martha Theresa, William, Eggerts, Delaware, Fleda, Tycoon, Ashmore, Alma, S.S. Hellespont, St. Louis, S.S. William IV., S.S. Kum-Sing, and an American schooner going in (S S. Stork also in port).

The native holders of silk at Japan, seeing that war was imminent, hurried their stock to market, and becoming eager sellers, prices fell. About 2,800 bales were settled during the month. Latterly, however, supplies had fallen off and rates stiffened. The total settlements of the season reach 25,000 bales, against 9,500 same time last year. This appeared to be the only business doing.

The following is from the *China Mail*:—

"H.M. transport *Vulcan*, which left Hong Kong to convey the 31st from Shanghai to this port, will now, it is understood, carry them to Yokuhama, where the foreign concession will be held during any hostilities that may ensue. Admiral Kuper has informed the Japanese authorities that no hostilities are intended by him in the neighbourhood of the open ports, unless it should be necessary as a defensive measure. The Tycoon's Government have notified to the Admiral that proper warning will be given in the event of war being determined upon, so that foreign residents on shore may have time to withdraw should they desire it; this act of courtesy, however, is somewhat seriously qualified by a statement annexed, to the effect that Prince Satsuma is sending his retainers into Yokuhama disguised as peaceful natives, and that they are to arrive in groups of three or four at a time so as not to excite suspicion. The Tycoon has very plausibly assured the Admiral that he was in the position of being compelled to feign dislike and hostility to foreigners, although his real feelings were friendly. Notwithstanding that the period for receiving the reply of the Japanese Government has been twice extended, it is rumoured that, to oblige the Japanese, further grace will be accorded to them if they desire it. It cannot be doubted but that the nobles will require time to discuss a question involving a change in the country's constitution; and they, doubtless, feel that the discussion of this matter cannot very well be delayed. On our side delay is likewise wanted, in order to allow time for the arrival of troops from India, which have been sent for. if report speaks correctly. The only operation which the Admiral could proceed with would be to attack Prince Satsuma's castle at Kagosima, which is down on the charts near Cape Chikakoff, and opposite Pistol Island. He might also impound this Prince's revenues at the Loo-kiu (Loochoo) Islands. At the present time the prospects of a peaceful settlement to the Japan difficulty are very small. The *Illustrated London News'* artist arrived here, *en route* for Japan, last mail, so that in the event of hostilities the public at home will be kept well informed as to the details and incidents of the war."

CHINA.

PEKING.

No intelligence had been received of the arrival of Mr. Lay, the Inspector-General of Foreign Customs, who, as stated in our last issue, had gone to the capital to report himself on his return from England. No doubt important changes will result from this visit—changes which will be organised by Mr. Lay in concert with Her Majesty's Ambassador and the Imperial Government. It appears that the Chinese Government is not indisposed to open new ports of entry in the interests of trade, and of its own accord.

The subject of Chinese jurisdiction over British property, affirmed by Mr. Lay and acquiesced in by Sir F. Bruce, would not probably be long allowed to remain in its present dangerous and disreputable position.

SHANGHAI.

The following was General Gordon's order after the capture of Tait-san:—

"TAIT-SAN, 3rd May, 1863.

"The Officer Commanding thanks the Artillery and Infantry for their gallant exertions during the late operations.

"In spite of a most determined and desperate resistance, they carried this city, which had a garrison of five times their numbers, and have done what could not have been surpassed by any troops in the world.

"The Commanding Officer assures the officers and men that he has never seen such a determined fight, lasting as it did, hand to hand, for nearly a quarter of an hour.

"He regrets the untimely death of the gallant Captain Bannon, and the wounds received by the other officers, and will hope to see the latter well cared for, and capable of again joining their regiments, and taking the field.

"The force has now claims which will be pushed to the uttermost, and it may rest assured the officer commanding will leave nothing undone to have everything placed upon a satisfactory and proper footing. He canno too deeply express his appreciation of the gallant conduct of the force."

Major Gordon was at Soon kiong with the whole of Ward's force, and it did not appear as if any aggressive movement were contemplated by him for the present. It was said that the Chung-wong was at Quin-san, with a large force. This is the city which Major Gordon menaced after taking Tai-tsan, but which he declined attacking after a couple of days' reconnoitre, either because of the disorganisation of his force, or from the want of the necessary munitions of war. A Russian corvette and a gun-boat have gone up the Yang-tse. One of H.M. gunboats has been detached to keep an eye on them.

The following on steam building is from the *North China Herald*:—"In addition to the improved capabilities of this port for the repair of steam machinery, great progress having been made in the manufacture of steam-engines and boilers, enterprising merchants were encouraging shipbuilders to construct large steamers for trading on the Yang-tse. As the class of vessels best suited for that description of navigation are of large carrying capacity with small draught of water, and built after the American model, they are not so suitable for a long sea voyage from New York or Liverpool; although the *Hu-Quang* and the fine fleet of steamers belonging to the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company have arrived safely in China from America. The idea, however, occurred to Captain Dearborn, in Messrs. Dent and Co.'s employ, that any risk on this head might be obviated by having the hull of the vessel built here, but importing the engines and their frame-work. Accordingly the keel of a vessel 300 feet long was laid on the stocks some months ago, by Messrs. Collyer and Lambert, on the east shore of the Wongpoo, opposite the settlement. As there is no available timber in this part of China for a hull of such large dimensions, it had been built entirely of teak, Siam wood, and Oregon pine. The work had been done entirely by Chinese shipwrights from Ningpo, under the superintendence of Messrs. Collyer and Lambert. She is 300 feet in length; 37 feet breadth of hull; over guards 64 feet; depth of hold 22 feet 1 inch; lower hold 11 feet 7 inches, and between decks 10 feet 6 inches. Her accommodation for passengers on the promenade deck is very spacious. The engines are from the Neptune Ironworks, New York, and fitted up in Shanghai by Mr. James A. Smith. She is in all respects a first-class steamer for the Yang-tse river service, and is estimated to carry from 1,800 to 2,000 tons of cargo. It is reported that Captain McQueen, now in the *Cosmopolite*, and late of the *Governor General*, is to command her. This, we understand, is the largest foreign vessel ever built in China. A large assemblage of people came together to see her launched, among whom was the Taoutai of Shanghai. As she moved down the ways, Pedro Loureiro, Esq., of Dent and Co.'s, christened her in champagne as the *Fusi-Yama*.

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We (*Daily List*) understand that during the last few days the Taotai has, by the Futai's order, issued a proclamation announcing his intention of commencing to-day the levying of a house tax on Chinese residing within the limits of the settlement. In it he refers to his urgent want of funds, to the enormous expense of maintaining the Chinese armies, as well as the Soon-kiong establishment, and to the certain increase in the expenditure which will take place on the arrival of Captain Osborn's flotilla. He explains the necessity which thus exists for his availing himself of what he considers to be a strictly legal resource, of collecting a tax, similar to that paid by Chinese dwelling in the city and suburbs; from Chinese subjects occupying houses which, although they may belong to foreigners, are still built on Chinese soil; and quotes joint communications made by Sir F. Bruce and Mr. Burlinghame to Prince Kung, to the effect "that the so-called foreign settlement of Shanghai is Chinese territory, and that the fact of Chinese occupying houses which are the property of foreigners does not in any way entitle such foreigners to interfere with the levying of taxes by the local officials. He also alludes to the recognition of the right of the Chinese Government to levy taxes within the limits of the foreign settlement contained in Sir F. Bruce's various despatches to Mr. Medhurst. In conclusion, he intimates that, owing to his apprehensions that some of the disreputable Chinese residents in the settlement will hire foreigners of bad character to assist them in fraudulent evasion, he has been compelled to employ foreigners to aid in the collection of taxes.

The following is from the *Friend of China*:—"A bullion changing case is under investigation at the British Consulate, we hear. A party residing here had a letter from his brother in England by the last mail, saying that, with some £380 sterling, he had purchased Mexican dollars at 5s. 3½d. through Messrs. Pixley, Abell, and Langley, who would transmit him the bill of lading. No bill of lading came, but on exhibition of the above-named brokers' receipt for commission, &c., the agent of the P. and O. Company here at once ordered delivery of the boxes. One of these on being opened proved to contain imitation coin, base as base can be. Before opening the second box the 'victim' thought it best to take legal advice. The bullion dealers named are people of high standing; so we expect the fraud has been perpetrated by some of the people connected with their establishment."

The residents had been disgusted by the discovery which had been made of certain dead bodies lying in one of the creeks in rear of the *Friend of China* printing-office. The case was the more glaring as the residents had previously subscribed a considerable sum of money for Mr. Medhurst's well-intended scheme for removing surface soil dead bodies in the neighbourhood of foreign habitations. Some of these corpses (and there were half-a-dozen groups of half-a-dozen in each, within a small area, presented a touching appearance. One, green as seaweed, lifted up its swollen hand to passers-by, moving with the seaward tide. Dogs and rats were finding a rich harvest.

The business of Messrs. Moncreiff, Grove, and Co., has been transferred to Messrs. George Barnet and Co., Mr. Moncreiff joining the firm, and Mr. W. G. Howell leaving on the 31st March last.

A rifle match had come off, at which the shooting was far in advance of previous occasions.

Some Chinamen having been arrested by the police in the French Concession, Mr. Gamble, an English missionary, interfered somewhat warmly on their behalf, to an extent which the French authorities claim was only justifiable had Mr. Gamble held from the Chinese authorities the mission of protecting their countrymen. In fact, he interrupted the police in the performance of their duty, by arousing local opposition. Mr. Gamble accordingly was not very tenderly dealt with by the French authorities, and was subjected to what is affirmed to have been a most unjustifiable outrage. Some sharp private correspondence had sprung out of the affair. The secretary and treasurer to the Council of Municipal Administration had denied that Mr. Gamble was recognised by the policemen, or that he was made the object of insult or ridicule (*moqueries*) during his detention, which did not last more than a quarter of an hour, the Commissary of Police having let him go. Assurance was next day given Mr. Gamble that the guilty parties in the miscellaneous crowd who had insulted him should be punished, and he was offered pecuniary reparation.

The Chinese printing establishment in Shanghai has issued upwards of fifty publications, consisting of treaties on geography, history, botany, zoology, astronomy, and others specially appertaining to the religious works of the mission. Of Japanese publications fewer have been issued; but the establishment has just finished an elaborately printed volume in octavo, with upwards of 250 pages, by the Rev. S. R. Brown, on "Colloquial Japanese," which is the most useful book on the language hitherto published.

The following is on the Anglo-Chinese force:—"Under its present energetic leadership, the Soon-kiong force bids fair to quickly regain the reputation for constant activity and unvarying success which it had merited under the conduct of Ward, but which since his death had become somewhat dimmed by a considerable period of inactivity, followed by the disastrous defeat of Tai-tsan, and the several successive repulses in the attempted relief of Chiang zu. Both these blots have now been wiped from its standards. The latter city has been relieved, and the country cleared for twenty-five miles inland from the Yang-tse, and Tai-tsan taken after a resolute defence, which heightens the credit due to the victors for the achievement. These distinguished successes have been attained within less than a month, and a third—the capture of Quin-san—might probably have been added to their number within the same brief period, had not circumstances rendered an attack undesirable at the time the troops appeared before the city. It has, however, only been temporarily checked; and though the delay is unfortunate, because the appearance of the troops before the walls will have taught the rebels where to expect the next blow, and probably induced them to strengthen their defences, by awakening them to a sense of their danger, we have confidence that fortune will again favour the Imperialist arms. We have been led thus to recapitulate the recent movements of the Soon-kiong force, by perusal of a passage in the highly laudatory General Order issued after Tai-tsan was in possession of the disciplined Chinese. Major Gordon says with justice:—'The force has now claims which will be pushed to the uttermost; and it may rest assured that the officer commanding will leave nothing undone to have everything placed on a satisfactory and proper footing.'"

The following is from the *Friend of China*:—"Another series of dreadful murders have been perpetrated by those brutal Imperialists on the Yang-tse; and if Commodore Sherard Osborn restricts the labours of his squadron to simply doing good in the way of checking piraty, and leaving the rebels alone, he will have quite enough work with Imperial harpies and assasins under the same 'honoured' flag which decorates his gaff. It is high time something were done on the Yang-tse and coast, for although Mr. Consul Adkins and Chinkeang took up the case of the lorcha *Fox* with all the warmth of a generous disposition, he found, on investigation and reflection, that he was powerless to act, the victims being Americans."

"Following is some correspondence which passed on the subject; the party who wrote to the Consul tells us that of all the horrid sights he ever saw, the spectacle of the murdered woman was the most awful. The particulars are too harrowing to place in print:—

"'Sir,—I take the liberty of giving you some further information respecting the murders committed on board the American lorcha *Fox*. While passing Eching with the steamer, my boy came on board to me and told me that the crew of the lorcha, upon the night the murders were committed, sent one of their number to the Canton Lorcha and four small gunboats (spoken of by Captain Harris yesterday), who then got under weigh and went alongside the *Fox*. Immediately upon this the crew made their attack upon the late Mr. Mellen; his wife ran on deck with a pistol, which she fired at the boats; she then went below to try and protect her husband, but was followed by the Chinese soldiers and by them killed; this will coincide with the spear wounds upon her body, all inflicted with the Chinese spears, of which I know there were none on board, hers being broad-bladed English boarding spikes.

"'Half the *Fox's* crew are reported to be on board the *Canton*, or four small gun-boats, the other half having been to Eching, where it appears they had some understanding with the Mandarins previously; it being stated to me that they knew beforehand of the intended attack, were aware of a considerable sum of money being on board the *Fox*, but had been told by her crew that the late Mr. Mellen was a Malay, and they need not fear the consequences.

"'Trusting that in the event of any official visit being undertaken to Eching in this affair, this will be useful, by showing that the Mandarins here have had something to do with it,—I am, &c.

"'To H.B.M.'s Consul, Chinkiang.'"

The *North China Herald*, we understand, utters the opinions of most residents in China and Japan in the following article:—

"England's hostile attitude in Japanese waters is a demonstration of invincible power and paternal government, that must send a thrill of pride and satisfaction through the nerves of every loyal Englishman. The signal of retribution, hoisted at the peak of the flag ship of the gallant squadron in Yedo Bay, proclaims to the subtle rulers of that semi-barbarous nation that British citizens and soldiers cannot be insulted or injured with impunity, and woe betide those who shed innocent blood."

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HANKOW.

Business was so dull that several steamers had left for Shanghai without any cargo. Rebels who were lately in this vicinity seem to have withdrawn themselves, and native traders are resuming their ordinary pursuits.

It is affirmed that the rebel force in the vicinity owes its existence to the unbearable exactions of the Chinese mandarins These rebels, or rioters, have endangered much foreign property, and occasioned the departure of many well-to-do inhabitants.

Much trouble had been occasioned by Shanghai houses forgetting to send what is called "Indemnity Certificates" for duties paid. This fault was attributed to the Shanghai. Customs, the regulations of which are so often changed that the clerks in the Customs cannot keep up to the changes themselves. Wherever the fault lies, there is no doubt that many vessels at Hankow have had to pay double duty for want of those documents. It was believed by some that the extra duty charged will be recovered, but this had not yet been the case, nor was there much ground for hoping that the sums thus pocketed would be disgorged.

From the anxiety of foreign residents to complete their dwellings and warehouses, the price of bricks had risen from nine cash a-piece to fifteen cash. The great brick fields are about five miles up the river. The Taoutai requiring bricks to build Custom-houses had appropriated all the bricks, paying all the poor makers only nine cash a-piece. The boats, too, which were sent for brick carrying were seized, and handed over to the braves. This, of course, put an effectual stop to the supply.

Two cases arising out of Custom-house transactions have excited some attention. A merchant having occasion to apply for a transit certificate for forty bales of shirting to Siang-Tan, which, according to treaty, the Customs are bound to grant, he was told that the application must be made through H.B.M. Consul. Having made the application through H.B.M. Consul, he received a letter from the Consulate stating that that functionary did "not recognise the Taoutai's regulations, and that the papers ought to be issued to persons upon their own application to the Customs, and that the Tariff rules do not impose on us this part of the Customs' work." As speed was of the utmost importance, the shirtings were sent up the river without a transit certificate. The writer was ultimately informed that the Taoutai had resolved to dispense with the consular application now with regard to imports—a result attributable to the judicious firmness of the Consul, thus preventing the Taoutai from breaking the treaty. In the other case, the comprador of one of the leading firms sent some boats laden with copper cash into the country to buy tea, the boats flying the flags of the firm. All dues on the route had so far been paid, when at one Custom-house the boats were stopped for flying the distinguishing flag.

The representative of the foreign firm wished, for the benefit of his comprador, some explanation of the matter; but the Commissioner of Customs refused this as it was a matter between a Chinaman and his own authorities, but hinted that a fine paid by the Chinaman would set the matter right. Accordingly the Chinaman paid not a fine into the bank, but a "sumshaw" to the Taoutai himself—amount not known—very likely two shoes of Sycee. This case cannot come under the cognisance of Sir F. Bruce, but if the matter was known at Peking, the dishonest Taoutai would hear about it.

KIUKIANG.

The departure of the rebels had again allowed the native trade, so long in check by their incursions and attacks, to be resumed.

NINGPO.

Matters were in an unsatisfactory state at this port. Lawless characters of all nations are said to pursue a course of depredation in the neighbouring country and up the river.

Trade was flagging. The Manilla men whom the Imperialists hired and with whom the French quarrelled over loot, appear to have broken loose again, and have robbed some of the boats which were returning from the country with treasure, being the proceeds of rice. This circumstance had naturally checked the market for that article at Ningpo, where unfortunately the stock was large and heavy supplies known to be on the way.

AMOY.

A rumour existed here that the American ship *Ringleader*, which left Hong Kong for San Francisco with a large number of Chinese emigrants on board, had been lost on the Island of Formosa. The rumour was from Chinese sources, and required to be authenticated.

A letter from Amoy says:—We are so far progressing in civilisation here (at Amoy) as to have three new importations of late, viz., a Church of England clergyman, a printing press, a soda-watar manufactory—nay, a fourth, "an hotel and billiard room," even a fifth, a club, "Amoy Club," with reading-room, billiard-room, bowling-alley (and going to have) tennis-court, all on Kulangsen Island. Again, a sixth, "a photographic establishment."

SWATOW.

The question of a site for the Consulate had been made to take a different turn, that of Kailut having been abandoned. This result is said to be a lucrative one to a private individual. The change would possibly be the subject of inquiry.

HONG KONG.

An article had appeared in the local journals drawing attention to the French Cathedral at Canton, and to the future prospects of French influence and French Catholicism in China. It was offered for consideration whether the great interests of commerce were not valuably advanced by the enterprise of individuals who sought for and found important markets at places not open to trade by treaty, which the Chinese Government, acting by the advice of their foreign employés, specially found it for their interest to throw open to foreign commerce. This step, in the case of Keelung and Takao, in Formosa, leads to the hope that, without the aid of treaties or diplomacy, the entire sea-coast of China may gradually be opened to trade, to the decided advantage of native and foreign mercantile interests. A letter from "An English merchant" had appeared, in which the writer addressed himself to the general question raised by the publication of Mr. Lay's memorandum. It was stated that Mr. Lay's "examples" of Customs' evasions were soon to be submitted to scrutiny, and were likely in many examined cases to assume a different colour from that imparted to them by Mr. Lay. The Supreme Court continued its sittings. The Ice ship *Hamlet* had arrived with the dead body of the captain on board; he had been stabbed by a refractory seaman while assisting the mate to put him in irons.

The prisoners Driscles, Bailey, and Hardy, who had been previously placed at the bar of the Supreme Court on the grave charge of murder, but had been acquitted, were again brought up and charged with piracy; they pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to four years' imprisonment. A new gaol ordinance had been introduced in the Legislative Council, and carefully discussed by the members. A Bill for regulating the charges and conduct of chair coolies was likewise under consideration. The appointment of Mr. Charles Ryall to be Acting-Superintendent of Victoria Gaol had been duly notified.

The murderers of the chief officer of the ship *Beatrice*—a murder committed in February last on the high seas, were on trial, and some terrible facts were elicited; one of the men was found guilty, but strongly recommended to mercy on account of the gross mismanagement and neglect with which the ship's officers were chargeable, and which had led, in a great measure, if not entirely, to the sad occurrences which had taken place.

CANTON.

The latest accounts of the body of troops who left Canton some time ago under command of the Provincial Judge, for the purpose of chastising the Hakka insurgents at Kwanghai, were that insurgents still continued in possesion of the city, and had not been attacked by the Imperial force sent against them. These troops had been previously well practised in artillery.

The Prussian Consul had issued the following official notification:—

After due ratification of the Treaty, which Prussia concluded at Tientsin, on the 2nd September, 1861, with the Empire of China for herself and all the other German States, it becomes necessary, under the exterritoriality clause, that all Germans, residing in China, and claiming protection under the Treaty in question, be duly registered at their respective Consulates.—Notice is therefore given, that all Germans residing in the Circuit of Canton (except subjects of the Hanseatic towns, who, according to a separate article in the Treaty in question, depend on their own Consulate) have to present themselves at this Consulate with their passports and other papers, for due registry on or before the 15th of June next, otherwise they will be excluded from the benefit the Treaty warrants them.

R. VON CARLOWITZ,
His Prussian Majesty's Consul.

1m. Canton, 15th May, 1863.

MACAO.

This place was resuming its importance as a summer residence for the foreign residents of the colony.

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Great excitement had been created by an act of the authorities, alleged to be an infringement of individual rights. His Excellency Major Bernardino de Senna Fernandez, Commandant of Police (our Brigandino), without warrant, process, or authority, arrested a Portuguese subject, and without caring to ascertain whether he was guilty or innocent, or without affording him the opportunity of obtaining bail, incarcerated him under circumstances involving both cruelty and indignity. The act was appealed against, but the authorities sustained it. A petition, numerously signed, was thereupon presented to the local Government, and has been referred to Lisbon. Its reception there will test the point as to whether the corruption which is known to exist in high places in that capital is sufficiently potent to stifle the voice of liberty at a distance.

COCHIN CHINA.

SAIGON.

From the circular of Messrs. Behre and Co. of the 23rd May, it appears that trade is steadily increasing. Prices of rice have advanced, chiefly owing to the continuance of scanty supplies arriving from the interior, where stocks are said to be held for higher prices. We quote to-day: $2 per picul, at which rate considerable quantities are in the market ready for immediate delivery. Gold Leaf: Market bare, we quote: Onsing $23.50 to 24; and Saesing, $24.50 to 25 per tael. Exchange: Dollars scarce, and Zinkcash eagerly changed at 3,420 to 3,480 cash per Mexican dollar. The Commissariat is drawing thirty days' sight Bills on the Treasury of Paris at frs. 6.20 per Mexican dollar. Freights: French *Emmanuel*, 7,000 piculs capacity, was taken at $3,700 in full, thence to Amoy with twenty-five days for loading and discharging. French *Salazes*, 9,000 piculs, and *Duc de Malakoff*, 11,000 to 12,000 piculs, are open for charter, but refuse current rates to Shanghai. *Confiance* is under Government charter, from Shanghai and back with timber.

JAVA.

BATAVIA.

The news from Java is unimportant.

The Governor-General on May 20th set out on a tour through Middle Java. A new expedition was in preparation against Nias.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce had been held, and a committee had conferred with the Government on the subject of stamp duties on foreign bills of Exchange. His Excellency stated he was prepared to afford his support to any application for a modification of the Stamp Act, with the view of its better adaptation to the local currency. The Governor had been requested by the Chamber to use his influence in favour of the adoption of a dollar coinage for the Straits Settlement. The Governor, in his reply, explained that the decision of the Supreme Government in the matter merely applies to the relative value of the dollar as fixed with regard to the currency of England, and other European and Asiatic countries, and not as respects the rupee currency of India; the value of that currency itself must be subject to change according to the fluctuations of the money market, and the same objection would equally apply to a dollar currency, were it introduced.

A boat which Messrs. Paterson, Simons and Co. had sent to Kwantan in Pahang, for the purpose of trying to recover some of their property there, had been fired at from the shore during the night time, although the boat on her arrival the previous afternoon had been flying the British flag. The Government was about to investigate the affair.

The Chamber of Commerce had addressed a letter to the Government suggesting the great advantage to British commerce in these seas were occasional visits made by men-of-war to the ports on the coast of Sumatra and other native States with which Singapore held commercial intercourse.

Attention had been called to the desirability of the Netherland Government giving sufficient guarantees that in bringing the ports on the East Coast of Sumatra under its direct control, it will not interfere in any way to restrict the intercourse of British subjects with these ports, or of the natives of these ports with the British settlements; that the existing rates of duties will not be altered with a view of making them more heavy on British commerce; and that no monopoly or forced delivery of the pepper or other produce will be established; we have no doubt all objections to its proceedings will be withdrawn. If the Netherland Government was prepared to do this, it was hoped the British Government would take effectual means for supporting the rights of its subjects which are now threatened with such serious injury.

Her Majesty's Straits steamer *Pluto*, Captain Eales, sailed for Malacca and Penang at noon, on the 3rd June, conveying his Honour the Governor of the Straits Settlements. The usual salute was fired from Fort Fullerton.

PENANG.

The *Penang Argus* gives an abstract of the Board of Trade returns for the past year. The entire trade of the island may be put down at five million sterling. A fresh valuation of rateable property had been made. A more perfect drainage of extensive tracts of land in different parts of the province was taking place and new roads indispensably required were being formed.

CEYLON.

The following is from the *Colombo Observer:*—"Our planting reports afford a fair idea of the weather in the interior, generally, and its effect on the coming coffee crop. The prospects of this are, on the whole, considered to be such as to warrant the expectation of a fair average out-turn; but, while on low-lying estates the appearances are fully as good as were those of the past season, there is little doubt that the very rainy and unseasonable weather experienced during April and May has proved so highly detrimental, that a great deficiency may be looked for on estates situated at a higher elevation, and in the more exposed districts. In Maturatta, in Hewahette, and in some parts of Kaduganava, however, we learn that the coffee-bushes have never shown a better appearance as regards crop. Again, we have a large start in the exports of our staple for this season. Some 41,000 cwts. of both kinds, cleared within the fortnight, making up a total of 594,273 cwts. exported to June 15, is certainly satisfactory; being almost 100,000 in advance of what was shipped to the same date in 1860, the year of our largest crop yet, viz., 635,062 cwts. Calculating that we may continue sending forward to the end of this season (October 10), at the rate of 40,000 cwts. per month —which we are inclined to think a high estimate—our total out-turn would then be, for the season 1862-63, between 740,000 and 750,000 cwts."

The French company appears to be stealing a march on the Peninsular and Oriental Company. Their last steamer from China brought over forty passengers, while the P. and O. steamer only brought thirteen. We hear from Galle that the passengers generally speak well of the victualling of the Messageries' ships (although the provisions on board the *Alphee* were not approved of, it is said, by the passengers), and as the officers get accustomed to their passengers, the inconveniences which have been complained of will be remedied. We are told that one of the seamen of the *Erymanthe* fell overboard the night that steamer sighted Galle, and the promptitude with which he was rescued, though the ship was going her ten knots an hour at the time, was admired by all on board. Rumour says that the P. and O. Company are about to lower their fares. For the sake of those journeying home, we hope the rumour is correct; and as the *Nemesis* lately went to Suez almost empty, and the last steamer was but ill-supplied with passengers, we should not think such a course unlikely. The regularity with which the French steamers arrive and depart is remarkable, and we hope that the arrangements will soon be perfected which will secure the forwarding a "regular mail" from England by them.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

FRANKS—On the 12th inst., Upper Norwood, the wife of Walter James Franks, of a daughter.

GRAY—On the 9th inst., at Helensburgh, Mrs. Sam Gray, of a son, stillborn.

GRAHAM—On the 15th of June, at Kandy, the wife of Mr. A. A. Graham, of a son.

IEVERS—On the 9th of June, at Colombo, the wife of H. R. Ievers, Esq., R.A., of a son.

MURROW—On the 17th May, at Hong Kong, the wife of Y. J. Murrow, of a son.

MACLEOD—On the 10th inst., at Park-crescent, Worthing, Sussex, the wife of Malcolm Anderson Macleod, Esq., of Hong Kong, of a daughter.

PUSTAU—On the 3rd inst., at Palmaille Altona, near Hamburg, Mrs. Wm. Pustau, of a son.

PARK—On the 8th of June, at Colombo, the wife of H. C. Park, Esq., C.C.S., of a daughter.

SAMUELS—On the 5th inst., at The Park, Didsbury, near Manchester, the wife of William Samuels, Esq., of a daughter.

UNDERDOWN—On the 1st inst., at Kersall, Manchester, the wife of R. G. Underdown, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BOURBUCHAKI—PATERSON.—On the 25th ult., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. D. J. Paterson, of Chelford, Cheshire, brother of the bride, Monsieur Jean Nicolaides Bourbuchaki, Doctor to the Suez Canal Company, to Georgiana Frances, daughter of the late James Paterson, Esq., formerly of the Hon. E.I.C.S.

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NEWMAN—ELLIOT—On the 1st inst., at St. Edmund's Church, Kingsbridge, by the Revs. T. H. R. Luney and W. Newman, Augustus Newman, M.A. and M.B. Oxon, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., and L.M. Eng, Dartmouth, to Margaret Elizabeth, second daughter of John Elliot, Esq., Tresillian, and granddaughter of the late John Lus. comb Luscombe, Esq., Combe Royal, Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Devon.

ROWE—KELTY. On the 7th inst., at Christ Church, Tynemouth, Northumberland, by the Rev. R. Rudd, Captain G. H. Rowe, late of the barque Philippine, to Annie Maria, only daughter of the late Captain J. Kelty, of Tynemouth.

DEATHS.

ARMITAGE—On the 1st June, at East Delta, Pusilava, Ceylon, Mrs. J. E. Armitage, aged 36 years.

BARETTO—On the 10th May, at Shanghai, Joao Baretto, aged 58 years.

DENT—On the 8th inst, at the residence of her father, 14, Leinster-terrace, Hyde-park, Emily Jane Dent, relict of the late Captain W. Dent.

GRAY—On the 10th inst., at Helensburgh, Annie Scott, the wife of Sam Gray, Esq., late of the Oriental Bank.

GREGORY—At Agra, Brother Gregory, formerly the Director of the Christian Schools at Singapore.

MEESON—On the 28th April, at Hong Kong, by accidental drowning from H.M.S. Leopard, H. A. C. Meeson, R.N., of H.M.S. Furyalus, aged 17.

MITCHELL—On the 2nd May, at sea, on board the British ship Chrysolite, from Liverpool to Hong Kong, John Brown Mitchell, master of the said vessel. His body, preserved in spirits, was brought on to Hong Kong for interment.

PARKER—On the 3rd June, at Colombo, Adelaide Marie, the wife of W. Parker, in the 42nd year of her age.

POWER—On the 8th inst., at Blackheath, aged 50, Margaret Martha Power, the devoted and affectionate wife of Julius C. Power, of H.M.'s Civil Service, Hong Kong, and daughter of the late Capt. Bath, 78th Highlanders, deeply lamented by her sorrowing relations and friends.

PLUMP At Sindang Laya, near Batavia, Janet Elizabeth, only child of R. Plump, Esq. of Batavia, aged 5 months.

ROGERS—On the 22nd May, at the Government Civil Hospital, Hong Kong, Captain Rogers, late of the barque Patna.

SCOTT—On the 17th May, at the Central Police Station, Hong Kong, Joseph Scott, Governor of the Hong Kong gaol, aged 42 years.

TOMAS—On the 18th May, Henry Tomas, carpenter's mate, H.M.S. Leopard, drowned in Hong Kong harbour.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CHINA EXPORTS.

TEA.—Canton: Congous were neglected until after the arrival, on the 17th inst., of the London mails of 10th April with telegraphic news to the 17th idem, containing intelligence of the reduction of duty in tea. Then the trifling business reported below was transacted. In scented teas a fair business was transacted, Capers being a little easier, and Pekoes slightly dearer. For Canton Gunpowder there has been a good demand, and prices have advanced about 2 taels. The market for country greens has been cleared for shipment to the United States.

SHANGHAI.—In the absence of supplies from Hankow and Kiukiang, the market has remained very quiet, and the only settlement to report is of one small chop of Hohow at tls. 17 per picul. The continuous rains in the tea districts have very much delayed the picking of the new crop, and fears are entertained lest the quality should suffer. The new teas are not expected in Hankow before the 25th settlements and re-shipments for the fortnight 1,200 chests, making a total to date of 288,112 chests against 307,532 chests same time last year. Stock 1,500 chests Congou and 500 chests Flowery Pekoe.

GREEN.—Teamen finding they were unable to quit their stocks unless at a decline on previous rates submitted to a reduction of about two taels, and a very large business has been done in common country teas; the stocks are now considerably reduced and prices have closed rather firmer. Settlements and shipments for the fortnight 25,000½ chests making a total to date of 356,480 chests against 330,102½ chests same time last year. Stocks are estimated at 11,500½ chests.

FOO-CHOW-FOO.—The market for new Congous opened on the 22nd inst. 9,000 chests were immediately settled at 35 to 36 taels for inferior to good Sueykuts. It is clear that these settlements were accelerated by parties having telegraphic advices of the reduction of duty in England, for it is confidently stated that the same teas could have been bought a day or two previously at 2 to 3 taels lower. Only 5,000 chests are actually in Foochow, as the river has continued too high to allow of teas passing through the bridges. The arrivals at the upper bridges (ten miles away), and of which samples have been shown are 40,000 chests; but the teas from the upper Kaisow and Sinchune districts have not yet come down, so that it will be some days before the finest parcels of the season can be reported on. Judging from what has already arrived, the teas are generally very well flavoured, but slightly deficient in strength; they are also generally light in the hand. A great many of them are slightly "tarry" (as usual in wet seasons), but this will probably go off. The colour is very dull, owing to the cloudy damp weather which obtained in April. The leaf is wanting in "fatness," but would generally be handsome had it not been spoilt by hasty manufacture, which gives it a more mixed appearance than usual. The arrivals to date are:—Market teas, 28,700 chests; contract, 11,500; 40,200 chests Congou against 9,000 chests last year.

KEWKIANG.—Advices from this port state that the rebels who were disturbing the neighbouring districts have retired from the immediate vicinity of the Poyang-lake and the Moyune country; though they are still threatening Fychow, and in occupation of the district around the city of Taiping, situated lower down the river not tar from Nanking. The accounts which have reached Kew-kiang from the tea districts, report that the new crop is expected to be more abundant in yield than was the case last year; although the continuous heavy rains will have probably injured the quality to some extent, and rendered the production of fine teas smaller than the mild winter led the growers originally to anticipate. The recent hoar frosts are also said to have destroyed much young leaf. New leaf is expected to open nearly five taels above the price paid in the country last season; but as yet very little has been settled. Altogether, unless the recent expulsion of the rebels from the Pingsui districts leads to a large yield in that quarter, there is reason to expect that the crop for the season 1863-64 will be under the average. Black: One chop of common Ho-how has alone been on offer, and this is unsold. Green: No settlements are reported and no arrivals have taken place. 7,500 packages have gone forward on native account to increase the stock in Shanghai, and it is probable that the remainder of the small stock here of 7,000 packages will be gradually disposed of in the same manner. No quotations can therefore be given. The tea export this season to date is as follows:—55,275 chests black, 270,828 half-chests green, and 4,772 pls. leaf.

HANKOW.—The market is said to hence open high in the Oopack country. A few small musters had arrived down. Some teas were expected on the 25th inst. The weather had been very wet which had retarded the manipulation of the tea. The clipper *Challenger* is loading at Hankow for London.

RAW SILK.—Shanghai: There has again been a trifling business transacted during the fortnight, barely amounting to 300 bales, which have been settled without any alteration in prices, leaving but a small stock, the refuse of the season. We continue to receive favourable reports of the new crop from the interior, and it is expected that musters will be shown in this market before the departure of next mail. The dealers anticipate no difficulty in the transit, the rebels having arranged a duty with which they are satisfied. The arrivals from Japan have been considerable, say 700 bales, but future supplies will depend on the issue of our present political difficulties. The transactions of the fortnight are reported at 1,600 bales, against the same quantity both the corresponding fortnight of last season and that of the season before. The total settlements of the present season to date amount to 67,500 bales, against 72,000 bales corresponding period last season, and 82,000 bales the season before. The remaining stock at present is 200 to 300 bales, against 1,000 to 1,500 bales same time last year, and 3,000 to 4,000 bales the season before. The following are the latest nominal quotations:—Tsatlees, No. 1, 470 taels, No. 2, 450 taels, No. 3, 430 taels per picul; market, No. 3, 410 to 420 taels, No. 4, 390 to 400 taels, No. 5 and common, 360 to 375 taels per picul; Taysaams, No. 1, 400 to 410 taels, No. 2, 380 to 390 taels, No. 3, 350 to 360 taels, Nos. 4, 5, and common, 300 to 335 taels per picul. Large contracts of the new silk are reported at the following quotations:—No. 3, Tsakee, 390 to 440 taels; No. 1, Kahing Taysaum, 360 to 370 taels, No. 2, 330 to 340 taels, No. 3, 300 to 315 taels.

CANTON.—The market for new silk has not opened, and the quotations in the absence of stock are purely nominal.

YOKUHAMA.—The only business of any note transacted at Yokuhama during this unsettled state of affairs has been in silk. As things assumed a warlike aspect, the native merchants brought largely into market, and an active business was doing. For several weeks this continued steadily, with average quotations. Latterly, as war appeared imminent, prices fell rapidly; and, at last advices, there had been quite a panic amongst the dealers—supplies were suddenly stopped, while the market was cleared in two days. Since then up to the 12th instant, the quantity brought in was limited, which met with a ready sale at improved prices. About 2,700 bales have been settled for during the month, making a total of 24,800 bales for the season, against 9,500 bales last year at same date. In consequence of the variety of sales, no steady quotation of price can be given, but we may quote good parcels of Mybash at from $500 to $520, and Hatchoga at $365. The export to the 12th was—Shanghai, 15,333; London, 6,295; Hong Kong, 1,145; total 22,773 bales.

DRUGS, &c.—The following is the report on the Canton market:—Cassia Lignea: sales 100 piculs at $16, stock, 1,000 pls. Cassia Oil: no sale, no stock. Cassia Buds: a lot of 30 pls. is on the market, which may be had at $47½. Anisced: no sale, no stock. Rhubarb: a few pls. which were on the market have been bought up at $50. Gamboge: no stock. China Root can be had at $3.75 to 4.25. Galangal is quoted $4 to $4.40. Of Galls, 100 pls. are on the market, for which $18 are asked. Camphor.—Hong Kong: Sales are reported at $21. Supplies have lately arrived, and the stocks is estimated at 1,800 pls. The probable suspension of trade in Japan may affect the market.

COTTON.—Shanghai: There have been no shipments to England since the date of last advices, and stocks are small in native hands. The rate for good quality declined soon after the departure of the last mail to 12*d* to 12*d* 5*m*, but subsequent advices from England imparted a firmer tone to the market, and purchases have since been made for shipment both to Liverpool and New York at 12*d* 5*m* to 12*d* 8*m* for good quality. Four vessels have been laid on for Liverpool, so that it is probable some contracts have been made. The last quotation is $18.75 per bale of 120 catties.

CHINA IMPORTS.

HONG KONG.

COTTON YARN.—There has been somewhat more inquiry for this article in Hong Kong during the past fortnight, resulting in sales of 184 bales, at prices which show a slight advance upon previous quotations In Canton, where the value remains without change, forty-five bales have been purchased.

GREY SHIRTINGS have met with moderate request amongst the native dealers, the sales being estimated at 10,200 pieces. The demand for India and Singapore is still maintained, and about 33.000 pieces have been purchased for exportation on foreign account, prices showing some slight improvement. In Canton, the transactions have been limited to 700 pieces at previous rates.

WHITE SHIRTINGS have not recently met with so much inquiry, but prices continue very firm, and the stocks of these goods in first hands must be now becoming much reduced. The sales in Hong Kong are estimated at 1,500 pieces. Nothing doing in Canton.

T-CLOTHS.—The sales to the native dealers during the fortnight are estimated at about 4,000 pieces, and the value of these goods has advanced slightly. The demand on the part of foreign buyers has also fallen off, the settlements being estimated at 7,000 pieces, taken for export. About 2,500 pieces of damaged goods have been moved off by public sale.

METALS.—Iron, Flat, &c., continue dull of sale in this colony, with increasing stocks, and the only transactions reported consist of about 1,800 piculs. Nail Rod and Round Iron sold at the annexed quotation. In Canton, Square and Flat Bar have been taken to the extent of 1,300 piculs. Hoop has advanced 15 to 20 cents., at which 475 piculs have been sold. Wire also shows some improvement in value, but there are no transactions to notice. Lead has slightly improved in value in Canton, from whence sales of 900 piculs are reported. In this colony prices remain as before, with sales of 1,580 piculs. Tin has been in very moderate request, and settlements are confined to 90 slabs. Tin Plates: 305 boxes sold in Hong Kong, and 200 boxes placed in Canton, constitute the transactions of the past fortnight. Steel: There have not been any sales effected in Hong Kong, but in Canton 300 tubs have found purchasers.

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EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

		Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael.)	6 months sight.	6s. 6d. to 6s. 6¼d.	6s. 6¼d. to 6s. 7d.
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	6 ditto	...	...
At Canton, At Hong Kong, At Macao	6 ditto	4s. 10¼d.	4s.10¼d. to 4s.11¼d
At Singapore	6 ditto	4s. 10¼d.	4s. 10¼d. to 5s. 0d.
At Manila	6 ditto	4s. 7½d.	4s. 8d.
At Batavia (guilders.)	6 ditto	..	..
At Colombo		...	..

The Exchange on India at Shanghai was 319 to 318 rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 238 per 100. Bar silver at Shanghai 111.0 per 100 tls., and Hong Kong 6 per cent. prem. The current quotations a Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 74 tls. per $100, and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 24 to 25 per cent. discount.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN SEASON 1862-63.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton and other ports.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From June 1, to April 30, 1863	44,384,313	42,662,450	...	115,164,840	81,181
Comparative period last season	29,864,665	38,647,089	...	101,575,697	68,228
TO UNITED STATES.					
From June 1, to April 30, 1863	...	...	...	20,761,189	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	26,419,189	...
TO THE CONTINENT.					Bales.
From June 1, to April 30	...	...	...	3,335,556	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	1,916,780	...
TO SAN FRANCISCO.				Packages.	
From June 1, to April 30	...	...	...	52,260	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	55,930	...
TO AUSTRALIA.				Total lbs.	
From June 1, to April 30 1863	...	...	...	7,932,565	
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	8,689,650	...

The picul is 133⅓ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cent and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

At JAPAN.—None.

At SHANGHAI.—May 9, Glen Aros, from London.

At HONG KONG.—May 13, Banian, from London; 18, Eastern Chief, from London; 20, Valdivia, from Liverpool; 21, Hamlet, from Boston; 22, Chrysolite, from London; 25, Melchers, from Hamburg; 25, Queen of the Age, from Sunderland; 26, Foh Kien, steamer, from New York; 28, Kelso, from London; 28, New Granada, from Cardiff.

At MANILA.—None.

At BANGKOK.—None.

At SINGAPORE.—May, 27, H. Puddemsey, from Liverpool; North Wind, from Cardiff; 31, Gazelle (Prussian brig).

At PENANG.—None.

DEPARTURES.

From JAPAN.—None.

From SHANGHAI.—May 7, Antipodes for London; 13, Castleton, for New York.

From FOO-CHOW.—None.

From AMOY.—None.

From HONG KONG.—May 13, Bahama (str.), for Foo-chow and London; 16, West Australian, for London; 20, Storm King, for Liverpool; 29, Alfred Ray, for Liverpool.

From CANTON.—None.

From MACAO.—None.

From MANILA.—May 20, Tricolor, for Liverpool; 20, Areta, for Liverpool.

From BANGKOK.—May 9, Pomone, for Bordeaux.

From CANTON.—May 17, Europa, for New York; Abeona, for Liverpool; Notos, for New York.

From SINGAPORE.—June 2, Ystroom, for Liverpool.

From PENANG.—May 11, Wandrahm, for New York; 30, Golconda, for London.

LOADING.

At JAPAN.—None.

At HANKOW.—For London: Challanger and str. Annette.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: None. For Liverpool: Ophir, Oxus, West Derby, Onangundy, Grenadier. For New York: Mary and Louisa. For Montreal: Dunnikier.

At FOO-CHOW.—For London: Flying Spur, Fiery Cross, Star of China, Min, Robin Hood, Falcon, Bahama (str.), Highflyer, Ellen Rodger, and City of Aberdeen. For Liverpool: Ziba.

At AMOY.—None.

At HONG KONG.—None.

At CANTON.—For London: Beatrice, and Jorgen Bruhn. For Liverpool: Jura, Flatworth, and Yuca. For United States: Panama and Candace.

At MACAO.—None.

At MANILA.—For London: G. General, John Banks, Carribeau, Thruvang. For Liverpool: Flora. For Cork: Duiveland. For Falmouth: Hermelin. For New York: Nabob.

At BANKOK.—None

At SINGAPORE.—For London: Ellenborough, Mountain Ash.

At PENANG.—For London: Benvenue. For United States: Snow Squall.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

SHANGHAI.

The following are the current rates of freight:—To London, favourite clippers, £6 and £7; other first-class ships, £4 and £4. 10s. Tea—for Liverpool, £4; cotton for Liverpool, £4. 10s. To New York, $17½, for tea; to Tien-tsin, 5 and 7 taels per ton, per steamer; to Newchwang, $4 per ton, and 25 cents per picul; to Hankow, 7 and 8 taels per ton, 4 *m* and 5 *m* per picul; to Foo-chow, $4 per ton, 15 cents per picul. To Amoy, cotton, 50 cents per bale—dead weight, 10 and 12½ cents per picul. To Hong Kong, $3 and $3.50 per ton measurement; cotton, 50 cents per bale measurement.

HONG KONG.

The following are some of the settlements of the fortnight:—

ENGLAND.—Jura (Brit. barque), 790 tons, for Liverpool; cotton at £4 per ton. Beatrice (Brit. barque), 417 tons, for London; cotton and tea, £4. Yuka (Brit. barque), 482 tons, for Liverpool; £4. Jorgen Bruhn (Danish-ship), for London; at £4. For UNITED STATES.—Panama (American ship), 1,139 tons, at Whampoa, for New York at $16 to 20 for tea, and $30 for silk. Antonia Terry (Peruvian ship), 965 tons Hong Kong, and for New York at £3. 2s. 6d. for hemp and sugar per ton of 40 feet instead of 80 as is usual. Queen of England (Brit. ship), 1,196 tons, for San Francisco, $24 per head, for passengers, and $7 per ton cargo.

MANILA.

The John Banks, for London, at £3. 15s. per ton for clayed sugar; the Thrudvany (Norwegian), at £4 per ton for unclayed sugar; and the Carribeau, at £3. 12s. 6d. per ton for clayed sugar; the Charlotte (Swedish), from Seral to Shanghai, with rice at 65 cents per picul; the Nabob (American), for New York, at $11 per four bales hemp.

SINGAPORE.

The Ellenborough, 1,200 tons, is loading for London, and has a full cargo engaged at £3. 5s. and £4. 10s. per ton. Rates of freight.—Tin, £3. 5s. per 20 cwt.; Sago in boxes, £4; Sago Flour, £4; Gambier in bales, £3. 5s.; Sugar, £4; Black Pepper, £4 per 16 cwt.; Coffee, £4 per 18 cwt.; Hides and Horns, £4 per 16 cwt.; Gutta Percha, £4 per 20 cwt. Measurement goods, £4. 10s. per 50 cubic feet.

BATAVIA.

To Hamburg or Bremen.—Rice, £3. 12s. 6d. per ton; light freight, £4. 2s. 6d.; Arrack, £4. 7s. 6d.; 5s. extra if to United Kingdom, Belgium, France, or Holland.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

FROM ENGLAND AND CONTINENT TO CHINA, &c.—May 11, Philomela, London to Foo-chow; 16, Ocean Mail, London for Shanghai; 19, North Wind, Cardiff to Singapore; Bangkok Bordeaux, to Singapore; 20, Jubilee, London to Shanghai; 22, Thomas Dryden, Newcastle to Shanghai; Golden Fleece, London to Shanghai; Osborne, Cardiff to Shanghai; Uncowah, Shields to Hong Kong; Veronica, Liverpool to Hong Kong. From United States to China.—May 17, Contest, New York to Hong Kong; 22, Asa Eldridge, New York to Shanghai.—From China, &c., to England and Continent.—May 17, Cashay, Singapore to Falmouth; 18, Albuera, Foo-chow to London; 22, Truro, Shanghai to Liverpool.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

CITY, THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

According to a circular of Messrs. Arles-Dufour and Co., of Lyons, the result of the silk crop in Europe, which is now drawing to a close, is found to exhibit, with the exception only of Spain and Syria, a decided improvement in comparison with the last as regards quantity as well as the yield of cocoons. From the issue of next year's crop it will be ascertained whether this improvement may be ascribed to the decline of the disease or merely to exceptionally fine weather. Everywhere in France and Italy the price of cocoons has been moderate, enabling the throwsters to make contracts for raw silk at rates about ten per cent. below the corresponding period of last year. Contracts for thrown silk have been very limited, the stock of old silk being still rather heavy, and manufacturers being disposed to operate with the greatest caution so long as the American trade shall remain without recovery.

Still no improvement in the silk market. Perhaps there is rather more business doing, but at drooping prices. Much anxiety is felt for further news from Japan. Should war eventuate, prices no doubt would be firmer. Deliveries, 30th to 9th inclusive—China, 1,400; Japan, 447; total: 1,847 bales.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN THE TABLE.—June 26, at New York from Shanghai, Lily; 10, at Deal from Colombo, Star of the Teign.

DEPARTURES.—July 6, from Off Dover for Batavia, Cornelia Hendrika; from Off Dungeness for Singapore and Shanghai, Sophie; from Cardiff for Hong Kong, Adriana Petronella; 8, from Liverpool for Manila, Jalawar; 7, from Waterford Passage for Shanghai, Jeddo (str.); 9, from Glasgow for Hong Kong, Bonanza.

SPOKEN.—Telegraph, Amsterdam to Batavia, July 4. 47 N., 9 W.; Wild Pigeon, New York to Shanghai, May 5, 21 N., 28 W.; Spring (?) London to China, May 29, 3 S., 24 W.; Queen of Commerce, Liverpool to Colombo, June 24, 44 N., 12 W.

LAID ON.—At London, for Hong Kong and Canton, Her Majesty; at Glasgow, for Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya, Lucie; for Manila, Perfecta; for Singapore and Penang, Scotland.

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THE DESTITUTE FAMILY OF CAPTAIN CARTER, LOST AT FORMOSA.—Our readers in China will no doubt be glad to contribute to the relief of the late Captain Carter's family, who was lost in the *Martha and Emily*, on the coast of Formosa. Captain Carter, who was known to residents at the Cape, took command of the ill-fated ship in 1858. He became part owner, and all his savings were invested in the ship and cargo, therefore the same calamity that deprived him of life, robbed him of his property. At the date of his death he was forty-three years old; a widower with three children, having lost his wife in 1861. These children are left entirely destitute, having no relatives capable of maintaining them. Captain Carter spent twenty-eight years in the merchant service, and was much respected in the ship-owning world. In September, 1852, when in command of the brig *Equator*, he went to the aid of the barque *Titania* when in distress and saved the crew. In acknowledgment of this service he received a silver salver from the owners, Messrs. Collart, of Liverpool. In 1854, by great skill and courage, he brought the *Flying Dragon* safe ashore with the greater part of her cargo, she having caught fire 800 miles out at sea. His children, aged respectively eleven, nine, and six years, are now thrown on the world, both parents being dead. An aunt, who has no means of her own, now takes care of them. Nominations to schools or aid in money would be thankfully received by the Rev. G. Blunt, rector of Chelsea. Donations will also be received by Messrs. Biddulph, Cocks and Co., bankers, 43, Charing-cross; Messrs. Anderson, Saxon and Co., Capetown; and by the Agra Bank at Hong Kong and Shanghai.

THE CHINA CONTRIBUTION TO THE LIFE-BOAT SERVICE.—At a meeting of the National Life-Boat Institution, a letter was read from Messrs. Gilman and Co., of Hong Kong, of the 31st Dec., forwarding a bill for £251. 15s., being amounts collected at Hong Kong and Shanghai for the National Life-Boat Institution by W. H. Harton, Esq., a member of the committee of management of this society, during his temporary sojourn in China. He was assisted by Messrs. Gilman and Co. and other firms. The committee passed a vote of thanks to the donors. The committee also decided that a new life-boat be built with the amount—that she be called *The China*, and that the boat be stationed at Teignmouth.

POSTAGE BY THE FRENCH MAIL TO INDIA AND CHINA.—It has been announced by the Post-office authorities that, from and after the 1st August next, correspondence by the French Mail Packets from Marseilles will be forwarded at the rate of 10d. per half-ounce to ports in India and Ceylon, and 1s. 4d. to Singapore, China, and other ports of the Far East.

Mr. R. SWINHOE has communicated to the Ethnological Society a synopsis of the birds of China, to which was added a comparative table of the species met with in China, Amoorland, Japan and Formosa, principally deduced from his own observations.

WE regret to announce that Sir George Bonham, late Governor of Hong Kong, is seriously ill.

THE TRADE WITH JAPAN.

The following tables of trade with Japan appeared in *The Times*, forwarded by Messrs. S. A. Cramer and Co., of this city:—

Return showing the amount of trade carried on by Nationalities at the Port of Kanagawa during the year ending the 31st of Dec., 1862:—

IMPORTS.

In 121 vessels—

By British merchants (including two German firms)	$1,575,734
By French merchants (including one German firm)	20,783
By American merchants	122.836
By Dutch merchants (including two German firms)	857,577
Total	$2,576,930
	At 4s. 2d., £536,860

EXPORTS.

By British merchants	$4.707,384
By French merchants	337,271
By American merchants	314.627
By Dutch merchants	945,846
Total	$6,305,128
	At 4s. 2d., £1,313,568

Table giving a comparative view of the import trade at the Port of Kanagawa during the three years from the 1st of January, 1860, to the 31st of Dec., 1862:—

Commodities.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Gray shirtings	£34.720	£61,332	£56,002
White do.	21,334	5,420	5.777
Dyed do.	—	15,072	6.779
Camlets	58,971	42,693	100.052
Cottons	24,064	67,676	21.703
Chintzes	8,516	6,714	15.315
Tafachelas	—	7,574	13,578
Velvets	4,006	2,174	4,833
Woollens	12,021	3,735	7,357
Brocades	—	6,903	3,753
Cotton yarns	—	15,291	26,793
Long ells	4,392	260	1,717
Lastings	—	—	1,426
Vermilion	—	3,313	3,279
Medicine	3,762	12.715	4,284
Tin, lead, and spelter	2,390	26,573	248,100
Timepieces	—	306	408
Provisions	—	2,058	3,058
Sugar	—	2,058	2,026
Tin plates, box	—	199	83
Miscellaneous	22,847	27,976	10,535
	£197,023	£307,981	£536,860

Table giving a comparative view of the export trade at the Port of Kanagawa during the three years from the 1st of January, 1860, to the 31st of December, 1862.—

Commodities.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Raw silk	£540,533	£381,653	£1,129,660
Tea	64,261	93 424	118,142
Copper	43,593	19.961	16,164
Timber	—	5,693	6,132
Lacquered-ware	5,202	7,564	5,904
Oil	45,152	6,391	1,662
Seaweed	9,141	4,636	4,250
Saltpetre	1,793	3,208	731
Paper	—	2,013	1,655
Wax	3,270	1,087	665
Isinglass	4,558	2,075	677
Gensing	3,040	2.160	2,274
Mushroom	—	3.831	2,241
Dried fish	19,888	3,659	4,707
Silk goods	8,097	1,242	271
Raw cotton	—	748	13,489
Medicine	11,948	3 945	231
Gall nuts	2,405	453	72
Camphor	131	1,421	472
Miscellaneous	60,800	13,874	4,163
	£823,712	£558,948	£1,313,568

EARL GREY AND MR. MOSS.

Earl GREY said that since the discussion on our relations with Japan he had received a letter from Mr. Moss, the gentleman who was accused of having shot a policeman in that country, enclosing a pamphlet and a statement of the case, which entirely exculpated him, and showed that he was very much ill-used. He could only say that he took the statement which he made from the work of Sir R. Alcock, and he was not aware that it had ever been contradicted. He could, of course, give no opinion as to which statement was the more correct. Mr. Moss stated that a most unprovoked attack was made upon him by a party of armed men, and that the gun had been for some time out of his hands before it went off. He also complained of a grievous denial of justice on the part of Sir R. Alcock.

Earl Russell said that the fact was that Mr. Moss complained very much that Sir R. Alcock was too favourable to the Japanese.

THE LORDS' DEBATE ON CHINA.

(THE TIMES.)

The chief part, and, we may add, the more important part, of this debate was of much more general application than to the matter of chastising an assassin chief and exacting reparation for some of the victims. Lord Carnarvon and Lord Grey assert that the hands of England are not clean in this matter, and that if we have suffered wrong that wrong has not been without provocation on our part. Lord Carnarvon relates the intolerable misconduct of certain persons who, to the disgrace of some wealthy commercial houses, were sent to represent them when the country was first opened. It was suddenly discovered that in the currency of Japan gold bore a much lower value in relation to silver than in Europe. The greedy and brutal adventurers who found themselves in the newly opened country no sooner learnt this than they bought up all the gold they could obtain, and, in language which was often too filthy to repeat, made the most impudent demands upon the Japanese officials for fabulous amounts of gold at the same rate. Of ccurse the Japanese found that they had been cheated, and their officials saw that they were being grossly insulted. Sir Rutherford Alcock complained of this scandal at the time, and we brought the matter before the public. Nothing, however, was done, and Sir Rutherford Alcock was found by the Japanese to be as powerless over these British Daimios as the Tycoon is said to be over the Japanese Daimios. Soon after this a very flagrant act of insolent violence occurred, which still more strongly illustrated the impotence of English Plenipotentiaries and Consuls over their own Daimios. There is a portion of the domain of the Tycoon to which access is forbidden, and where the birds have a sort of sacred character. An English merchant went forth to shoot in this forbidden spot, and, having shot a wild fowl, was bringing it away. A Japanese policeman interfered and stopped the sportsman's native servant; the European interfered, cocked his gun, and threatened to shoot the policeman. He did shoot the policeman, whether deliberately or in the scuffle is not fully ascertained, and the man was grievously wounded. The sequel is, however, the most instructive part of this matter. Sir R. Alcock sentenced this man to three months' imprisonment, and to banishment from Japan; but he appealed to the Supreme Court at Hong Kong, and not only got his sentence annulled, but actually recovered damages against Sir Rutherford Alcock. Well may Lord Grey, commenting upon this case, say "You have no right to protect British subjects unless you at the same time control them." Lord Grey's proposed remedy is to give up the ex-territorial stipulation, and make British subjects amenable to Japanese Courts. To introduce the system of "Happy Despatch" into a British community is not a seductive proposition. A much simpler plan would be to strengthen the powers of the Consular Courts and to abolish the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Hong Kong, except within the island of Hong Kong, and as to such cases as may be remitted to it by the Consuls.

The Supreme Court of Hong Kong is the greatest nuisance in the East. Any Consul or Custom-house officer who dares to take any measure against any of "the scum of Europe" found running goods, or levying blackmail, or shooting natives in China or Japan is immediately sued in the Supreme Court. The Consul or official is there tried by the very class which it is his duty to keep in order. The result is uniform. As in the case of Sir R. Alcock, the judge is always mulcted in damages and the

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criminal is let loose. The verdicts given in that Hong Kong Supreme Court have sometimes been so whimsically unjust that they are fitter for a jest-book than a grave discussion. So long as such a jurisdiction exists we have no right to talk either to the Chinese or Japanese of civilisation or courts of equal justice. If, however, we were to confine the jurisdiction of the Hong Kong Court as we have suggested, and if we gave an appeal direct from the Consular Courts to the Privy Council, we do not think we should be driven to Lord Grey's extreme remedy, or that we need have recourse to the Chinese or the Japanese criminal code.

The English public will be glad to see a generous but not a truckling policy pursued towards this weak Japanese Government. There certainly is no desire here at home to push the *Civis Romanus* principle to the extent of protecting every rowdy adventurer in his fraud and violence; nor to spend ten or twelve millions in repressing a feeling of national hatred which he, and men like him, have engendered in the minds of a half savage race. After this exposition in the House of Lords the Home Government must be held responsible for the offences of the English adventurers in China and Japan, for it is shown that the most simple and natural means of repression and punishment are not provided. It must, however, not be forgotten that the assassinations of which we now complain were committed long after these provocations, and upon persons who had no connexion with them and against whom no complaint could be made. The circumstances dwelt upon by Lord Carnarvon and Lord Grey should make us ashamed of the past and more careful for the future, but they need not make us renounce our treaty rights, or hinder us from pursuing with swift vengeance the assassins of our guiltless fellow-countrymen.

THE DEBATES ON CHINA.

(THE TIMES.)

Many have been the Chinese debates in the British Parliament, and many more may we foresee in the years that are to come, each resembling that which has gone before it in the scope of its arguments. "Justice," "humanity" "economy," one party will exclaim, as they urge a rigid abstinence from all political intermeddling; "necessity" the other will answer, as they proceed to show that without arms in our hands, and the will to use them, we can neither trade, nor travel, nor even live within the borders of the Chinese Empire. When the evil time shall pass away none can dare to predict, but at present it seems as if weakness and anarchy and the call for European interference were not likely soon to cease out of the land. The hour of doom has sounded for the old fabric of Chinese Government and society. The cloud which in the early days of this generation began to form has become blacker, until now it covers with a thick darkness that ancient civilisation. Weakness begets violence, violence provokes the enmity of foreigners, whose chastisements in turn tend to raise up rebels and pretenders against the humiliated Government. The blows struck by England twenty years ago, by breaking the spell of Imperial invincibility, had not a little to do with the rise of the Taipings, who since 1850 have been constantly busy at their work of destruction in the Empire. The natural insolence and cruelty of the Chinese nature, increased by civil wars, has broken out again and again within the last few years, leading to fresh hostilities with the Christian nations, and further weakening the influence of a Government already beset by a gigantic rebellion. Our own opinion is that these arguments, whether philosophical, or economical, or political, in favour of doing nothing and of seeing a vast wealth-producing region ruined by marauding savages, are founded in error. As to Captain Sherard Osborn and his companions, we are not under the necessity of defending them. It has always been held that foreigners may enter the service of a legitimate Government, and, leaving aside the question whether periodical Chinese revolutions are necessary, there is no service more praiseworthy than that of protecting the most flourishing cities of Eastern Asia and the banks of its greatest rivers from the attacks of insurgent armies which destroy wherever they come. The British Government, however, is quite independent of these officers, and not responsible for their acts, although it has authorised them to enter the service of a friendly State. All that this country is doing now is to carry out honourably and cordially the principles on which the last reconciliation with China was effected. We have been placed by the Chinese Government—thanks to the courage of our soldiers and sailors—in the same position that Russia so long occupied alone. We have a Minister at Peking, we have the opportunity of representing our views and wishes, and it is stated that the Chinese Ruler is ready to attend to our advice. It may be that it is impossible to prevent the decay of Chinese society, but still it is possible, and for the benefit of both native and European, that peace and order should prevail, and that the industry of the people should resume its wonted course. The Government of Peking asks our assistance in effecting this; and those who know the country think that much may be done by the support of a Power like England, and the use of a small naval force. Considering the magnitude of the British interests involved, it is impossible, as it seems to us, for the Government to hesitate Unbounded resources, untold wealth, exist in a region traversed by bands of robbers, to whom the brigands of Naples are saintly and gentle. To those regions we are freely admitted by treaty, and only the state of the country prevents our reaping the full advantages of former exertions. We are now called upon to guide the destinies of that mighty population, and, in conjunction with other European nations, to take care that the collapse of its ancient systems may do as little harm as possible to them and to us.

(DAILY NEWS.)

The revolution in our policy which has unhappily taken place during the short space of three years may be explained in a few words. At the close of the last Chinese war, in the autumn of 1860, our policy was formally decided to be one of strict neutrality and non-intervention. A civil war distracted the Empire, but we had nothing to do with the struggle, and wisely decided not to interfere in any shape. The domestic politics and internal conflicts of the country were no concern of ours. We were there simply as traders, and so long as our commerce was not interrupted or our trade stipulations violated we had no ground of complaint against either party in the civil conflict. We traded with both, and both were equally anxious to keep up a good understanding with us. Two of the most important silk and tea districts were in the hands of the Taipings, but our imports from those districts, instead of diminishing, largely increased every year. Shanghai was in the possession of the Imperialists, and Ningpo in the hands of their opponents; but our trade with both parties went on without interruption or disturbance. Our position now is completely changed. We have openly abandoned the policy of neutrality, and taken part in the most active and decided manner with the Imperialists. The proofs of this were rapidly multiplied during the last year, and are now sufficiently abundant, in fact altogether overwhelming. We attacked the Taipings at Ningpo without provocation, and drove them out of the place at the point of the sword, without even a decent pretext for interference. The handing over of this port to the Imperialists inaugurated a policy of aggressive intervention that has since been actively pursued. We have organised a considerable military and naval force intended to co-operate with the Imperialists against the Taipings, and these forces have already been actively engaged in this hostile service. On land there is the Anglo-Chinese Contingent, commanded by British officers, and at sea the Anglo-Chinese fleet under the command of Captain Sherard Osborn; and these combined forces are, it is said, to be speedily employed in a much larger enterprise than any yet attempted. They are to be directed against the city of Nanking, the stronghold and head quarters of the Taipings. We are intervening, however, not only as allies of the Imperialists in the civil conflict which divides the country, but as a department of the executive in the government of the Empire. Mr. Lay is inspector-general of Chinese customs, and a revenue amounting to nearly four millions is collected at the Chinese ports by foreign functionaries superintended by a British inspector. In other words, we are gradually taking an active part in the civil and military affairs of the Chinese Empire, assuming as it were unconsciously most serious responsibility in connection with its wars and government, instituting in fact a British protectorate over the population of that vast territory. The course we have recently embarked in is one where success or failure would be about equally disastrous. Our true wisdom is to return as speedily as possible to our position as traders, and resume our old policy of neutrality and non-intervention.

THE LAY-OSBORN REIGN.

(ECONOMIST.)

The following, which appeared on the 20th June, was omitted for want of space in our last issue:—

The principle to be laid down appears to us evident and simple. All action should be the action of individuals: the Government as Government, the nation as nation, should abstain from all interference and participation as completely and as long as possible. As a rule, Englishmen succeed and manage well: as a rule, the English Government usually blunders and often fails. The reason is plain enough:—individuals undertake enterprises and enter on careers because their hearts are in the cause or because they feel some special aptitude or calling for the work; when the Government acts, on the contrary it looks out for agents, and partly from the inveterate habits and partly from the incurable necessities of a Parliamentary system, it selects and nominates these agents, not for their peculiar fitness for the place, but from altogether domestic and irrelevant considerations. Persons of influence and connection who want employment and salary, persons who are wanted out of the way, persons who have a claim from past real or fancied services, are chosen and sent out to do work for which special qualifications are required and for which yet they have no special qualifications whatever. They blunder, they fail—and the nation has to rectify the failures, to endorse the mistakes, and to bear the discredit and the cost of both. But if individuals like Rajah Brooke, or Mr. Lay, or Capt. Sherard Osborn, or others that might be named, choose to go out on their own account, and to place their organising and governing capacity at the service of Oriental people, either as recognised *employes* of the Government, or as private adventurers, keeping within the legitimate bounds of morality and justice, we would allow them to do so without let or hindrance; establishing at the same time the strict rule that, while giving them every moral sustainment and encouragement so long as their enterprises and functions are worthy and beneficent, our Government entirely declines to interfere for their protection against the laws of the country in which they may settle, or the decrees and proceedings of the Government with which they may have taken service. If Sir James Brooke had been murdered by the Dyaks, there would have been no call on the English authorities to demand punishment or indemnity. If the Chinese Government should find or should believe Mr. Lay to be guilty of peculation, and Capt. Osborn to be corrupt or treacherous, and should direct their decapitation, we *ought not* to interfere with the course of justice, or what the Chinese Government they serve deem to be such. Nor, we apprehend, should we think of interfering, had not the case been complicated by the sort of governmental or national participation in the enterprise of these gentlemen which the order in Council authorising their proceedings appears to indicate and imply.

Such appears to us the clear principle which should guide and control English intervention in the internal affairs and the practical administration of Asiatic countries. Government *qua* Government—Great Britain *qua* Great Britain—should in no way participate, direct, sanction, or be mixed up in it. The real difficulty will be in persuading the nation to act up to this rule in all instances. This difficulty will arise from three causes. The first is the invariable disposition of Englishmen to lay all their acquisitions, whether of territory or of influence, at the feet of their country. When Brooke becomes supreme Ruler of Sarawak, instead of glorifying himself with the notion of independent sovereignty, he immediately wishes to become the mere Governor of a British settlement. When Osborn and Lay have rehabilitated the navy and finances of China, they will think only of how far their high position may be made conducive to English interests and English reputation. England is thus constantly tempted by her loyal and patriotic sons. The second cause is this: that if any flagrant act of cruelty or injustice were to be perpetrated by the Oriental Government against the English officials who had served it,—if they were brutally punished though clearly innocent, or treacherously and in breach of engagements dismissed or made away with by some new Ministry which was jealous of their influence, or which fancied that the country had got enough out of them, and might safely indulge in the proverbial ingratitude of Eastern Potentates,—then it would be by no means

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easy for our rulers to resist the clamour which would arise both among the people and in Parliament for vengeance against the Government which had *treated Englishmen ill*. The third difficulty is of a different sort. As long as the Foreign Enlistment Act, with more or less distinctness and more or less comprehensiveness, forbids Englishmen "to enlist or engage in the service of any Foreign Power without leave first had and obtained from Her Majesty,"—the granting of this leave (which has thus become a necessary proceeding) is a distinct and virtual governmental sanction of the enterprise, and will be held and felt to imply certain obligations of protection,—the very point we desire to avoid.

This is one of the greatest objections to the Order in Council just published. It rescinds a *general* prohibition in favour of a particular Power and in reference to specified individuals; and it is therefore difficult to argue that the enterprise both with reference to China and to Messrs. Lay and Osborn has not assumed something of a national and governmental character, and does not involve certain indefinite and inferential obligations. The other objection to the Order in Council—namely, the permission to officers actually belonging to our own army and navy to take service with the Emperor of China and fight *his* pirates and *his* rebels—appears graver still.

THE POSITION IN JAPAN.

(THE TIMES.)

What are we to do with Japan? We never produced any effect upon the Chinese Empire until we captured Canton and went to Peking. So long as we only killed multitudes of the Chinese people and destroyed the cities on their coasts, we obtained nothing but treaties that were never intended to be observed, and concessions that were withdrawn so soon as our ships were out of sight. Asiatic despots are not much moved by misfortunes which fall only upon distant provinces; but when at last we reached the rulers the whole aspect of the contest changed. The great moral Wall of China has now ceased to exist. The Tartar Government have become our best friends. They look to us and to our commerce as their surest source of revenue. They are guided by our counsels, and they trust in us to restore peace and security to the Empire. We are, with their full favour and concurrence, spreading ourselves throughout their mighty country, raising vast marts of European commerce in places which six years ago were only vaguely known by the reports of Jesuit missionaries; and we are opening a great commercial career with golden results for its immediate reward, and with prospects which seem to have no bounds. All this we have done, directly we found out the right way of setting about it, with very small cost of treasure and of human life either to the Chinese or to ourselves. The disintegration of an exclusive system which shut out about one-third of the human race from religion and civilisation has cost less to humanity than the occupation of some swamp in Tennessee, or any one of half-a-dozen abortive assaults upon a Mississippi fortress. Japan is the Chinese problem over again, stated more simply, and applied to a much smaller subject. Here also we have a simple, ingenious, and traffic-loving people; hospitable to strangers, and curious as to the events that are happening beyond their own islands; emulative of foreign arts, and capable not only of imitating, but also of comprehending the wonders of Western civilisation; and here also we have jealous and barbarian and cruel rulers, who think it their interest to shut out every influence but their own. All the phenomena that commonly arise from this state of things are naturally reproducing themselves. The Japanese suddenly found themselves invited by the Americans to come to terms of amity and intercourse; and, as there was strong probability that, if persuasion should fail, force would be put into action, the Americans were amused by a treaty. Then Lord Elgin, fresh from his Chinese achievements, appeared in their capital, and again everything was politeness and concession. The Japanese difficulty at that time was Jeddo. The town residences of the barons of Japan lay under the guns of the Western ships of war. Nothing could be refused to ambassadors who had it in their power to capture at one cast of their net all the feudal lords of the Empire. So everything was promised at a time as far distant as possible. Trading ports were assigned with sufficient liberality, and the only difficulty interposed was the date of the execution of the stipulations. As soon as time had been gained, the next thing to be done was to take advantage of the interval. Gradually it was discovered that the great city of Jeddo was disappearing. The palaces of the nobles were chiefly valuable for what they contained, and the shells could be abandoned without too painful a sacrifice. Probably, if we were to go to Jeddo now, the Government would not be greatly intimidated even if we threatened to burn it down. In the same manner, as we are informed, preparations have been made to fortify the towns which, according to the terms of the treaty, are to be opened to commerce; proclamations have been issued instructing the leaders of the different bands how they are to act in unison when the foreigners come; and we have now before us a terrific catalogue of fifty-one "Daimios," each of which has credit for a very considerable army and very large revenues, all duly tabulated, and amounting in the aggregate to more than a million of men. To these chieftains, so formidable upon paper, has been confided the charge of keeping sacred from the presence of the foreigner those ports which have been designated by the treaty. It is the old story of Elliot getting by treaty a right for Europeans to enter Canton, and Yeh levying "braves" to keep them out. It is, no doubt, upon the strength of these preparations that the Japanese have committed those acts of treachery and cruelty upon our countrymen which have created so painful an interest in this country, and which have preremptorily challenged some strong measures on our part. In the early days of our intercourse we fear there may have been instances of very objectionable conduct on the part of some of the representatives of the commercial houses, and the Japanese had good reason to complain that they were treated with insolence and dishonesty. These practices were recorded by Sir Rutherford Alcock at the time, and received their full comment here both from the press and in Parliament. But these provocations, such as they were, had nothing whatever to do with the system of assassination deliberately adopted by the Japanese nobles. The names of Europeans who have been savagely murdered within the last two years would make a long list. The attack upon the British Embassy, in which Mr. Oliphant suffered so severely, was without a cause to explain it or a circumstance to palliate it; and now the murder of Mr. Richardson and the attempt to murder the rest of the party can be accounted for by no other supposition than a foregone resolve to murder every European who may fall in the way of a Japanese chief. Of course this cannot be allowed, and we must do something. There will be the usual number of wiseacres in England who will tell us that if the English men and women go abroad and get murdered it is their business, and not ours; but, as this wise talk never had, and never will have, any influence upon our national action, we may take that part of the discussion as begun and finished, and come to the practical part of the question—what had we better do? What we are doing is to drift into a war with all the usual forms. Colonel Neale, the British Charge-d'Affaires, has sent an *ultimatum* to Jeddo, which, however, the British residents complain has not been delivered with proper ceremony or by a sufficient force. Mr. Consul Winchester has issued a circular recommending all British subjects to take care of themselves, for that England and Japan will probably in a few days be at war. The French and English commanders upon the station are acting in concert, and there is little doubt that by this time the representatives of England and France and Holland have solemnly declared war against the Tycoon of Japan. A Tycoon of Japan has probably rather less power than a Doge of Venice. If there be any truth in the little we suppose we know of the Government and society of Japan, the Tycoon is but a puppet in the hands of the armed chieftains who have their strongholds, their retainers, and their territorial possessions. These are the men who have adopted a policy of assassination, and this is the class which is guilty of the murder of our countrymen. Some of these "Daimios," no doubt, having their dwellings upon the small islands, are approachable by our ships; and it has been said, we know not upon what authority, that such is the case of the "Daimio" who is accused of being the actual instigator of the Richardson murder. If this should be so, the opportunity of punishing a murderer should, of course, not be let slip; but the only way of dealing with a Government of this nature is to convince every chieftain in the Empire that he is not secure from a visit from us if he give us the least cause of offence. We cannot well blockade a country where the hostile rulers desire nothing more anxiously than to have all communication cut off. We should not do much towards the correction of some inland "Daimio" if we were to burn down a few seaport towns. It would be as if a gipsy should burn a house at Brighton to spite a Derbyshire Squire who had sent him to gaol for poaching in his woods. If we are to have a war with Japan—and everyone has seen for some time that it must come to a war—the only humane and economical course is to make it short and decisive. Far be it from us to pretend to say by what method such a war is to be made short and decisive. We hope we have some public servants out there who are able to form an opinion upon this subject; and with an immense Indian army to draw upon, and with a large fleet in these seas, an operation equal to the necessity would seem to be neither difficult nor very costly. If, however, we are about to repeat our old Chinese mistakes of demonstrations on the coast, we are committed to a very long and a very expensive business.

BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The first general meeting of this company was held at the London Tavern on the 6th inst.; Mr. DANIELL in the chair.

The report stated that "the articles of association require that the first ordinary meeting shall be held within twelve months from the date of registration of the company; the directors have therefore convened the present meeting. It is not possible at this early stage of the operations of the bank to present any complete account; with the view, however, of rendering such an account at the earliest possible period, the directors propose to anticipate the next annual meeting, and to hold it as soon after the 31st December next as the accounts received from the several branches to that date will admit. The directors further propose, in order to assimilate their proceedings to those of other colonial banks, that subsequent annual meetings shall also be held as soon after the close of each year as practicable. Two branches have been opened for business; the one at Calcutta, under the management of Mr. W. H. Fuller, commenced operations on the 15th December last; the other at Bombay, under the management of Mr. R. W. E. Baker, on the 1st January; the progress of both these branches has been highly satisfactory. Arrangements are now being made for the establishment of branches at Hong Kong and Shanghai. From statements of accounts and advices received from India to 30th April, the liabilities of the bank on sums due to the public on current accounts, deposits, bills payable, &c., amounted to over £450,000; since then there has been a marked improvement in the general business of the bank. The directors have much satisfaction in stating that they have succeeded in purchasing the premises 16, Cornhill, now occupied by the bank, for the sum of £9,000. This effects a saving of about £200 per annum upon the rent, if the premises had been rented, and the directors are advised that they could easily be sold at a considerable premium."

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, said it would have been much more satisfactory to the directors and the shareholders had the company's organisation rendered it practicable to have presented a statement of accounts for any time which would have been at all an index to the transactions of the company. As it would have been impracticable, however, from the distant seat of their operations, for them to render a statement of later date than three months previous to the meeting, it had been deemed desirable to defer their publication for the present; but, at the same time, it was considered that it would suit the shareholders better if, instead of waiting until that time twelve months, they anticipated the usual period of presenting the accounts, and rendered them as soon after the 31st of December as they were received from the various presidencies where a branch of the bank was established. By that means there would be a clear twelve months' accounts to place before the shareholders. With the nature of their transactions, and the amount of business carried on hitherto, they had every reason to be well satisfied. Their business stood on as good ground as that of any of the older banks in India, and their exchange operations were equally satisfactory. They had likewise, ever since the period specified in the report, had considerable deposits at the banks, both in London and Calcutta. In short, there appeared to be as

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much credit placed in the bank as could by any reason be expected of a bank not only as recently formed as theirs, but even of longer date. Of course at the time of their commencement a feeling would exist among the older establishments that they were, to a certain extent, intruders; but if they looked at what was going on in India, especially upon its western side, they would be convinced that there was ample room both for this bank and those already in operation there. That the business transacted in that country was to an enormous amount was evidenced by what they themselves had carried on. Not only with the past, but with the prospect of the future, they had every reason to be well satisfied, and he did not doubt that their bank would stand as high as any in India. They had been fortunate in the choice of their managers, who were men well known both on the western and eastern side of the country, and who had distinguished themselves by their energy and their great discretion. It was to be regretted that they had not established branches earlier in Hong Kong and Shanghai. Taken *per se*, this of course lost them a great deal of business; but it had affected them more intimately by restricting their operations at Calcutta. As stated in the report, arrangements were now being made for opening branches at both those places, and it was anticipated that at Shanghai a gentleman of property, and well known in trade, would be induced to become their manager. He hoped that before they met again next year the shareholders would see a very visible effect from the extension of their operations in those quarters.

Mr. SPOONER seconded the adoption of the report, and the motion was agreed to.

Resolutions to the effect that Messrs. Daniell, Spooner, Baring, Cotterell, De Castro, Fletcher, Harrison, Hoare, and Young, be re-elected directors, and Messrs. Goodson and F. W. Spooner auditors, were next adopted.

Mr. DOBIE thought the sum of £6,000 proposed by the articles of association to be divided among the directors was rather large, and wished to know how the sum of £4,000 proposed to be paid to the promoters of the company had been paid, or whether its payment was to spread over a series of years.

The CHAIRMAN said the promoters of all such associations incurred considerable expense in getting up the company, and had to defray all charges up to the time of the allotment of shares. £4,000 as remuneration in the present case was hardly a sum to be taken exception to. It had already been paid to the promoter, but its payment by the company would spread over a period of ten years. As to the payment to the directors, it had been deemed expedient that the remuneration should be graduated according to the profits realised by the company; and they (the directors) had not the remotest idea of its going up to any sum such as that mentioned. If at any time the shareholders thought their remuneration too high, they should always be ready to meet their wishes.

In answer to another shareholder, the Chairman said the whole of the shares were placed with the exception of 283.

The meeting was then made special for the purpose of striking out clause 19, sec 5, of the articles of association, which is to the following effect:—"The board may from time to time, out of any funds of the company, purchase shares in the company from persons willing to sell them, and may from time to time sell or re-issue all or any of such shares to such persons and upon such terms as they may think fit; provided always that until such shares are sold or re-issued as aforesaid they shall not be reckoned as shares in respect of which any dividend or bonus shall be payable or receivable."

The alteration was agreed to, though it was explained that and the meeting would be required to ratify the motion.

Continental Intelligence

—o—

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, July 6.

The most important intelligence from this country since the departure of the last mail is that the First Chamber of the States-General, after three days' debating, have passed the Colonial Budget definitively by a majority of six votes, the division showing twenty-two ayes to sixteen noes. It is justly considered a great triumph of the Liberal party, and its settlement a fortunate event for the tranquillity of the country, as during nearly a whole year public excitement on the subject has been very great indeed, and it is high time that the question be set at rest, the more so as the rejection of the Colonial Budget would have involved the resignation of Mr. Fransen Van de Putte, and even jeopardised the whole of the Thorbecke Cabinet. And we have had so many ministerial changes within the last few years that it is devoutly to be hoped we shall have no more for a long time to come. During the debates the principal speakers against the budget were Mr. Hartsen, Baron Schimmelpennink Van der Aye, Mr. Van Nispen, and Mr. Van Andringa, whilst the measure was defended by Messrs. Quintus, Van Rhemen, and Van Beek, as well as by the Colonial Minister himself, who made a brilliant speech.

Immediately after the division, the Bill for the disposal of the East India surplus revenue for the year 1860 was passed without much discussion, and unanimously.

The First Chamber has further passed, without a division, the Bill for the free importation of the raw materials of manufacture and industry in Netherlands India without any payment of duties.

In the meantime the Second Chamber has not been idle, but, after some days spent in debates, passed the Bill for confirming the concession for the construction of a railroad between Samarang and the Regencies by an overwhelming majority of fifty-four to thirteen votes. An attempt was made by Mr. Groen Van Prinsterer to postpone the subject till another session, but his amendment was rejected. The King having already on his part confirmed the concession, it now only remains to obtain the consent of the First Chamber.

In a letter from Yokuhama, published in the *Utrecht Dagblad*, attention is drawn to the encroachments of Russia in the Far East. Among other statements the writer says:—"For many years past Russia has been trying to obtain possession of a harbour or island both in China and Japan as a winter station for their ships of war in those waters. Of late their attention has been turned to Tsu-Sima, a couple of small islands with a commodious harbour, situated in the middle of the Straits of Corea, which might be easily fortified so as to rival the defences of Sebastopol. As soon as England had occupied the Loo-Choo Islands, the Russians took possession of Tsu-Sima. A glance at the map will show the importance of the station, commanding as it does both the Japanese Islands and the Peninsular of Corea."

The Netherlands Trading Company give notice that, on the 28th inst., they will sell by auction 300,000 kilogr. of copper in tough cake, melted down from East India old copper coins put out of circulation.

A letter from the Cape of Good Hope of the 20th of May to the Association of Insurers at Rotterdam, announces that the ship *Prince of Orange*, Capt. Hensing, from Banjoewangie to this country, had put in there with damage, and after undergoing the usual surveys had been condemned as unseaworthy and was to be sold by auction, as the expense of repairing her would amount to three-fourths of the value of the vessel. Of the damaged part of the cargo, 157 bags of coffee and 255 kranjangs of sugar, had been sold. The British ship *Bride of the Seas*, of 500 tons, Capt. Donald, had been chartered at £3. 15s. per ton, with 15 per cent. primage, to convey a part of the sound portion of the cargo to Rotterdam, and tonnage for the rest was being looked for.

P.S.—The First Chamber of the States-General has just passed without a discussion, and unanimously, the Bill for conferring the concession for the railroad between Samarang and the Regencies, so the question is now definitively settled.

COMMERCIAL.

COFFEE.—More animation prevails in this market, and several sales of private trade Java have been made by private contract, amounting to 10,000 bags, at 44½ to 46 cents. Prices are well supported.

SUGAR.—Though there is no improvement in the values of the raw article, a better tone was perceptible. Among the sales were 1,406 kranjangs of Passaroeang, No. 15¾, at 34½ fl.; 1,085 kr. of Sourabaya, No. 15¼, at 34 fl.; and 560 kr. of ditto, No. 17, at 35½ fl. The company have advertised for public sale on the 15th inst. 66,000 kranjangs of Java sugar, against only 37,700 kr. in July last year. Refined goods continue in a depressed condition.

TEA.—The cargo of the *Marco Polo*, from China, brought to the hammer on the 1st inst. at Rotterdam, was all sold, the Congou at from 91 to 136 cents, and the Souchong from 145 to 151 cents. Some Java Congou, marked "Vryhandel," was also sold at 33 to 72 cents, whilst the Souchong realised 92 to 96 cents.

TIN, which had been rising for some time past, has experienced a great fall. The Company's sale of 103,300 blocks of Banca could not obtain more than 76 fl., though since the sale the price has become firmer.

TOBACCO.—There have been some sales by auction of Java, which sold as follows:—1,315 bales KL/HBvH and 757 bales SS went at 17½ to 23½, averaging 21 cents; 261 bales, from 22 to 25½, average for BA 24½, MS 22½, and W 23 cents; 853 bales Malang sold at from 15 to 80½, averaging 39⅛ cents for 539 bales of old crop, and 30 cents for 314 bales of new.

SPICES.—Cloves are less in demand. Other articles neglected, and prices nearly nominal.

RATTANS command a lively sale. Importers have disposed of 1,000 bundles ex Odin, 395 b. ex Celebes, 3,947 b. ex Holland, and 276 b. ex Pollux. The Company have advertised for public sale in this city on the 28th inst. 172,400 bundles (circa 10,000 piculs), against 155,000 bundles (7,000 piculs) at the July sale last year.

P.S.—Banca Tin was improving, 77½ fl. having been paid, at which figure there are sellers. Indigo firm. Cochineal in demand. Of Rattans 10,000 bundles sold at stiff prices.

ITALY.

The Italian Government intends very shortly to send out a diplomatic mission to China, Japan, and Siam. Signor Christoforo Negri, who was a short time ago despatched to Paris and London to endeavour to obtain the support of France and England to the object in view, has returned to Turin with the most liberal promises from those Governments, and will most likely be placed at the head of the expedition, which will go out in an Italian frigate. It is stated that orders have been given at the Royal dockyard, at Genoa, to fit out a suitable one for this special service.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

A REGISTER is kept of the addresses of all persons connected with the FAR EAST, and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the office or by letter.

Any information required by Subscribers, in reference to Commercial or General matters in CHINA, JAPAN, SINGAPORE, *and other parts of the* FAR EAST, *will be supplied on application at the Office, where files may be seen of the Journals published in those countries.*

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1863.

OUR DIFFICULTIES IN JAPAN.

THE British merchants at Yokuhama have met the difficulties in which they are involved in a manner worthy of Englishmen. In the near prospect of hostilities they betray no craven fear; in the expectation that their trade may be destroyed, or at least suspended for an indefinite period, they declare their willingness to make "the utmost necessary commercial sacrifices;" and so far from being eager to quit the settlement which may any day become too hot for them, they consider that such a step would but encourage the future aggression of the Japanese, and should only be resorted to in the last extremity. At the same time the possibility of being forced to make a sudden and hasty exit from Yokuhama led them very naturally to inquire what steps Her MAJESTY'S Minister had taken for their protection, and to complain that neither was sufficient security afforded, nor sufficient time given, to enable them to provide it for themselves. This assuredly was the prime duty of the authorities, and its non-fulfilment in the first instance is not palliated by the fact that an additional space of time was afterwards allotted. The period allowed to the Japanese for a consideration of their ultimatum was extended by our Chargé d'Affaires, at their earnest desire, from the 26th April to the 11th of May, and Colonel NEALE states that the convenience of Her MAJESTY'S subjects was a strong element in his decision.* Thus he evidently acknowledges that an extended period was necessary, but it was only by a chance that he was able to afford it. If the Japanese Government had made no request of the kind, the position of Europeans in Yokuhama would have been perilous in the extreme since the protection promised by the authorities is comparatively insignificant.

We await further news from Japan with intense interest. The crisis has come at last, and it remains to be seen whether those entrusted with the management of our affairs are fully able to meet it. Men are sometimes formed by emergencies, and therefore we may hope that Colonel NEALE will be equal to the enormous responsibility of his position. Admiral KUPER is an able and experienced commander, and we sincerely trust that he too will be equal to the crisis, for it is easy to see that the successful issue of the war—if war there must be—will depend very much on the wisdom with which its first operations are conducted. Our real enemies are the Daimios, and, unfortunately, they have it in their power to escape us altogether by withdrawing into the interior of the country. Thither we cannot follow them without a risk and an expenditure which we should scarcely be justified in incurring. The Japanese, half-civilised though they be, will prove no despicable foe. They will not make a show of fight and then run away like JOHN CHINAMAN, but measuring their strength with our own, they will be likely to avoid any open engagement and to keep up an irritating guerilla warfare, if we are rash enough to venture beyond the shelter of our ships. That British valour would ultimately triumph at Japan, as it has always triumphed the world over, we do not doubt for a moment, but just as little can we question—looking at the daring and warlike character of the Japanese—that we should have a heavy penalty to pay for our prowess. We have all along maintained that there is but one course open to us, namely, as we recently stated, to take the punishment of SATSUMA into our own hands, instead of demanding it from the Government of the TYCOON. This at any rate should be the first step, supposing that an unfavourable reply is given to our demands, and we are glad to see that *The Times* has now arrived at the same conclusion, and that that journal points out the folly of attempting to punish the Daimios, our real opponents, whose property is safely housed inland, by burning down a few seaport towns. Our position in Japan, although it has not received the attention it deserves, has, since we last wrote, been brought before both Houses. On the 9th inst., Mr. COCHRANE endeavoured to obtain some information from Government, but Mr. LAYARD avoided replying to his question in the most transparent manner. On the 10th, Earl CARNARVON, in a speech characterised by strong good sense, reviewed our relations with Japan. His lordship's speech was undoubtedly one-sided, but it brought out very prominently several important facts which deserve to be kept in view by the Government while shaping our future policy in Japan, and it elicited the important statement from Earl RUSSELL, that provided redress was not obtained, the first thing done would be to make Prince SATSUMA responsible for the murder of Mr. RICHARDSON.

* We now learn that a further delay has been granted.

THE CHINA DEBATES.

ANOTHER wordy war has taken place in the House of Commons on China, which occupies an undue portion of our present number, besides a Supplement. Beyond a ventilation, for which we are generally thankful, the debate will be bootless, and it is almost a pity that Lord NAAS did not confine his speech to something which could be kept in sight, and replied to with more precision by the Government. Lord NAAS repeated not only what others have said on the subject, but what he "himself hath said." From the reply of the PRIME MINISTER and the UNDER-SECRETARY for FOREIGN AFFAIRS, it is quite evident that the matter was too unwieldy to dissect, and it was got through with more badinage than argument.

LORD NAAS AND THE CHINA MERCHANTS.

THE following letter appeared in *The Times* of the 13th instant:—

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—In your article on China, in yesterday's impression, you state "my teachers have not been first rate," and that "I fell into bad hands." My information on the subject of the state of feeling among mercantile men connected with China was obtained in the following manner:—

About a month ago Mr. J. Dent, leading partner in the firm of Dent and Co. (a house second to none in China), and Mr. Walkinshaw, of the firm of Turner and Co., one of the oldest and most respectable houses in the trade, called upon me and informed me that I was at liberty to state, on their authority, that the China merchants as a body were opposed to the new policy of the Government; and further, that the classes in China most favourable to the present state of things are "the lawless adventurers" referred to in your article, and described by me as the pests of the Eastern Seas.

Your obedient servant,

8, Queen-street, St. James's, July 10. NAAS.

There are more volunteer diplomats in the world than Messrs. ROEBUCK and LINDSAY, whose powers to "fetch and carry" have been so wofully tried. There are other people to go to than Emperors, out of whose opinions, whether rightly or wrongly rendered, with or without any apparent breach of confidence, political and other personal capital may be made. Representative men of different interests in the city of London are being continually approached, in the same way as the Emperor at Fontainebleau, by members of the Houses of Lords and Commons who want their opinions, less for the opinions than the value their names may carry. In this case, too, the promptings of their own minds, like the leading questions of counsel to a witness, may pervert the reply; but the main object generally is to generalise the opinion of some one eminent merchant as that of all affected by the interests he represents. Thus it comes that Lord NAAS has, we conceive, unwarrantably assumed, from certain phrases he extracted from Messrs. DENT and WALKINSHAW, that the China merchants were opposed to the new policy of the Government, and that the present state of things was regarded with most favour by "lawless adventurers," a class which Lord NAAS graphically described as "the pests of the Eastern seas." Has not Lord NAAS, in this attempt to render *a la Roebuck* words that may have fallen from these merchants' lips, confounded the China residents as a body with certain individuals obnoxious to the present state of things, unimportant in position, and in a minority as to numbers, to whom Mr. DENT doubtless referred? We join issue with Lord NAAS on both the assertions made by him "on authority." So far back as the 29th of November, 1855, some of the Shanghai merchants addressed Sir JOHN BOWRING approving of the Foreign Board of Customs. That communication was signed by ALEXANDER PERCEVAL, (JARDINE, MATHESON, and Co.,) MONCRIEF GROVE, and Co., SMITH, KENNEDY, and Co., WATSON and Co., GEO. BARNET and Co., DALLAS and Co., REISS and Co., GIBB, LIVINGSTON, and Co., BLENKIN, RAWSON, and Co., and Mr. W. S. FITZWILLIAM, agent of the Commercial Bank.

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The object of memorials since forwarded by Shanghai residents to their Consul, has been for the provision of means for an extension of trade under existing regulations; and although their demands with reference to the right of establishing posts of trade in the interior have not been granted, they have experienced the benefit of the more regular and organised system introduced, and which is being gradually perfected. It is not the fair trader who flourishes on disorganisation, depending for profit on irregular, not to say illicit transactions. There are pests in all business—mosquitoes to be whipped off; but in adventuring on the Eastern seas Lord NAAS has mistaken their genus, and, looking through his official eye-glass, magnified their number.

NEW STEAMERS FOR CHINA.

SEVERAL vessels were noticed under this heading in our last. We have now to record the despatch of the *Vedo*, a screw boat of 356 tons gross register, under the command of Capt. Howard Clark. This vessel was built on the Clyde, and despatched on the 5th inst., for Shanghai, to the address of Messrs. W. R. Adamson and Co. Her length is 171 feet, breadth 24, and depth 12. Her engines are of 85-horse power nominal. She is intended for the trade of the Yang-tse. We hear of contracts being made by Capt. Blow (who lately commanded the steamer *Shunlee* on her voyage out to China) for a steamer of about 1,000 tons, and one of 500 tons. The screw building on the Clyde, of about 1,000 tons, under the superintendence of Messrs. Robertson and Co., will, we understand, be ready to launch in August. She will come round to London and load out for Shanghai to the address of Messrs. Chapman, King, and Co.; Captain Pinel, late of the *Tiptree*, is, we believe, appointed to the command.

Several clipper ships, of about 700 tons to 1,000 tons, are also building for the China tea trade, including one for Messrs. Charles Shaw and Co., one for Messrs. Phillips, Shaw, and Lowther, and Captain Maxton (iron), one for Captain Findlay, late of the *Foam*, one for Captain Rogers, owner of the *Min* and other vessels, one for Mr. MacDermott, of Liverpool, and two for Captain Dallas, late of the *Fiery Cross*, one of which will be iron.

Literature.

WE have already mentioned Lieutenant Pim's valuable work *The Gate of the Pacific* (Lovell, Reeve and Co.), but it is one of those suggestive books to which a reader interested in the subject will recur again and again to refresh his memory. We mention it now to point out—which we omitted to do in our former notice—that Lieutenant Pym marshals together a significant array of facts which prove that, for the sake of peace with America—and apparently from the fear of irritating the Yankees—we have again and again sacrificed British interests in Central America; and have done this without reaping any advantage whatever from our ill-judged generosity. It is imperative, especially at the present time, when the feeling against us in the United States is anything but friendly, that we should not suffer ourselves to be driven altogether from the Pacific by American intrigue, and allow the only transit route from the Pacific to the Atlantic to be in the hands of American capitalists. Lieutenant Pym writes strongly, but assuredly not too strongly, on this subject. We have committed egregious blunders hitherto, but it is not too late now to avert the danger so graphically described in *The Gate of the Pacific*, and by establishing a transit across Nicaragua to place British interests on a secure and honourable basis. It is inexpedient that those interests should be committed, as otherwise they will be, to the disposition of Americans. The first number of *The Chinese and Japanese Repository*, edited by JAMES SUMMERS, Esq., Professor of Chinese in King's College, and published by W. H. Allen and Co., has made its appearance. In an able introductory essay, the history and progress of our commercial connection with China and Japan, with the results to be anticipated from our influence, are adverted to; the extent to which British science, literature, and art have an interest in obtaining a further knowledge of the former country, and the object and scope of this periodical which undertakes to supply that want, is set forth. The contents include articles on the present state of science, literature, and literary criticism on China, the future of that country, a sketch of the Israelites who have there established themselves, and an article quite *àpropos* to the present time, entitled "The Visions of Hung-Sui-tshuen and Origin of Kwngsi-Insurection," by Theodore Hamberg.

Naval and Military.

PRIZE MONEY FOR CHINA.

Notice is given that the distribution of the proceeds of certain piratical junks, captured on the 20th of April, 1858, by Her Majesty's ships Hesper, Firm, Bustard, Staunch, and Opossum, commenced on Monday, the 13th inst., in the prize branch of the department of the Accountant-General of the Navy, Admiralty, Somerset-house. The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes:—Lieutenant and Master Commanding, each, £6. 2s. 4d.; third class, £4. 8s. 11d.; fourth class, £2. 17s. 3d.; fifth class, £1. 11s. 10d.; sixth class, £1. 8s. 7d.; seventh class, 19s. 1d.; eighth class, 9s. 6d.; ninth class, 6s. 4d.; tenth class, 3s. 2d.

PRIZE MONEY FOR CRIMEA.

The ships acknowledged to be entitled to a share are the Algiers, the Agamemnon, the Ardent, the Arrow, the Banshee, the Beagle, the Curlew, the Caradoc, the Furious, the Gladiator, the Hannibal, the Highflyer, the Leopard, the Lynx, the Miranda, the Medina, the Princess Royal, the Royal Albert, the Recruit, the St. Jean d'Acre, the Sidon, the Simoon the Sphinx, the Spitfire, the Swallow, the Stromboli, the Snake, the Tribune, the Terrible, the Valorous, the Vesuvius, the Viper, and the Wrangler.

An important target trial took place at Shoeburyness. Hitherto the targets have been constructed on the principle that the backing must be elastic, but the trial of yesterday was to determine the value of the opposite or rigid theory. Up to the test furnished by the old-fashioned and still favourite 68-pounder, the rigid theory was sustained; but a 150 lb. steel shot passed through the target and its supports, and a 300 lb. shell penetrated the target and set the filling of the cells on fire. One of the Armstrong guns used at the trial burst, that is to say the outer ring of the gun gave way. There was no one injured.

The Sphinx, 6, paddle, Commander Jones, arrived at Spithead on the 1st inst. from China with the crew of the despatch vessel Beagle (recently condemned in China) on board, and a few naval and military invalids. She sailed from St. Helena on the 11th of May, and called in at Fayal on the 24th of June. Before she could let go her anchor the Sphinx was signalled to proceed round to the south side of the Isle of Wight to the assistance of a small passenger steamer on shore there.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

JAPAN.

(July 10th.) Lord CARNARVON, in moving for copies of instructions to Her Majesty's diplomatic servants in Japan, or to the officers in command of Her Majesty's land or naval forces, to make demands upon the Government of Japan, with the alternative of immediate hostilities on the rejection of such demands, commented on the ignorance of the House of the reasons which had led the Government to instruct Admiral Kuper to address an ultimatum to the Government of Japan. Having sketched the political system of Japan, which made the Tycoon practically powerless against his nobles, however willing he might be to carry out the treaties and to make reparations for outrages, he warned the Government against the dangers and cost of a war with Japan, either separately or with other Powers, and contended that strict retribution, if possible, should be exacted from the guilty parties, but the country ought not to be committed to a great war. He wished to know the reasons by which the policy of Her Majesty's Government had been guided.—Lord RUSSELL said he considered it his duty to see that the treaties of commerce concluded between Japan and this country were carried into effect, and that the lives of British subjects were protected. He detailed the various outrages which had been committed by the Japanese, particularly instancing the attacks on the British Legation and on Mr. Richardson. As these outrages proceeded from a settled plan to defeat the treaty, he had demanded explanations. He denied that war had been declared at once, and explained the steps which had been taken to obtain reparation. As it was just possible that redress might be refused, certain instructions had been given to our forces, but which, as at present no answer had been received, he declined to produce to the House. Disclaiming the projects of prolonged war and annexation attributed to the Government by Lord Carnarvon, he stated that our only object was to obtain reparation for the murders which had been committed, and to uphold the trade of our merchants. As soon as the answers of the Japanese Government arrived he would produce the papers.—Lord GREY considered it highly objectionable that the old custom of consulting Parliament before the declaration of war was abandoned by the Government. Although he entirely agreed in the propriety of exacting reparation for outrages on British subjects, it ought in the present case to be remembered that the treaties with Japan had been extorted by fear and intimidation. The principal causes of our present unsatisfactory relations with Japan were, in his opinion, the exorbitant demands of some of our traders on the Japanese Government for gold in exchange for silver, and the presuming and arrogant conduct of certain English residents in Japan. The papers laid on the table, however, concealed many of these facts, and while blackening the people of Japan suppressed the bad actions of our own countrymen. It was unfair to hold the Japanese Government responsible for these outrages. They had done their best to find out the offenders, but, owing to the exasperated state of public feeling against foreigners, failed, just as this country had done in bringing the perpetrators of the outrage on General Haynau to justice. He considered war with Japan would cost us much blood and money, would introduce into Japan the same anarchy as was now seen in China, and was unjust and impolitic in itself.—The Duke of SOMERSET contended that as the treaties concluded with Japan had been accepted by successive Governments it was the duty of Her Majesty's Government to uphold them. The Japanese Government had not been harshly treated, for modifications had been made in the treaties at their request. He did not think that it would be so difficult to obtain reparation as had been anticipated.—After a few words from Lord WODEHOUSE and from Lord CARNARVON in reply, the subject dropped.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

THE REBELS AND OUR NEUTRALITY.

(July 6th.) Lord NAAS called the attention of the House to the state of affairs in China, and said that the somewhat unexpected manner in which the discussion on the motion of his hon. friend the member for Northumberland (Mr. Liddell) had terminated on a recent occasion, induced him to think he was doing nothing unusual in endeavouring again to direct the attention of the House to this most important question, and to elicit from the Government some explanation on the subject of our relations with the Emperor of China. He was the more encouraged to do so because he believed that of late years our relations with the Emperor of China had been of a totally novel kind. He believed that the policy which we had adopted originally in our dealings with China had been abandoned, and that we were now entering on an entirely new state of things. It would be needless for him to remind the House how the Empire of China differed from every other country in the habitable world. For ages that empire had been ruled by absolute despotism. Slavery never existed in any shape within its bounds, but the despotism which had prevailed there was of a most peculiar character, for it had never been upheld by a large standing army. The public service in China was also of a peculiar kind. For ages, both in the civil branch and the military, admittance had been by competitive examination. Merit alone had been supposed to be the means by which a man could rise in China. It was still more extraordinary that in an empire so governed there was to be found among the people a smaller amount of patriotism than was to be found among the natives of any other country. Neither had the Chinese much of what we called "religious sentiment." Resistance to authority and revolution were the only means by which grievances were redressed and wrongs remedied in China. The right and practice of rebellion had existed as far back as the history of the Chinese Empire. The right of rebellion had always been recognised by all great Chinese writers; and it must be owned that the people had been very consistent in reducing the doctrine to practice. Dr. Legge, in his remarkable book on China, quoted an extract on that point from the great Chinese philosopher, which, though written 3,000 years ago, might be taken for the production of an English Whig of 1688. In that extract, which was supported by writings of other Chinese philosophers, it was laid down that the moment an Emperor ceased to rule according to right principles he forfeited all title to his throne. It was a curious thing that, though the rebellions had been numerous, no particular dynasty in China had ever been overthrown without several years of rebellion. The Sing dynasty, which now ruled the empire, had not been established till after twenty-eight or thirty years of rebellion against that which had preceded it; and, as the House were aware, there was an extensive rebellion going on in China up to the present moment. The whole of this enormous empire was in a state of convulsion from one end to the other. The movement, however, with which we had more particularly to deal was the Taiping movement, which had commenced in 1849 or 1850, and which was one of the most extraordinary movements that had ever taken place in any country in the world. There was not the least doubt that our constant interference with and hostility to the Government of China had contributed greatly to this movement. Those who had considered the subject thoroughly agreed in assigning the movement to three causes—our hostility towards the Government, the opium question, and the circumstance that for the last three reigns China had been ruled over by princes of weak character and little influence. By a series of acts of hostility we had weakened the Government and made it contemptible in the eyes of the people. In Mr. Meadow's book was to be found the following curious memorial from a Manchou general:—"The troops do not attend to orders, regard retreat on the eve of battle as an old custom, and the abandonment of places they should hold as an ordinary affair. . . . The number of robbers and criminal associations in Kwantung and Kwangsi is very great, and they assemble without the least hesitation to create disturbances, all which arises from the circumstances of the army at the time the barbarian affairs were being transacted. Formerly they feared the troops as tigers; of late they look on them as sheep." Our attempts to compel the introduction of opium into the country had much to do with the movement. For the last thirty years, ever since the monopoly of the East India Company was abolished, and when the Chinese Government made up its mind forcibly to resist the introduction of opium, our attitude towards the Chinese Government had been one of unceasing hostility. We had three or four wars, which had been carried on at times in a most peculiar manner. The noble lord at the head of the Government told the House that we were not at war with China at the very time that we were burning the suburbs of Canton and bombarding the forts. Our relations with that country had got into this anomalous position, that we were actually at the same time supporting the Chinese Viceroy in Canton, collecting a portion of the Imperial revenue at Shanghai, bombarding the Taku forts, seizing Peking, and burning down the Emperor's palace. Since the taking of Peking our policy had altogether changed, for at that time a policy of entire neutrality had been laid down. He should be sorry to be understood as an advocate of the Taipings. At first considerable sympathy was manifested for them, as there was a belief that their religion was closely allied to Christianity. Further inquiries, however, showed that though with the aid of some books procured in Canton they might have manufactured a spurious sort of Christianity, yet their religion was an imposture, and the assumption of divine attributes by their leaders was so disgusting that it was now allowed that no sympathy ought to be felt for them on the ground of religion. They had been in possession of a large portion of the country for fifteen years, but nowhere had they succeeded in establishing anything like an organised Government. But their cruelty and their inability to organise a Government, reflected all the more strongly on the Government of Peking, for with all the resources of the empire at their command they had never been able to make head against the Taipings. At the treaty of Peking, a policy of neutrality was laid down and acted on for a considerable time. Sir F. Bruce, in making arrangements for the protection of the treaty ports, distinctly laid it down that the British were to be entirely neutral as between the Taipings and the Chinese Government. Lord Russell, on the 8th of August, 1861, wrote to Sir F. Bruce to express the desire of the Government to maintain neutrality between the contending parties, but that if English subjects were taken the consuls would do their utmost to procure their liberation. The noble lord in his place in that House was equally explicit in the declaration of his wish for the maintenance of neutrality. On the 12th of March, 1861, Lord Russell laid down the principle that the Government would resort to armed interference only in defence of our treaty ports and the settlements occupied by Her Majesty's subjects. It happened, however, that step by step the policy of neutrality had been abandoned, and that we were now interfering in almost every possible way in the internal affairs of China. The first step was at Shanghai, one of the treaty ports, where an attempt was made to carry out what was called the 30-mile radius. Admiral Hope, in 1861, went up the country to the Taipings, and obtained from them an assurance that they would respect the port of Shanghai, but only for one year. The Taipings kept their word, but towards the close of 1861 there were evidences that they intended to advance to Shanghai, and steps were taken to defend the town. Instead, however, of defending the settlement itself, it was, as he thought, very unfortunately determined to seize and hold all the country for thirty miles round. Military operations began at the end of April, 1862, when a few British and French troops, some drilled Chinese, and the Imperial "braves" marched out from Shanghai, and took two large towns in the neighbourhood. They went across the river with the intention of seizing the right bank of the Woosung river. The general, however, in command of these forces heard that the Imperialists had been routed and destroyed at a neighbouring city, and that the rebels were marching upon Shanghai. It therefore became necessary to withdraw his troops; the towns he had held were occupied by the rebels, and there was an end of the thirty-mile radius. These operations involved the whole district in very serious troubles and misery. The rebels, when they took the towns near Shanghai, killed a great number of men. They ordered others to let their hair grow to show they were rebels. We took the towns, and handed them over to the Imperialists, who beheaded some of these unfortunate creatures because they had long hair. A few days afterwards the Imperial troops were withdrawn, and then the rebels came in again, and cut off the heads of those who had in the interim shaved their heads. The atrocities and carnage that took place in this civil war were horrible to contemplate. One side was as bad as the other, and there was nothing to choose between them. It was alleged that the rebels had laid waste the country for thirty miles round Shanghai. Great atrocities were, no doubt, committed on both sides, but he denied that the country had been devastated. The despatches spoke of the troops as marching through cornfields, and there was reason to believe that the atrocities of the Taipings were confined to the towns which they seized. He would now advert to what had happened at Ningpo, which illustrated in an instructive manner how gradually we had been led to interfere in Chinese affairs. Ningpo was a very large city, with a quarter of a million of inhabitants. It was menaced by the rebels. English officers gave the Chinese authorities every advice and assistance, and instructed them how to fortify the city against the enemy. The rebels, however, attacked the city and drove out the Imperial troops in a few hours. The English gunboats did not interfere, and the rebels took possession of Ningpo, which they held for five months. Matters went on quietly during this occupation. He would not assert that the rebels were successful in attracting a large portion of the inhabitants back to the city, but the English authorities were in constant negotiation with the rebels, and our Consul had no reason to complain of any breach of faith. Almost immediately after the rebels took possession of the city, Consul Harvey thought it a favourable moment to arrange the question of what was called the foreign settlement. Ningpo was situated at the confluence of two rivers, and a piece of ground surrounded by the two rivers was much coveted by the consuls as being admirably adapted for purposes of defence. Accordingly they endeavoured to obtain the cession of this piece of ground. The American, French, and English consuls and the captain of Her Majesty's gunboat *Scout* met one day and passed a resolution that this large piece of ground should form the foreign settlement and be devoted to the purposes of these foreign nations. At that time the city of Ningpo and the country around were in the possession of the Taiping chiefs. They did not make much objection, the consuls took possession, and some commodious residences were built on the land in question. Things went on in that way for about a month, when one day, on the firing of a salute in honour of the arrival of one of the Taiping chiefs, some bullets struck the settlement. Some idle persons also wandering near the walls fired a few shots, which went near the boats. These were the only acts complained of by the British authorities, and they were amply apologised for by the Taiping chiefs. Captain Dew, of the *Encounter*, was sent down by Sir James Hope to obtain reparation and apology, and any gentleman who should read the instructions of Sir J. Hope would find there was nothing in them to authorise Captain Dew to make any attack upon the city. The answer to the remonstrance made by Captain Dew was so satisfactory that Captain Dew, on the 27th of April, 1862, wrote to the Taiping chiefs to inform them that he would not insist upon the demolition of the battery, but only that the guns opposite the settlement and ships should be removed. This battery was erected at the confluence of the two rivers, in order to defend the town from any attack that might be made by the Imperial forces. What Captain Dew therefore required was an ample apology, the removal of the guns from the battery opposite the settlement and ships, and that means should be taken to prevent anybody going on the walls opposite to the ships. With reference to the first point Captain Dew said he was perfectly satisfied, and with respect to the two other points, General Hwang wrote to say that, though the guns were for the protection of the fort, yet, under the peculiar circumstances, and to manifest the desire of the Taipings for a lasting amity, the port-holes of the guns

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bearing on the settlement should be stopped up, and no one be allowed to go upon the walls except the workmen who might be required to make repairs. In fact, everything demanded by Captain Dew was granted and the latter concluded in this way:—"We are desirous of remaining on good terms with you, and this is our reason for this distinct statement." After the receipt of that letter Captain Dew paid a visit to a large Imperial force, which was curiously constituted. The Imperial Government having but a small naval force at their command, made a convention with a notorious pirate for the employment in the Imperial service of himself and eighty junks, which for a number of years had been engaged in piracy. Well, Captain Dew went down the river and communicated with this man. There was every reason to believe that Captain Dew was cognizant of what this man was going to do, and it appeared rather a curious thing that a British captain should enter into communication with one whom if he caught outside the bar at Shanghai he should feel bound to hang. This band advanced to the attack. Captain Dew and several gunboats were then in the river, and shortly before he wrote to the Taiping chiefs thus:—

"We now inform you that we maintain a perfect neutrality, but if you fire the guns or muskets from the battery or walls opposite the settlement on the advancing Imperialists, thereby endangering the lives of our men and people in the foreign settlement, we shall then feel it our duty to return the fire and bombard the city."

So that having received an ample apology, Captain Dew gave up the three points, and then told the Taipings that if they defended themselves he would join in the attack and bombard the town. The junks having advanced between the gunboats and the town some shots were fired from the battery, and then, at ten o'clock, Captain Dew opened fire, bombarded the town up to two o'clock, then went to dinner; at three o'clock he landed his men, drove out the rebels, and handed over the town as a present to the Toutae. That story showed how our officers conducted affairs in China. There were professions of neutrality up to the last moment, and then the rebels, who had given us no provocation, were driven out, and the city handed over to the Imperialists. But this policy of pretended neutrality and real interference culminated in an attack which was made by Captain Dew and the French contingent upon the town of Shoon-shing in February of this year. After the taking of Ningpo Captain Dew remained in the city for some time, and a certain portion of Ward's force and the French contingent were occupied in garrisoning the place. No attempt was made to establish the thirty miles' radius. It appeared that in February last Captain Dew and a large number of boats accompanied a force of about 500 men to the attack of a walled town situated 110 miles from Ningpo. That force was called the French contingent, and was a very curious one. It was commanded by a French officer. He (Lord Naas) could not make out whether that officer was originally a military man; he rather thought he was a clerk in the French civil service. The first night was spent in plundering an Imperialist village—it must have been Imperialist, because it was only fifteen miles from Ningpo. The next day they advanced up a canal to the attack of Shoon-shing. Captain Dew accompanied the expedition, he said, in the character of a spectator, but really to advise the commander. A breach having been made the French were ordered to the assault, but they were ignominiously driven back, the French commander was killed, and Lieutenant Tinling so badly wounded that he afterwards died. It was impossible for Captain Dew to say that he was not in actual command of this force, for, in a letter in answer to a vote of thanks from some merchants at Ningpo, Captain Dew glorified himself considerably on the part he took. With regard to Lieutenant Tinling, it had been said that that gallant officer was an amateur, but that was not a fair representation of the case. Lieutenant Tinling was on the spot with the desire and consent of his commanding officer, and was as much discharging his duty as if he had been on board his own ship.

THE CUSTOMS AND FOREIGN INSPECTORS.

Leaving this part of the subject, we would now refer to two institutions which had grown up in China, and which were becoming to all intents and purposes British institutions. The first of these was the Foreign Inspectorship of Customs. This was introduced in China in 1854; but, as it was not found to work, in 1856 the Chinese Government placed the entire control of the Chinese Customs in the hands of Mr. Lay, who became head of the Customs, and under him there were British, French, Germans, and Americans, who acted as inspectors at the eight ports. Those gentlemen levied an enormous amount of revenue. The Customs' duties at Shanghai were supposed to amount annually to very nearly £1,000,000; and, including all the ports, it was reasonable to suppose that the customs' duties equalled £4,000,000. The position of these inspectors was entirely irresponsible. Their nomination was sanctioned by the Chinese Government, but it did not appear to have been originally made by the Chinese Government. In addition to the revenue collected by those gentlemen, the mandarins were obliged to collect a little revenue of their own, and he found constant complaint in the blue-books from merchants, who, after paying Customs' duties to the inspectors, were forced to pay "squeezes" to the mandarins, for everything seemed to be done by a system of "squeezing" in China. The result was, that repeated conflicts, accompanied with violence, took place under this new system. There was a considerable number of armed men at Shanghai under Imperial authority; the Inspectorship of Customs had also a large amount of armed men under their authority; the French Contingent was 1,500, and the Anglo-Chinese Contingent was 1,000 men. There were armed forces at Shanghai, composed not often of the best characters, and collisions and aggressions must be expected to occur under such a state of things as he had described. Lately, however, the forces at the disposal of the foreign inspectors had received an important augmentation.

THE LAY-OSBORN FLEET.

Mr. Lay and Captain Sherard Osborn, a most distinguished officer, who knew China well, came to this country last autumn to organise an armed European force. These gentlemen undertook this mission, doubtless with the sanction of Sir F. Bruce, but he could not discover that they brought with them a single scrap of paper giving them the authority of the Imperial Government. At first Her Majesty's Government proposed to issue licences enabling a certain number of British officers to take service in the new force, but it was felt, on reflection, that that course would be very inconvenient. At the end of August an Order in Council was issued authorising Captain Osborn and Mr. Lay to enlist troops for the service of the Chinese Empire, and to fit out ships of war. The force was to be paid, it appeared, out of the Customs' revenues under foreign inspection. But a considerable part of the funds which these two gentlemen brought over with them was raised by loan. Only three British gunboats were available, and when these had been fitted out for this expedition three other vessels were ordered to be built. The stores, guns, and other equipment were furnished from our arsenals. A code of laws was drawn up for the regulation of the force, a new scale of pay and rations was fixed, pensions for wounds were settled, a special book of signals was arranged, and last, not least, a new flag, green with yellow stripes, was improvised under which these troops were to fight—in the service, not of the Emperor, but of Mr. Lay and the Anglo-Chinese inspectors. It was rather difficult to ascertain the precise object of the force, as the Government officials did not seem quite clear about it. Mr. Lay himself said it was to be employed in re-establishing the Imperial authority on the Yang-tse-Kiang, and commercial security on the inner waters, and in suppressing piracy. The latter undertaking might, however, be dismissed from view, as any ship might destroy a pirate at sea if she caught one. Mr. Hammond, writing to the Secretary of the Admiralty to ask the approval of the First Lord, stated that the European force was intended to re-establish order throughout the Chinese empire. As the force numbered only 400 men, while the population of China numbered about 400,000,000, the enterprise on which they were to be despatched was certainly rather formidable. The Secretary to the Admiralty, however, accepted the statement of the Foreign-office, and replied that he saw no objection to the scheme. Now, he wished to point out to the House what would, in all probability, be the first exploit of the new force. In any attempt to restore order on the banks of the Yang-tse-Kiang, they must begin with the capture of Nanking. As the House knew, Nanking was a city of enormous size—the second in the Empire, in fact—and since 1854 it had been in the hands of the Taipings, the Imperialists never having made any serious effort to dislodge them. The prospect of the English taking Nanking, and driving the Taipings out of it and the tea districts adjoining, was regarded by a number of eminent authorities with just apprehension. That he was justified in assuming that this was one of the points against which the newly-raised force would be directed would be seen from the following passage in a despatch written by Earl Russell on the 7th of July, 1861:—"Ningpo ought to be recovered by the Imperialists, and, when they have force sufficient for the purpose, they should undertake vigorous operations against Nanking." Sir F. Bruce, however, on the 16th of January, 1861, said he did not see that the fall of Nanking would dissolve the bands which desolated the country, and gave this warning:—

"Should the capture of Nanking merely drive the rebels from the positions they occupy on the river, and the Imperialists be unable to follow them up with vigour and disperse them, they would assail other points not assailable by us, and, feeling secure from chastisement by our naval force, they would be less amenable to reason. We should be liable at the ports to sudden and unexpected attacks unless we had force sufficient stationed at each for its defence."

Again, on the 11th of July, 1861, Admiral Hope wrote:—

"I should consider the capture of Nanking as the most impolitic act which could be committed. There is not the slightest ground for the supposition that the loss of that town would have any material effect in the suppression of the insurrection, or any other, indeed, than that of the Taiping seat of government to some city in the interior out of our reach, and the creation of a feeling of inveterate hostility against us."

Even Earl Russell himself, in September, 1861, concurred with Admiral Hope in condemning the capture of Nanking, which a year later he recommended so strongly. Colonel Meadows stated that a Yang-tse campaign against the Taipings would require a large fleet and a considerable body of troops. He thought he had shown that this foreign inspectorate of Customs, having the command of an armed force, was one of the most dangerous institutions which had ever been sanctioned by the British Government, and the same view was taken of the matter by the editor of a Chinese newspaper, who pointed out that, though now under the control of a British officer, it might pass into the hands of a Frenchman or an American, and might be used to the detriment of English interests; and also that complications might arise from the want of any clearly defined understanding as to the position of foreigners in the Chinese service, and the amount of protection that would be extended to them.

COLONEL WARD'S FORCE.

He would now give a short history of the Anglo-Chinese contingent, a force with which Mr. Lay had nothing to do, and which was quite separate from Captain Sherard Osborn's force. In the year 1860 Colonel Ward, whose origin was rather doubtful, and whose nationality was also somewhat obscure, but who, he believed, was a member of General Walker's filibustering expedition, arrived at Shanghai, and being a man of courage and capacity, proposed to form a foreign legion, consisting of Manila men, Europeans, negroes, and, indeed, any one whom he could catch, for the service of the Emperor. There was plenty of material for the formation of such a force, for the ports of the eastern seas swarm with adventurers, filibusters, and scoundrels who had been unable to live elsewhere, who had collected in that part of the world with no object but rapine and plunder, and whose doings had extended south to some of our own settlements, and were about to be brought before the House by his hon. and gallant friend the member for Wakefield. Colonel Ward collected his regiment, but the Taipings formed a similar force, and on one occasion it was found necessary to send a man-of-war to Nanking to recover 26 British subjects who were in their service, and among whom were seven seamen of the British navy. This scheme, therefore, was given up, and, greatly to Mr. Bruce's satisfaction, the foreign contingent was disbanded. Colonel Ward then turned his attention to drilling Chinese, and in a few months he raised a considerable force, which on different occasions rendered pretty good service, although it was almost as often unsuccessful, and which took part in all the military operations which were undertaken to clear the 30 mile radius.

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GENERAL BURGEVINE.

Unfortunately, on the 20th of September, 1862, Colonel Ward was killed in the attack upon a small town, and General Burgevine, whose nationality also was somewhat doubtful, was appointed to the command of the force. The General was a man of large promises, which, however, he was seldom able to perform, and for some months he succeeded in persuading the Chinese authorities that he was always on the point of moving up the river and attacking Nanking. At last a day was appointed for his departure, but, owing to an account written by Consul Medhurst to Mr. Bruce, the General delayed the march, the line of transports accumulating, and 200,000 taels had been squandered without result. At this juncture the pay of General Burgevine's forces fell into arrear, his men mutinied, and he undertook to go to Shanghai to get the money due to them, amounting to about £40,000. Thither he proceeded with 150 armed men, but on his arrival the mandarin whose business it was to make the payment told him that he should have the money when he started for Nanking. General Burgevine struck him, and then his followers ransacked the house, and finding in it a large sum of money, helped themselves. Some of this money it was said was afterwards paid to the troops. This high-handed proceeding incensed the mandarins, who determined to dismiss General Burgevine and cut off his head. The General took refuge with General Staveley, and afterwards proceeded to Peking to lay his complaint at the foot of the throne; and Captain Holland, an officer of the Royal Marines, was appointed to command the force. General Burgevine obtained from the Emperor an order that he should be allowed to resume his command; but he could not secure obedience to this order at Shanghai, and he had returned to Peking to endeavour to obtain the command of at least a portion of the troops.

CAPTAIN HOLLAND.

This terminated the connection of the foreign officers with the force, which then passed under the command of Captain, or, as he was then called, General, Holland. He was appointed by the British Commander-in-Chief at Shanghai, and retained the command until the 10th of February, when he marched to attack Tait-shan. Captain Holland had with him a force of 2,500 men with twenty-two pieces of cannon, including two 32-pounders belonging to the British army. He attacked the town, but the rebels fought admirably, and the attack was repulsed. No fewer than 500 men were killed, and the two 32-pounders were captured by the rebels. Captain Holland shortly afterwards withdrew from the command, but before he retired an extraordinary occurrence took place at the head-quarters of the contingent, showing how impossible it was to carry on such a system in China without coming into constant collision with the native authorities. Four or five men had been punished for the offence of selling their arms and ammunition to the rebels. During the night the mandarins, who thought the soldiers had not been dealt with severely enough, dragged them from prison, and cut off their heads on the parade-ground. Next day there was a row; the men broke from their ranks and rushed to the residence of the mandarins, with the view of serving them as they had served the prisoners the night before. What added to their excitement and exasperation was that a boat, containing sixteen stand of arms, had just been seized on the river, and it was said to belong to one of the mandarins, who was suspected of trading with the rebels. The soldiers believed, indeed, that the mandarins had put their comrades to death in order that their own treason might not be discovered. Nothing further was needed to show the utter hopelessness of dealing with these people at all.

MAJOR GORDON.

Captain Holland was succeeded by Major Gordon, and the documents clearly proved that both were appointed by no other person than General Staveley himself. Major Gordon was one of the most distinguished young officers in the British army, having served in the Crimea and elsewhere; and he could not but regret to see such a man taking service with a barbarous and foreign Power. According to a notice in the *Gazette* of last Tuesday, Major Gordon had withdrawn altogether from the service of Her Majesty. It was quite evident that the contingent in China was intended to be a permanent force, and that officers accepting appointments in it were prepared to sacrifice their prospects in the British army. He did not wish to say a single word against them. The fault lay with the Government at home, for everybody knew that if British officers were allowed to fight they would do so whenever they could, without being very particular as to whom they fought with. He could not think, however, that it was right or proper to hold out inducements to British officers to leave their own flag.

THE PAY OF CAPT. OSBORN AND MAJOR GORDON.

Captain Osborn would be more highly paid than our Admiral in the China Seas, while Major Gordon would draw nearly as much pay as the General commanding the British forces in China. Nor could it be said that they were engaged in the service of the Emperor of China, and that we had nothing to do with the matter. Captain Osborn and his men, as well as the Anglo-Chinese contingent, would be looked upon both by the Imperialists and the rebels as servants of Her Majesty, obeying the orders of the British Government.

PRINCE KUNG AND SIR F. BRUCE.

Already, indeed, Prince Kung had conveyed to Mr. Bruce a formal expression of thanks for the valuable aid rendered to the Emperor by the British, French, and Russian Governments. He wondered it never occurred to those who inaugurated the policy to which he was adverting how dangerous was the example which they set the Taipings. The latest advices showed that European officers and men took part in almost all the miserable conflicts which took place between them and the Imperial troops, and although we had endeavoured as far as we could to prevent the importation of arms into the rebel districts, yet all the regulations and proclamations which had been issued on the subject had totally failed in precluding the rebels from supplying themselves with as good arms as were to be found in the hands of the Imperialists. He thought he had said enough to show that we were interfering in Chinese affairs in a financial, political, and military point of view, and that Sir F. Bruce was in reality the Prime Minister of China. It was quite impossible, owing to the policy pursued by the Government, that he could help placing himself in that position, and that policy would, he was afraid, go on weakening instead of strengthening the Government it was intended to support. Such a system as that which we now adopted in China of doing everything we could for the Chinese and receiving pay in return could not be continued without compromising that Empire. If, indeed, China was to be governed on European principles it must be ruled by Europeans, and the further we proceeded in the present direction the greater would be the probability that we should find ourselves embarked in a Chinese war. That policy, he should remind the House, bad as it was, depended on the life of the Emperor. Prince Kung was now Prime Minister and had obtained his high position in a very curious way, for a conspiracy having been formed for the purpose of placing him in power, he had the heads of three of his leading opponents cut off. Inasmuch, however, as those men had left behind them a party which was still very considerable at Peking, it might happen that he would find himself treated in the same way as he had dealt with his political opponents, and should the other party come into power the position of Sir F. Bruce would be somewhat difficult and awkward. But, if he wanted any further authority in support of the view which he entertained as to the policy of the Government in China, he need only refer to Sir F. Bruce himself, who, in writing to Earl Russell on the 10th of June, 1860, said:—

"There is, indeed, another alternative open to the people—namely, that of placing themselves under the protection of a foreign Power, in whose justice and force they have confidence, to preserve them from pillage and massacre. From the language held by some of the more influential native merchants, I think it not unlikely that, sooner or later, some such proposal will be made to foreign Powers, at the suggestion of commercial or religious influences, should anarchy increase, and should the decision of such questions be left practically to the people and the authorities of the provinces, in consequence of our being debarred from treating directly at Peking on matters involving Imperial interest and considerations of general policy of such vast magnitude. I am further inclined to believe that foreign support thus given would render the re-establishment of the Imperial authority very difficult hereafter. In the meantime, however, the task of supplying the place of the foreign force would become every day more difficult. The Imperial authority would be entirely discredited in the eyes of the people. The Chinese officials, pressed for money, and relying on foreign support, would become more than ever cruel, corrupt, and oppressive; and the Chinese, deprived of popular insurrection, their rude but efficacious remedy against local oppressors, would with justice throw on the foreigner the odium of excesses which his presence alone would render possible. The consequence would be popular hostility, reprisals, and that train of events which would render it necessary to appropriate permanently the province occupied, or to retire from it, leaving behind a bitter ill-will among the people. No course could be so well calculated to lower our national reputation as to lend our material support to a Government, the corruption of whose authorities is only checked by its weakness."

DR. LEGGE.

That which Sir F. Bruce anticipated was, he thought, not unlikely to occur; but he should wish to refer also to another authority—that of Dr. Legge, a man who had mixed little in politics, but who knew China well, who had spent the greater part of his life there, who was one of the first Chinese scholars of the day, and who was content to pursue his missionary labours at Hong Kong, never engaging in trade, but living on a small stipend, and who had every reason to be in favour of the present system, inasmuch as he was nearly related to the originator of Anglo-Chinese inspectors of Customs and the armed force placed at their disposal. Dr. Legge said—

"It behoves the British Parliament—the British people—to look to this new complication of affairs in China, to look it fairly in the face. If we are to pacify the empire we shall require 50,000 troops, and may then find again that we have undertaken more than we equal to. But I ask in whose interest we are to put down the rebellion? Hitherto Admiral Hope has been acting in the interest of the Imperial Government. Of course, if we fight its battles it must pay all expenses. The British people cannot be expected to sacrifice the lives of its sons, and its treasure, to establish the Manchou rule, and all gratuitously. Now I protest against our putting down the rebellion on behalf of the Imperial Government, however that may pay us for it, on two grounds. The first is the ground of its cruelty. I have read harrowing accounts of the devastations of the rebels—how the country is blasted by their march. The accounts are no doubt true. But I have seen also the ways of the Imperial braves, and kept company with them for hours together. Their march over the country was like the progress of locusts and caterpillars. Their thirst for blood was quenchless; their outrages on the young and old were indescribable. On the score of cruelty the case must be about even, inclining to the Imperialist side, if we may judge on the principle that the more cowardly are the more cruel. But the question is not about the masses, but about the officers of Government. And to know what will be the consequence if we put down the rebels on behalf of the Imperial Government, we have only to think of Yeh and his doings in Canton, when in almost twelve months he beheaded 70,000. I have heard Sir John Bowring, when other arguments for the *Arrow* war were exhausted, enlarge graphically on Yeh's barbarities. If we put down the Taipings, we shall kill our thousands on the battle-field, and the governors of provinces will kill their tens of thousands in the execution areas. We shall be installing so many Yehs Our high officers will be the ministers to so many butchers of human beings."

Such was the opinion of a man who knew China better almost than any other Englishman, and who was a perfectly unbiassed witness. The policy which we had unfortunately adopted in China, therefore, was open to grave objection, and if we failed in our efforts to restore order there, we should inflict a great stain on the British name and undergo the risk of so infuriating the rebels that hostilities would be indefinitely prolonged, and the solution of the Chinese difficulty delayed, which seemed to lie in the appearance on the stage of some native of the country with sufficient powers of mind to raise himself to a position of high authority, and to influence his countrymen in the right direction. If we succeeded in our policy we should establish in the Chinese empire one of the most intolerant tyrannies which the world ever saw. Every kind of cruelty would be committed in our name, deeds would be done which would cause a blush to rise to the cheek of every Englishman, until at last we should be forced to put an end to the very Power which we had been attempting to galvanize

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into a temporary existence. What we were now doing in China had been done in India over and over again. In India our course had been first to make war against some native Prince, then having beaten him we destroyed his army and weakened his authority in the eyes of his people; next, we placed a resident at his court, then we undertook to protect him from external and internal danger, and also to collect his revenue. Thus, we gradually insinuated ourselves into every part of his Government until he had nothing left but his great fortune, which he spent in riot and debauchery, and at last we were obliged, for very shame, to put an entire end to his power. What had happened repeateuly in India was just as likely to happen in China. Now, what was the great object of all these proceedings? Why, to maintain our trade and increase our commercial supremacy in the China seas. But had it never occurred to those who were carrying out this policy that they were not really assisting, but rather pursuing a course calculated seriously to injure our trade? It was a remarkable fact that almost all our silk and a great portion of our tea came from the very provinces which had for years past been in the hands of the rebels. Yet what was the result? In 1848 we imported from China 20,000 bales of silk and 65,000,000lb. of tea, the total value of both being seven millions sterling. In 1862 the exports to this country from China had risen to 90 000 bales of silk and 110,000,000lb. of tea, the total value of both amounting to 17 millions sterling. Free access was afforded to our traders in the districts occupied by the Taipings, and no obstruction was offered to the transit of commodities. On this point General Staveley, writing on the 3rd of July, 1862, said:—

"Europeans continue to visit the rebel country for purposes of trade, and are treated with civility; large quantities of silk have been brought nto Shanghai during the last fortnight, and trade seems in a thriving state."

THE MERCHANTS' OPINIONS.

Many of our merchants thought that our interference, by driving the rebels from the walled towns into the silk and tea districts, would create further ruin and devastation. They also said there was a probability that the Taipings would become so infuriated by our hostilities against them that they would impede our trade by shutting up the rivers and preventing our agents from buying or selling. This they had never done yet, but when they saw British officers embarked in regular organised campaigns against them they were not unlikely to take steps for thwarting our great commercial objects. He had had an opportunity of consulting many London commercial houses engaged in the trade with China, and he found that they were to a man opposed to Captain Sherard Osborn's expedition, and against an interference calculated, as they believed, seriously to damage our commercial interests.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS IN CHINA.

There was only one other point of view in which he wished to regard this question, viz., its probable effect upon our relations with foreign Powers, and especially with Russia and France. Russia had an interest in those seas which was increasing every day. Until quite lately the Amoor formed the boundary between the Russian and Chinese empires, and the Russians had their southernmost settlement at the mouth of that river. In May, 1858, however, Russia concluded at Peking a treaty of boundary, as well as of commerce, with China, by which the territories situated between the river Ousouri and the sea should be possessed in common between the Emperor of China and the Emperor of Russia. Those territories comprised 900 miles of coast. The new line of demarcation between China and Russia was obtained by taking the river Ousouri from its point of confluence with the Amoor, and up to its head waters, then drawing a line from its head waters to the sea. That gave a long strip of coast, 900 miles in extent, possessing numerous valuable harbours. At the most southern portion of this district was situated a fine harbour, called Victoria Bay. There the Russians had already begun to establish themselves, to build ships, and to create something like a trade. That place was situated within only three days' sail of Shanghai. Schemes were, he believed, under constant consideration at St. Petersburg for uniting this port at Victoria Bay with Europe by telegraph; and it was not at all impossible that before long this new town in the Pacific Ocean would be thus connected with Moscow. The restoration of tranquillity to the Russian Empire would, no doubt, be quickly followed by the execution of this project, for which the surveys had been made. That indicated the great interests and objects which Russia had in these countries. Russia had also shown a desire to assist the Chinese Government in the suppression of the Taiping rebellion, so that our interference in China was likely to be followed by the interference of that great Power also.

FRANCE IN CHINA AND COCHIN CHINA.

But France likewise was in a very curious position in relation to those regions. She had expended large sums of money in the settlement of Cochin China, and her efforts, he was afraid, had to some extent been a failure. Yet if France succeeded in restoring confidence to those districts a considerable trade would spring up there and in Camboja. But France had other objects in view in China besides those of a commercial nature. At the present moment her commercial interests in China were very small —indeed, almost absolutely null. But the French had several depôts in China, and a very large force at Ningpo, commanded by French officers. The rank and file were drawn from the scum of the Chinese, and some of the officers came from that class of Europeans which had made the name of foreigner infamous in China. It was also stated by the same authority upon which he based this statement, that our Chinese contingent were deserting to the French contingent, attracted by the superior advantages of pay and plunder which were offered them. The objects of the French were purely ecclesiastical. For centuries the French Church had taken an active interest in Chinese missions. At the end of the seventeenth century the Jesuit missionaries spread all over the country. They established schools; they educated those who aspired to the higher offices of State, and for some years, under the name of tutors to the Emperor, they exercised really the functions of Prime Ministers. In 1726 great persecution arose. Numbers of the native Christians were killed, and whilst many of the Jesuits gave up their lives in the defence of their faith—others were glad to leave the country. But even since that time, there had always been a number of ecclesiastics in China. The Jesuits had returned. The exertions of Roman Catholic missionaries were increasing, and they were laying claim to many sites in different parts, which were occupied by French ecclesiastics centuries ago, and not only laying claim but actually obtaining possession of them. It was for these objects that the French wished to extend their influence, and we could scarcely say to them, "You shall not do in the interest of religion that which we are doing in the interest of trade." He might be asked, what practical steps should be taken? He knew the enormous difficulty of receding from the course upon which they had entered and turning back to the old line of neutrality.

RESCINDMENT OF THE ORDER IN COUNCIL.

But the Order in Council was only for two years, and Her Majesty's Government might intimate to the Chinese Government that at the end of two, three, or four years our officers must return to their duties, and there must be an end to our interference and assistance. He was fairly convinced that the further we pursued the course in which we had embarked, the deeper we should get into the mire, and that public opinion would ultimately force the Government to retrace their steps. He had shown to the House, as well as his ability served, what was the present state of things in China. With interests so diverse and so important, it could be only a sketch, and he wished that sketch had been made by some abler man. But he was perfectly convinced that our present policy, which was as novel as it was dangerous, was one from which we ought to recede as soon as possible. Our old attitude to the Chinese Government was hostility. It passed to neutrality, and it had now proceeded to active interference in the affairs of that nation. He believed he had shown that the course which we were taking might seriously imperil the character of the British name, might injure our commercial interests in the Eastern seas, might involve us in responsibilities and liabilities, the end of which it was impossible to foresee, and above all might produce serious embarrassment in our relations with foreign Powers. With all these considerations weighing upon his mind, he awaited with anxiety the explanations which were about to be given on the part of Her Majesty's Government.

Mr. H. VERNEY did not at all agree with the noble lord in the expression of his regret that this subject had not fallen into abler hands; for a more able and interesting statement he had seldom heard in that House, or one which commended itself more generally to their sympathies. He regretted, however, that the noble lord had thought it necessary to illustrate his view of our conduct in China by throwing anything like discredit on our conduct in India; because although there might have been occasions to which his observations would apply, still, generally speaking, the conduct pursued by the British authorities in India in circumstances similar to those referred to had been such as to bring great blessings on the country, and diminish the evils under which different parts of India laboured. About thirty-three years ago the district of Hyderabad was one of the worst in India. It was utterly disorganised, and altogether in a most disgraceful condition. The Governor-General of that day sent an officer with very high powers into that district, and the consequence was that the last thirty years there had not been a more quiet or well-ordered district in India. Our object in China had been to raise the character of the Chinese authorities, and gradually, by good example and the conduct we should urge upon them, to fit them to govern their own country, and to maintain peace there, which was far more important to our interests than any authority we could exercise ourselves. As the Order in Council was only to last two years, it was manifestly the intention and desire of the Government that the Chinese authorities should within that period be able to conduct their own affairs. Having followed with much attention the proceedings of our authorities in China, he had learnt that they had interfered merely for the purpose of protecting British interests and the lives and property of our fellow-countrymen. The great increase that had taken place within the last six years in the value of property at Shanghai showed how beneficial our action had been, and he could not but think that the thirty miles' radius round that city was a very proper arrangement. He thought that justice was not done to Colonel Ward, who had been remarkably successful in drilling the native troops. As long as we exercised our influence in China only for the improvement and benefit of China, together with the fair interests of our countrymen engaged in commerce there, we had a reasonable hope of being able before long to withdraw our troops from that country, and he had no doubt but that such was the desire of Her Majesty's Government.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT.

Mr. LAYARD could assure the House that he had no misgivings upon the policy of Her Majesty's Government in China. It would appear, from some observations which fell from the noble lord, that when the question had been raised some time ago he had abstained from saying anything upon the subject because he did not dare to face the question. He thought he had before explained the reasons why he did not rise upon that occasion to reply to the hon. gentleman opposite. It had been said that the question was one of the gravest interest, but when he looked at the state of the House then, and remembered what it had been on a former occasion, he could not understand the vast interest of a question which was so neglected by the House of Commons. He had said that he had no misgivings as to the policy of the Government, which agreed entirely with the views he had entertained as long as he sat in that House. He was not surprised that the noble lord—who had brought forward the question in a speech of great length and of considerable ability—should find fault with the Government. It was the duty of the noble lord to find fault with the Government, and to censure everything they did. And so nothing that had been done in China had escaped the noble lord's censure —the policy of the Government in relation to that country was fraught with mischief and danger. If all that the noble lord had said was true, the Government deserved the strongest censure; but he was surprised the hon. member for Rochdale, who cheered the noble lord, should be of the same opinion, and should unite with him in condemning the Government. He should have thought the hon. member for Rochdale and his friends would have supported the Government in a policy which, when he had the honour of sitting among them below the gangway, was the very policy they had suggested. But it was the duty of the Government to deal with China and other Eastern nations as with civilised nations, upon a footing of complete justice, and not to ride rough-shod over them—not to treat them as

Continued in Supplement.

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Monetary and Commercial.

CITY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 15.

The first annual meeting of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, was held on the 6th inst., and a report of the proceedings will be found in another column.

A call of £5 is to be paid on the shares in the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan (Limited), by the 10th August.

Two ships belonging to the late Mr. Duncan Dunbar were sold at Lloyd's. The *Nile* realised £3,250, and the *Bayswater* £4,775.

At the sixth annual meeting of the Manchester Cotton Supply Association, the satisfactory and promising character of the samples of this staple received from China was specially adverted to.

The shipping firm of Messrs. W. S. Lindsay and Co. will henceforth be carried on under the style of Stringer, Pembroke, and Co. Mr. Lindsay retires from that branch of business, although he will still continue his connexion with the city so far as regards any general mercantile transactions.

The biddings for 40,00,000 rupees (£400,000) in bills on India took place at the Bank of England. The proportions allotted were:—To Calcutta, 22,00,000 rupees; to Bombay, 16,00,000 rupees; and to Madras, 2,00,000 rupees. The declared minimum price was as before, viz., 1s. 11½d. per rupee on Calcutta, and 1s. 11¾d. on Bombay and Madras. The applications within the limits amounted to 107 lacs (£1,070,000). Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 32 per cent.; on Bombay, at 1s. 11¾d., about 21 per cent.; on Madras, at 1s. 11¾d., about 45 per cent., and all above these prices in full.

The next meeting of the China and Japan Steam Company will be held on the 21st inst. The steamer *Mona*, belonging to this company, will be despatched for China in a few days, calling at Singapore.

Mr. Morgan, of the firm of Morgan Brothers, has joined the firm of Saunders and Otley, which will be conducted in future under the style of Saunders Otley, and Morgan, 9, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall.

THE AGRA BANK AND THE CLEARING COMMITTEE.

A question of importance has lately been agitated in consequence of the exclusive spirit practised by the Committee of the Bankers' Clearing House. The committee is composed of members of the old private banking firms, and this explains to some extent their exclusiveness. The Agra Bank has now for nearly six years carried on the business of London bankers in addition to their India and China operations, and on this ground they applied to the committee for permission to clear on their own account. Hitherto they have effected the clearance of all their cheques through the London and Westminster Bank, but having now attained a *status* as London bankers, they very naturally wished to perform their own business, it being a *desideratum* to their customers in point of time and general convenience. The committee, however, decided against their application on the ground that the Agra must be considered as an Indian and not a London bank. No doubt these private banking firms look upon the London establishments of originally Indian banks as an encroachment on their preserves. This may be only natural, and may be compared with the spirit of opposition evinced by the private underwriters at Lloyds, when joint-stock insurance companies were first introduced; but the "clearing committee," like the private underwriters, will find that they must ere long give in to the interlopers. The committee are supported by the *Economist*, much to the surprise of most commercial men, seeing that the *prestige* of that journal was made by the support of "Free-trade," and not exclusive principles. The *Daily News* of the 29th June exposes most ably the fallacy of the reasoning in the *Economist*. *The Times* says:—

> At a meeting of the Agra and United Service Bank, in reply to a question from a shareholder whether the Committee of Bankers had consented to admit the Agra Bank to the clearing-house, a correspondence was read which embraced a curt refusal on the part of the committee. A subsequent letter from the Agra Bank to the committee, suggesting that some reason should be assigned for this decision, has been allowed to remain unanswered for two months. It is consequently to be presumed that there is no sufficient reasen to be given, and that the act is one either of narrow policy or mere caprice.

The following financial and other undertakings have been announced since our last issue:—

The Hudson's Bay Company, as reconstructed under the auspices of the International Financial Society, capital £2,000,000, in £20 stock, for purposes of trade, colonisation, sale of mining rights, and construction of telegraphic and travelling route, and establishment of postal communication from Canada to British Columbia.

The Life Association of England, to carry out an entire reconstruction of the system of life assurance on a plan devised by their consulting referee. Capital £500,000.

The Brazilian and Portuguese Bank, capital £1,000,000, in 50,000 shares of £20 each, to develop, by financial aid, the trade of Brazil and Portugal.

The Richmond Hill Hotel Company, for the construction of a first-class hotel, capital £100,000, in shares of £10 each.

The Anglo-Brazilian Gold Company, capital £100,000, in £1 shares, for the purchase and development of a Brazilian gold mine.

The Portugal Iron and Coal Company, in 10,000 shares of £10 each, for working a Portuguese mineral district, rich in iron and coal.

The London and African Trading Company, capital £500,000, in £25 shares, for conducting trade with the West Coast of Africa. A rival to this has also been established, called the African Merchants' Company.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The Board of Trade Returns for the month ending May 31st have made their appearance. The following were the exportations to the Far East in that period:—

To CHINA.—Cotton Yarn: 121,520 lbs., of the value of £11,762, against 556,084 lbs., of the value of £31,005, in May, 1862, and 765,720 lbs., of the value of £34,243 in May, 1861. The total export in the first five months of this year was 382,790 lbs., of the value of £37,027, against 2,267,113 lbs., of the value of £128,931 in the previous year. Woollen and Worsted Manufactures: 202,435 yards, of the value of £40,343 in May last, against 323,624 yards, of the value of £40,453 in May, 1862, and 430,304 yards, of the value of £53,788 in May, 1861. The total export for the first five months of this year was 825,512 yards, of the value of £142,660, against 1,022,048 yards, of the value of £127,756 in the same period last year. Worsted Stuffs: 1,023,188 yards, of the value of £75,579, against 1,159,318 yards, of the value of £57,391 in May, 1862, and 436,100 yards, of the value of £33,609 in May, 1861. The total export for the first five months of this year was 3,212,261 yards, of the value of £229,807, against 3,125,948 yards, of the value of £154,370 in the corresponding period of last year. Lead: 1,798 tons, of the value of £38,307, against 1,628 tons, of the value of £33,804 in May, 1862, and 607 tons, of the value of £13,310 in May, 1861. Total export for the first five months of this year was 6,990 tons, of the value of £150,838, against 3,529 tons, of the value of £75,957 in the corresponding period of last year.

To PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—Cotton Goods: No exports in May; quantity exported up to that period in 1863 reached 3,201,355 yards, of the value of £77,242.

To JAVA.—Cotton Goods: Export for last May, 2,808,053 yards, o the value of £68,504, against 6,862,495 yards, of the value of £117,631 in May, 1861. The quantity exported in the first five months of this year was 4,129,649 yards, of the value of £100,948, against 16,980,693 yards, of the value of £305,699, in the corresponding period of 1862.

To CEYLON.—Cotton Yarn: Export in May last 45,000 lbs., of the value of £5,200, against 24,000 lbs. in May, 1863, of the value of £2,150. The total export for the first five months of this year was 163,000 lbs., of the value of £18,800, against 161,750 lbs., of the value of £12,010 in the corresponding period of 1862.

The exports, as per Sam Mendel's Circular, are, from London, Liverpool, and the Clyde, from June 17th to July 1st, as follows:—

To SHANGHAI.—Plain cottons, 1,124,230 yards; coloured cottons, 940,815 yards; printed cottons, 8,400 yards.

To HONG KONG.—Plain cottons, 1,787,053 yards; coloured cottons, 232,786 yards; printed cottons, 27,385 yards; twist, 407,214 lbs.

To SINGAPORE.—Plain cottons, 1,993,939 yards; coloured cottons, 66,670 yards; printed cottons, 103,374 yards; twist, 89,600 lbs.

To BATAVIA.—Plain cottons, 698,607 yards; coloured cottons, 324,359 yards; printed cottons, 209,395 yards; twist, 127,800 lbs.

To MANILA.—Plain cottons, 820,320 yards; coloured cottons, 1,128,863 yards; printed cottons, 37,000 yards; twist, 3,600 lbs.

The amount of bullion by the P. and O. Company's str. *Pera*, from Southampton, on the 4th inst., was:—In gold: To Madras, £895. In silver: To Penang, £2,000; to Hong Kong, £19,913; to Foo-chow-Foo, £1,040; to Shanghai, £76,895. Total in gold, £895; in silver, £99,848.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—There has been no revival of demand in our market during the past month, either for export or home consumption, and as the arrivals have been fully equal to the deliveries, and as there has been a disposition on the part of many importers to realise, there has been a general decline in prices, and even at this decline there seems but little inclination on the part of the trade to buy, although within the past two months quotations for some of the medium kinds of Congou have given way from 2d. to 3d. per lb., and they may now be considered relatively cheap, looking especially at the duty now being only 1s. per lb. There has been a moderate inquiry for the low and dusty kinds of Congou, as also for the fair common kinds with leaf, but these must be quoted fully ½d. per lb. lower. Good common has only been in limited demand, and is now quoted at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 1½d. per lb. Fair to good Sinchune Kais, and fair to good Kaisow kinds, have been freely offered, and the sales made show a decline of 1d. to 1½d. per lb., but at this reduction there has been a slight demand. Common to fair Ho-hows and Ning-chows have been difficult of sale, and prices have given way to the extent of 1d. to 1½d. per lb., but as yet there is not much inquiry for them. Good Ning-chows and second class Honams, Monings, and Wopaks, have been sold fully 1d. per lb. lower. Fine Kaisows, and Monings, and Wopaks

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have been neglected; but for the few export orders that have come to hand full prices have been paid for superior quality. Tayshans have sold ½d. to 1d. per lb. lower. Fair to good Oolongs have sold 1d. per lb. lower; fine remain much as before. In Souchongs and Flowery Pekoes business has been very limited, and prices for the former, for good to fine qualities, must be quoted 2d. per lb. lower. Scented Capers show no material alteration; and the common fair sorts remain difficult of sale, with a partial inquiry for good to fine. Fair to good Orange Pekoes, both of Foo-chow and Canton-make, have only been in moderate request, and prices have given way about 1d. per lb. Fine have been rather better supported. Uncoloured Japans have sold to a fair extent, under 1s. 6d. per lb. Indian Teas, both the Assam Company's and those of private growth commanded very high prices at the Public Sales of the 9th instant. Further sales are declared for the 14th instant. In Green Teas there has been a moderate amount of business, chiefly however in Young Hysons, the low prices ruling for these having induced purchases partly for speculation and partly for shipment, and prices show a slight improvement for nearly all grades, including Japan kinds, which have hitherto been nearly unsaleable. Twankays and Hyson Skins show no alteration. Hysons, owing to larger supplies on offer have declined about 1d. per lb. Imperials have maintained former rates, but Gunpowders of all kinds show a reduction of fully 1d. per lb. from the recent extreme rates. Canton Gunpowders have sold rather lower, and Young Hysons remain without improvement. The public sales have comprised 58,976 packages, of which 15,107 packages were printed "without reserve," and 3,274 packages were Indian teas. Of these 41,447 packages have passed auction, and 21,674 packages were sold, including 12,240 packages "without reserve," and 3,149 packages Indian teas. The sales will conclude the day after to-morrow.

SILK.—Another month of extreme quiet and limited transactions in Silk—perhaps almost the usual fluctuations in feeling but no business—prices however are without material change. Various circumstances tend to this effect. The smallness of the arrivals, the result of the European crop now generally looked upon as in aggregate little in excess of last year—an opinion backed to some extent by considerable speculative purchases in those districts of Italy where prices were relatively the lowest—the uncertainty and doubt as to the course of events in Japan, and lastly, faint, although it may be, always more or less a latent hope of the modification of American difficulties. All these causes have in their degree rendered importers and holders comparatively indifferent as to selling, the more so perhaps as our prices show considerable loss upon the last quotations from the places of import, while on the other hand on the part of large operators there is continual watchfulness with an evident desire to get into stock, should anything occur to lead to the belief that prices have reached their lowest point. The long-continued abstention from purchases has, of course, very much exhausted the stocks in the hands of consumers, so that they are all more or less in a position to act when the fitting moment may be thought to have arrived. Japan Silks, perhaps, of all classes shows the greatest susceptibility both from its comparatively moderate prices and its general adaptability to the present requirements of consumption. Trade unfortunately continues bad, and the deliveries are upon the smallest possible scale. At New York the quotations are:—Re-reeled Canton Cumchook, Nos. 1 and 2, $8.25 to $8.50; Long Reel Canton, No. 3, $5; Japan, $8 to $10; Tsatlees, Nos. 1 and 2, $10 to $10.50; do., Hong, $9 to $9.50; Taysams, Usual Reel, Nos. 1 and 2, $8.25 to $9; do., do., Nos. 3 and 4, $7 to $7.75; do., do., Re-reeled, A 1, none.

	Ordinary.		Superior.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Tsatlee, No. 1 and 2	20 0 to	24 0		
,, No. 3 and 4	19 3	20 6	21 0	21 6
,, No. 5	18 6	19 0		
Ditto, Hang-Chow	19 0	19 6	20 0	
Yuenfa	10 0	20 0	21 6	22 6
Taysaam	15 0	18 0	19 6	20 0
Ditto, skeins	15 0	15 0		
Ditto, long reel	15 0	16 0	17 0	17 6
Canton	11 0	16 6	17 0	
Chinese Thrown	15 0	19 0	22 0	23 0
Mailbash, dyepot Japan	19 0	22 6	23 0	24 6
Ida, bricks	18 6	20 6	22 6	26 0
Sodai ,,	18 0	20 6	21 6	22 0
Oshu, re-reeled	16 6	18 6	20 0	22 6
Koshu, Selé	18 6	20 0	20 6	21 6
Accherzan, ships	15 0	17 0	18 0	19 6
Mushitah ,,	17 0	18 0		
Hatchojee, Tussah	17 6	17 9	18 0	

STATE OF THE WAREHOUSES.

	Sold Stock.		Unsold Stock.		Delivered.	
	July 1, 1863.	July 1, 1862.	July 1, 1863.	July 1, 1862.	Jan. 1 to July 8, 1863.	Jan. 1 to July 8, 1862.
Bengal	935	2,255	3,427	1,737	3,374	8,637
China	8,039	14,756	12,515	6,634	25,018	33,608
Japan	4,002	1,726	4,677	221	8,662	4,996
Canton	1,137	820	839	548	1,970	866
Chinese Thrown	722	1,036	844	1,861	923	1,824

SUGAR.—Large landings and heavier stock than at any previous period. This augmentation caused the improved demand noticed in our last issue to subside. With the extreme languor existing, sales have been effected at declining rates. 14,000 bags Clayed Manila were taken by private contract at a relatively full price, but 22,183 bags at auction, met few offers, and being held firmly, were withdrawn. Unclayed has been neglected. In Java nothing has been reported. Our quotations are:—Siam and China, white, 22s. to 26s. per cwt.; brown and yellow, 14s. to 21s. 6d.; Manilla, clayed, 18s. to 19s.; Muscovade, 15s. to 16s.; Java, grey and white, 23s. to 26s. 6d.; brown and yellow, 15s. to 23s.

COFFEE.—Ceylon: Abundant arrivals have had a depressing influence; public sales of plantation of considerable amount have goneo ff irregularly, mostly at drooping rates, palish and grey qualities only 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. below our last quotations, but the bright coloury sorts have been of more ready sale at comparatively full prices. Native Ceylon, of which the supply by auction has also been liberal, has, in common with the inferior kinds of Plantation, been with some difficulty disposed of at a similar reduction. Mocha has been in only partial request, and holders showing firmness, very little has been done. Ceylon, native, good ordinary to fine, 70s. 6d. to 74s. 6d. per cwt.; ordinary, 67s. to 70s.; Plantation, ordinary to fine ordinary, 72s. to 81s.; fine ordinary to middling, 81s. to 87s.; good middling to fine, 88s. to 102s.; Java, 67s. to 93s.; Singapore, 60s. to 75s.; Sumatra and Padang, 59s. to 74s.

RICE.—The demand has improved, and transactions have taken place at somewhat stiffer rates. There have been low Nakrenzie, 7s. to 7s. 6d. (cash), low middling to fair, 8s. 3d. to 9s. 6d.; ordinary to middling Moulmein, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; good fair Bassein, 9s. 9d., and fine Rangoon, 10s. 9d.; also to arrive, 150 tons cargo Bengal at 8s. 1½d. to ship, and 100 tons white at 13s. 6d.

SAGO.—Goes slowly off, with exception of good small pearl, at barely previous rates; we quote small pearl, 19s. 6d. to 20s.; very common, 16s. 6d. to 17s.; fair to good large and medium, 17s. to 18s. Sago Flour: Only moderate quantities have been sold at 13s. 9d.

SPICES.—Pepper, Black: Little animation; only about 4,000 bags Eastern sold; Penang and Siam, 3⅜d. to 3½d.; Tellicherry, 3⅞d.; Malabar, 4⅛d. White Pepper: 5⅜d. Cinnamon: Limited inquiry; 300 bales; Ceylon realised previous rates. Cassia Lignia: Freely dealt in; nearly 2,700 packages sold thus:—Very ordinary course to low middling, 83s. to 86s.; middling to good middling, 87s. to 91s.; good, 93s.; mouldy and broken, from 79s. to 85s. Zanzibar Cloves: These have gradually receded ½d. per lb., at which, however, 2,600 bags have been disposed of; ordinary dark to fair, 3¼d. to 3½d.; good bright, 3½d. to 3⅝d.; 100 bags Amboyna went at 4d. to 4⅛d.; 14 cases middling to fine Penang fetched 1s. 2d. to 1s. 5d. Cochin Ginger: 426 at public sale were only partly sold; common to fair, 67s. to 78s.; bold, 96s.; fine, 118s.; in other kinds there is nothing of moment to report. Mace: This has brought full prices, and 73 cases were chiefly taken off; low to fair red, 8d. to 1s.; palish, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d.; bright, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 8d. Nutmegs: 254 cases have been nearly all realised at the former value; wormy, 9d.; small and middling, 10d. to 1s. 3d.; good middling to rather bold, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 11d.; good, 2s. 5d. to 3s.; fine, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 7d. per lb.

COTTON.—Surat: 1s. 1d. to 1s. 7d. per lb.; since the decline of ¼d. to ½d. per lb., there has been a recovery of ⅛d. of value

HEMP.—Markets very firm. Manila: £23 to £26 per ton; market animated, and rates have risen fully 10s. per ton; 776 bales sold at auction at £24 to £26 per ton for middling to good roping, down to £23 for common, and large business accomplished privately upon similar terms; sales of Sunn at £24 for fine.

TIN.—Banca, £130 to £131 per ton; Straits, £126 to £128 per ton. Market quiet; moderate business done in both descriptions; in Banca within our quotations; in Straits at £126. 10s. to £127 for cash, £128 three months prompt, and £128. 10s. for arrival.

JAPAN WAX.—60s. to 70s. per cwt.; large arrivals not yet on market; scarcely anything doing in the interim.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Rum: Small business at easier prices; quotation 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4½d. per gallon. Tapioca: Limited sale, Pearl middling to fine quality withdrawn at 24s. to 28s. per cwt. Aloes: £1 to £2 per cwt. cheaper. Cardamons: 6d. per lb. cheaper; quotation 5s. to 7s. per lb. Caster Oil: 4½d. to 6d. per lb.; Calcutta sold at slight decline of ¼d. per lb. Galls: We quote Japan and China 42s. to 65s. per ton; 277 cases of Japan at auction, sold at 45s. to 49s. Mother-o'Pearl Shells: 25s. to 64s. per cwt. Elephants Teeth: 70 lbs. and upwards £33 to £39 per cwt; 40 to 60 lbs. £31 to £38; 20 to 40 lbs. £27 to £33; Scrivelloes £12 to £32; Ball, do. cut £43 to £55; do. uncut £28 to £43; Hollows £13 to £30; Points and Tips £14 to £34. Sea Horse: 4 lbs. and upwards 4s. to 11s. per lb. Tortoiseshell: 6s. to 20s. per lb. Beeswax: White quiet; white £10 to £11 per cwt; yellow £7 to £8. Turmeric: Scarce and firm, 25s. to 30s. Safflower: Lower, good to fine £6 to £7. Shellac: 10s. to 15s. per cwt. lower for all descriptions. Camphor: 15s. per cwt. lower; buyers at £5. 12s. 6d. only. Cassia Lignea: Flat, 82s. to 90s. per cwt.; little doing. Buds 260s. to 280s. Dragons Blood: In reed £10 to £14; in lumps £4 to £11. Cocoa-nut Oil: Cochin, firm at £46 to £48 per ton. Gum Benjamin: Steady, 1st quality £15 to £16. Gutta Percha: 1s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. India Rubber: Firm, at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. Musk: 1st quality 23s. to 28s.; lower 12s. to 21s. Oil of Anniseed: 5s. 8d. to 5s. 9d. per lb.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £6. 5s. to £6. 10s.; nail rod, £7 to £7. 5s.; hoops, £8. 5s. to £8. 10s.; sheets, single, £9. 5s. to £9. 15s.; Staffordshire bars, £7. 10s. to £8; rails, £5. 7s. 6d. to £5s. 17s. 6d.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £16.

COPPER.—Sheet and Sheating, £99 per ton; yellow metal, 8¼d. to 8⅜d. per lb.

TIN.—122s. for block; 123s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, I.C., 28s. 6d. to £29s. 6d. per box.

LEAD, &c.—English pig, £20. 5s. to £20. 10s.; shot, patent, £23. 10s.; sheet, £21. 10s.; spelter, £17. 17s. 6d.; zinc, English sheet, £23; quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

The following is from the circular of Messrs. French and Smith:—The metal market has been active throughout the past month, particularly in Copper and Foreign Tin. Iron: In Welsh and Staffordshire there has been a fair demand, but prices have not been altered. Scotch Pig has advanced, the prices being about 2s. per ton higher than at the beginning of the month. Copper: English smelters have declared an advance of £3 per ton, making the price for sheets and sheathing £99, for flat bottoms £104, and £109 per ton for hammered; unmanufactured, £92 for tough cake and ingot, and £95 for best selected. Foreign Copper has quite kept pace with the advance in English, and very little is offered. An advance of ¼d. per lb. on price of yellow metal was declared on the 30th ult. Tin: The annual sale of Banca Tin took place on the 24th ult., at Amsterdam, when the whole quantity (119,200 slabs) offered was sold at 76 guilders, equal to 130s. per cwt. laid down here, sales have since been made at 76½ and 77 guilders, and 78 guilders is now the quotation in Holland. Straits: A few parcels have been sold at 126s. 6d. and 127s. cash, and 128s. for full prompt. English is steady at quotations. Tin Plates: The demand, principally for coke, has been good during the past month, and quotations 6d. to 1s. per box higher. The quantity shipped to all parts was about 90,000 boxes, against 85,000 in June, 1862. Lead has been quiet. Spelter: Scarcely any business has

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been done in this metal, and quotations are 5s. less than at the beginning of the last month. The stock is 5,200 tons, against 5,700 tons the same period last year.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from Southampton during the present year (to 30th June) by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers.

	Gold.	Silver
Shanghai	—	£714,562
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	8,119
Hong Kong	—	622,341
Amoy	—	1,000
Singapore	£4,650	178,895*
Penang	£500	4,750
Ceylon	£93,101	—

FROM MARSEILLES.
(BY THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.)

	Gold.	Silver
Shanghai	—	£174,274
Hong Kong	—	179,420
Singapore	£4,540	91,156
Penang	—	1,040
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	—
Ceylon	£220	—

The bullion by the French mail is as follows:—To Singapore, £2.152 in gold, and £99,700 in silver. To Hong Kong: In silver, £223,550. To Shanghai: In silver, £134,934.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold (per ounce)	£3 17 9	
Spanish Doubloons	3 16 0	to 3 17 0
United States Gold Coin	3 16 8	
Silver in Bars	0 5 1½	
Mexican Dollars	0 5 2¼	

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

We have had a more active business in yarns, at about the same prices. The buying has been chiefly for Germany and the Mediterranean, with a fair business also for the home trade. The India people have made a good many offers in yarns suited to the markets of that country, some of which have been accepted. In general spinners are asking higher prices, which has rather restricted operations. The tone of the yarn market is altogether better, and it closes rather strong.

Sam Mendel's circular quotes Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., 18s. 6d.; 9 lbs, 19s. 6d.; T.-Cloths, 11s. 6d; White Spot Shirtings 18s.; White Brocades, 18s. 3d.; Damasks, 31s. 9d.; Maddapollams, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 6d.; Cotton Yarn, 16-24, 2s. 2d.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Jun.24	Falmouth	Rangoon	Equator	Weidemann.
— 25	Do.	Ceylon	Polly	Creigh.
— 25	Do.	Padang	Solleftea	Lindquist.
— 25	Do.	Bassein	Western Continent	Lull.
— 26	Deal	Colombo	Harrington	Lawrence.
— 26	Liverpool	Singapore	Crescent City	Garrat.
— 27	London	Shanghai	Lord Raglan	Gillespie.
— 10	New York	Manila	War Hawk	Simmons.
— 11	Do.	Shanghai	Almena	Peterson.
— 26	Deal	Do.	Vision	Fox.
— 25	Off Dartmouth	Canton	Unrivalled	Crawford.
— 27	Deal	Rangoon	Henrietta Helene	Thaysen.
— 26	Off Falmouth	Do.	Scandia	Johnsen.
— 27	London	Penang	Edouard and Julie	Murnen.
— 27	Do.	Maulmain	Everhard Delius	Hohnholz.
— 28	Do.	Japan	Wynaud	Keith.
— 28	Do.	Manila	Commodore	Baird.
— 28	Deal	Shanghai	Egean	Newton.
— 28	Do.	Hong Kong	Minerva	Dimecke.
— 28	Do.	Cochin and Colombo	Clansman	Leslie.
— 28	Dartmouth	Maulmain	Charles	Polkblank.
— 29	Falmouth	Do.	Earl of Elgin	Cuthbert.
— 28	Liverpool	Akyab	Iduna	Gronberg.
— 14	New York	Manila	Cyclone	Ingersoll.
— 30	Texel	Banjoewangie	Madura	Bruggen.
— 25	Off Dungeness	Do.	Willem Daniel	Zeylstra.
— 27	Off the Start	Batavia	Maria Christine	Voss.
— 26	Cuxhaven	Rangoon	Selene	Jacobsen.
— 25	Brouwershaven	Banjoewangie	Medea	Lourens.
— 27	Do.	Do.	Jacob	Drenth.
— 30	Deal	Colombo	Dorothey	Bruce.
— 27	Texel	Sourabaya	Moniteur	Allegrin.
— 28	Do.	Batavia	Zaanstr m	Schaap.
— 28	Zierikzee	Banjoewangie	Catharina Maria	Oomkens.
— 26	Trieste	Singapore	Odin	Opdahl.
— 30	London	Colombo	Eclipse	Harris.
— 29	Brouwershaven	Banjoewangie	S. van Heel	Dietz.
— 30	Off Scilly	Canton	John Banfield	Sherris.
— 28	Cuxhaven	Batavia	Betty	Beilstcat.
July 1	Falmouth	Rangoon	Eunice	Lewis.
— 2	Do.	Bassein	Carl XV	Nehmzon.
Jun.30	Helvoet	Banjoewangie	Alblasserdam	Hoen.
July 2	Deal	Singapore	Chayuranga	Blyth.
Jun.29	Off Swanage	Banjoewangie	Maria Veronica	Shol.
— 30	Off the Lizard	Do.	Vrede	Ten Bruggen,
July 1	Nantes	Siam	June Noemie	Leguillon.
— 5	Falmouth	Rangoon	Wilhelm Ludwig	Bannan.
— 3	Off Queenstown	Manila	Caprera	Henderson.
— 5	Liverpool	Do.	Lady Head	Hick.
Jun.29	Cronstadt	Foo-chow-Foo	Burman	Walker.
— 22	New York	Do.	Cossack	Berry.
— 22	Do.	Shanghai	Shering	Morse.
July 1	Off Dungeness	Pedang	Susanne	Vonck.
— 4	Texel	Batavia	Scheldt	Hoffman.
— 4	Do.	Samarang	Henrietta	Visser.
— 6	Marseilles	Alexandria	Peluse (str.)	
— 8	Deal	Ceylon	Spitfire	Mills.
— 8	Do.	Colombo	Albion	
— 11	New York	Shanghai	Almena	

* The figures in our last number were £750,000 instead of £75,000.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Jun.23	Deal	Galle	Lady Combermere	
— 22	Cardiff	Shanghai	Magdalena	Schmidt.
— 23	Do.	Singapore	Ferris	Messenger.
— 23	Sunderland	Shanghai	Mercator	Vaud r.
— 10	Santa Cruz	China	Kiang-soo (str.)	
— 22	Liverpool	Singapore	Bonaventure	Hunter.
— 18	London	Shanghai	Annie Archbell	Morrice.
— 26	Do.	Cardiff & Shanghai	Matador	Johansen.
— 27	Do.	Colombo	Lucknow	Aspleh.
— 27	Do.	Do.	Tar	Crow.
— 27	Do.	Do.	Prince Llewellyn	Davies.
— 24	Cardiff	Galle	J. N. R. Mitford	Deason.
— 24	Off Dungeness	Batavia	Hollander	Wape.
— 25	Sunderland	Galle	Elizabeth and Ann	Sanderson.
— 27	Deal	Batavia	Watcheren	Heyde.
— 29	London	Hankow	Kung Mow	Westcott.
— 29	Deal	Manila	Bella Gallega	Onaindia.
— 30	London	Amoy & Foo-chow-Foo	Sea Belle	McCredie.
— 30	Do.	Colombo	Teviot	Wheelan.
— 30	Do.	Manila	Asuncion	Gamecho.
— 29	Deal	Galle	Blenheim	Gaze.
July 4	Portsmouth	Singapore	J. C. Simony	Koefoed.
Jun.29	Cardiff	Shanghai	Benjamin Bangs	Norcross.
July 1	London	Batavia & Sourabaya	Johanna Oluffs	Petersen.
— 1	Deal	Singapore	Soong Kung	Ker.
Jun.30	Do.	Batavia	Regina Maria	Ouwehand.
July 2	Liverpool	Shanghai	Silver Craig	Cohn.
— 2	Do.	Ceylon	Mayola	Quirey.
— 7	London	Hong Kong & Canton	Queen's Own	Flanagan.
— 3	Do.	Cardiff & Galle	Anna Decatur	Pickering.
— 2	Off Dover	Batavia	Korbenier	
— 1	Newport	Shanghai	Providence	Lee.
Jun.28	Off Plymouth	Batavia	Wassenaar	Hofstee.
July 6	London	Singapore	Couranto	Morton.
— 3	Sunderland	Do.	Walvisch	Nicholson.
May30	Bahia	Do.	Gebroeders Houtman	Withoff.
— 20	New York	Shanghai	Donetti	
— 26	Do.	Do.	Fearless	
— 27	Do.	Do.	Endeavour	
— 28	Do.	Do.	Penguin	
— 30	Do.	Hong Kong	Samuel Russell	
July 7	London	Colombo	Eliza Laing	Laing.
— 7	Do.	Cardiff & Singapore	Passing Cloud	Clements.
— 4	Cardiff	Shanghai	Thos. and Rebecca	Chapman.
— 5	Do.	Galle	Lucy and Harriett	Uhrbrook.
— 4	Sunderland	Singapore	Ottore	Hodgman.
— 7	Deal	Batavia	Schelde	
— 2	Off Torcross	Do.	Cornelis Gips	Seyffert.
— 4	Cardiff	Shanghai	Simoda	Drysdale.
— 6	Do.	Hong Kong	Antonia Petronella	v. d. Velde.
— 6	Sunderland	Shanghai	Pak Wan	Wawn.
— 8	London	Do.	Lady Ebrington	Pitt.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Nagasaki: Waterlily. For Nagasaki and Kanagawa: Eltheldreda. For Shanghai: Victory, Polmaise, Aurora Australis, Dunkeld. For Hong Kong: Conflict. For Hong Kong and Canton: Red Riding Hood, Patrician, Rubens, Alchymist. For Manila: Trafalgar, Burdeos y Habana, No. 2. For Singapore: Eliza Thornton, Flowery Land. For Singapore and Penang: Frederica. For Singapore and Bankok: Gwalior. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Carl Julius. For Colombo: Eclipse, Skimmer of the Waves, Julia Augusta, Corsair's Bride. For Cape of Good Hope and Ceylon: Frances. For Galle: Dorothy.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Shanghai: Express, Fort William, Blackburn, Kirkconnell, Vanda. For Hong Kong and Canton: Bella, Constantia. For Singapore: Early Dawn, Thomas Blythe, Sharpshooter, Hyacinth. For Manila: J. A. U. For Batavia and Sourabaya: J. C. Schotel. For Ceylon: Palmerston.

At GLASGOW.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Sverige. For Batavia and Sourabaya: County of Ayr. For Batavia and Singapore: Favorite.

SPOKEN.

CONCORDIA (Prussian brig), Sund. to Shanghai, May 21, 3 S., 24 W.
QUEEN OF NATIONS (ship), London to Shanghai, May 29, 4 N., 24 W.
MIRAGE, London to Shanghai, 43 days out, 15 S., 31 W.
CONSTANCE, London to Shanghai, 30 days out, 33 N., 22 W.
JESSIE BEAZLEY, Liverpool to Hong Kong, 2 N., 23 W.
WILLEM KRON PRINS (Dh. s.), Rotdm. to Batavia, May 23, 2 N., 24 W
BALLARAT, London to Shanghai, May 2, 15 S., 31 W.
NORD (Prussian ship), London to Batavia, May 22, on the line, 23 W.
WM. SIMPSON, London to Batavia, May 22, on the line, 23 W.
MARIA (Dutch barq.), Rotterdam to Batavia, May 24, 2 N., 25 W.
BANDA, Liverpool to Hong Kong, May 9, 2 S., 24 W. 2
AMELIA AUGUSTA, Amsterdam to Batavia, May 15, 3 N., 7 W.
CELERITAS, Amsterdam to Singapore, May 8, 1 S., 24 W
GLENCLUNE, London to Hong Kong, May 14.
YUH-SHING, Clyde to Shanghai, May 20, 2 N., 27 W.
BRITISH BANNER, Swansea to Shanghai, May 15, 3 N., 22 W.
THOS. S. STOW, Sunderland to China, May 21, 9 S., 26 W.
MARTIN VAN ROSSEM, Rotterdam to Batavia, May 21, 7 S., 34 W.
3 GEBROEDERS, Banjoewangie to Amsterdam, May 15, 14 S., 8 W.
IDA ELIZABETH, Rotterdam to Batavia, May 14, 14 S., 31 W.
MONSOON, Shanghai to Liverpool, April 21, 30 S., 40 E.
DARLING (?), Colombo to London, May 30, 5 N., 25 W.
INDIAN, Rotterdam to Batavia, June 7, 45 N., 10 W.
EENSGEZINDHEIT, Amsterdam to Batavia, May 29, 23 N., 40 W.
SANTON, Sunderland to Shanghai, June 3, 10 N., 26 W.
RAVEN, London to China, May 25, 3 N., 23 W.
SPARROW, London to China, May 25, 3 N., 23 W.
ZEPHYR, Banjoewangie to Amsterdam, May 25, 49 S., 5 W.
HUGO GROTIUS, Rotterdam to Batavia, June 18, 45 N., 10 W.
NEDERLAND & ORANJE, Rotterdam to Batavia, May 22, 3 N., 22 W.
NORTHFLEET (ship), London to Hong Kong, April 20, 35 S., 15 W.
GALATEA (ship), Manila to Boston, March 29, 8 S., 103 E.
FEROZEPORE (ship), Shanghai to London, May 13, 22 S., 57 E.
THORNTON (Dutch ship), Amsterdam to Batavia, March 25, 15 S., 30 W.
VANGUARD (ship), Shanghai to London, May 14, 22 S., 57 E.

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SULTANA (ship), Colombo to England, off Rodrigues.
SALVADOR PACKET (barq.), Colombo to London, May 24, 9 S., 84 E.
GAZELLE (Pruss.), Rio Janeiro to Singapore, May 3, 34 S., 81 E.
MARQUIS OF ARGYLE, London to Shanghai, ten days out, 41 N., 11 W.
3d d.p., No. 1328 (City of Delhi?), London to Hng. Kng., May20,4N.,24W.
OUR QUEEN, Liverpool to Shanghai, May 24, 5 S., 28 W.
FAH-KEE (steamer), New York to China, April 21, 27 S., 44 E.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Outward freights are dull, there being but little business doing in exports. In homeward freights there is no change to report.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth:—To Kanagawa: 55s. weight, 42s. 6d. meast. To Nagasaki: 65s. To Hankow: 65s. weight, 60s. meast. To Amoy and Foo-chow-Foo: 50s. weight, 42s. 6d. measurement. To Shanghai: 50s. weight, 30s. measurement. To Hong Kong: 40s. weight, 35s. measurement. To Manila and Labuan: 50s. weight or measurement. To Singapore: 30s. to 35s. weight or measurement. To Penang: 40s. weight or measurement. To Batavia: 40s. weight, 30s. measurement. To Bankok: 60s. weight or measurement.

The quotations for coal and iron from the North are as follows:—For Hong Kong: £42 and £2. For Shanghai: £50 and £2. 7s. 6d. For Manila: £1. 10s. For the Philippine Islands, Penay, or Zebu: £2. For Singapore: £27 and £1. 7s. 0d. For Penang: £24. For Galle: £27. and £1. 6s. These rates are from the Wear or Tyne, and Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, respectively.

The Admiralty have taken up the Louisa for the conveyance of troops from Portsmouth and Cork to Hong Kong, and have invited tenders for the conveyance of 344 tons Government stores (navy provisions, &c.) from the River Thames to Hong Kong.

CASUALTIES.

The Dictator, Phillips, from Liverpool to Hong Kong, with coals, which was burnt by the Confederate steamer Georgia, was captured on April 25, in lat. 25 N., lon. 22 W.

The Eva Johanna and Bochore, from Batavia for Rotterdam, put into the Mauritius, May 7, for repairs, having experienced heavy weather, during which she made water. Her upper works had been caulked, &c., and after repairing she sailed, June 5, for her destination.

The Adela, Symons, from Galle for Falmouth, put into the Mauritius June 1, with foremast cut away, having experienced a hurricane May 19, in lat. 14 S., lon. 79 E., which lasted 14 hours.

The Fairy (British barque), of South Shields, from Colombo for London, with coffee and oil, foundered at sea May 20, in lat. 14 S., lon. 79 E. Crew saved and landed at the Mauritius by the Arundel, Broadfoot, from Bombay.

The hull and materials of the Bittern, from Shanghai for Montreal, which stranded at Louisburg June 4, were to be sold on June 11.

At Mauritius, May 7, Eva Johanna and Bochore, from Batavia for Rotterdam, for repairs; Lizzie and Kate, Morton, from Siam; 14, Martaban, Hepburn, from Shanghai; June 1, Adela, Symons, from Galle for Falmouth; Marie Anais, de Venancourt, from Colombo. Sailed from Mauritius, May 27, Chekiang (steamer), Wadsworth, for Hong Kong.

NOTICE OF CALL.

THE BANK of HINDUSTAN, CHINA, and JAPAN (Limited), 16, Cornhill, London, July 13th, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a CALL of £5 PER SHARE is this day made by the Directors upon all the Shares of this Company, payable on or before the Tenth day of August next, at the Bank of England, the Alliance Bank of London and Liverpool, 5, Lothbury, London, and Brown's-buildings, Liverpool; or at the Company's Offices, 16, Cornhill, London.

By order of the Board,
R. SWIRE TOMLIN, Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL and GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, 8, Finch-lane, London, E.C.

Losses and claims upon policies granted by this Company can be made payable at the following places in India and China, through the Company's Agents, as under:—

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The Bank will effect the purchase or sale of Indian securities, undertakes the safe custody of same, and the receipt of interest, dividends, pay, pensions, and other moneys, for remittance through the Bank or otherwise.

The Bank receives money on deposit, on which interest will be allowed according to the length of time deposited. Particulars as to rates can be ascertained at the Head Office, 52, Threadneedle-street, London.

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NOTICE.

THE partnership hitherto existing between WALTER SCOTT LORRAIN, GEORGE MACFARLANE SANDILANDS, and JOHN BUTTERY at this place and Singapore, under the style of LORRAIN, SANDILANDS, and Co., at both places, is this day dissolved by effluxion of time.

The Liquidation of the Affairs of the Firm will be conducted here by Mr. GEORGE M. SANDILANDS, and at Singapore by Mr. ALEXANDER ALLAN.

Penang, 12th February, 1863.

THE undersigned beg to intimate that they have this day established themselves as General Commission Agents at this place, under the style of SANDILANDS, BUTTERY, and Co.

GEORGE M. SANDILANDS.
JOHN BUTTERY.
JOHN ALLAN.

Penang, 13th February, 1863.

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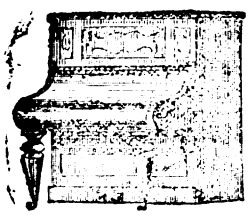

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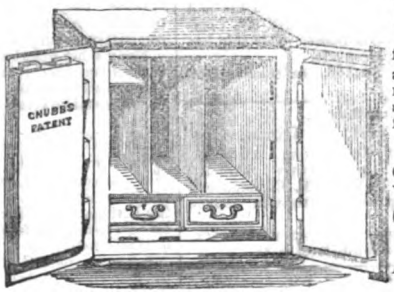

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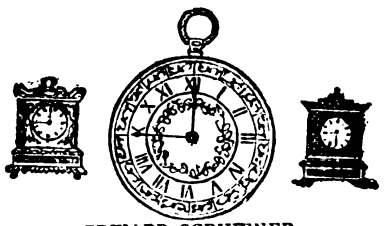

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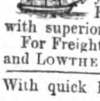

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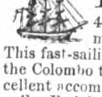

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DEBATE ON CHINA.—*Continued from page* 377.

barbarians. Such, he thought, he could show had been the policy of the Government. But not only had Her Majesty's Government been made responsible for their own policy in China, but also for that of Russia and France, but he thought he could show that there was nothing in the policy of the Government analogous to that pursued by Russia. It was said that Russia by following our example had acquired possession of nine hundred miles of coast, but there was no such example set by us, for we had appropriated no territory. Our policy had been consistent with the interests of China. He would remind the House that our relations with China had changed within the last few years—not that the opinions of the Government had changed, but circumstances had altered, necessitating a change of policy. Formerly we had no relations with the central Government of China, and the Government of Peking was a mystery to us. We had to deal with small governors—each port being almost treated as a distinct capital. The central Government was as ignorant of us as we were of them, and it was the interest of the local Governments to deceive the central Government and to delude us. That state of things brought about a great evil, and the British Government had great difficulty in checking the proceedings of the consuls and naval commanders on the station. It became the habit, if such redress as the merchants deemed themselves entitled to were not accorded without inquiry, to adopt very high handed proceedings. The conduct of our admirals and consuls was described as consistent with our English policy, and addresses of congratulation were voted and services of plate were presented to them. China was called upon to observe treaties which we ourselves did not always observe, and many of our fellow-subjects behaved in China upon the bucanier's maxim of no law across the line. But all that had now changed. After the Treaty of Tien-tsin a Minister was appointed to reside at Peking. In former times, when the Chinese question had been discussed, it had been imputed to the Government that they had gone to war in order to obtain a resident Minister at Peking. If the charge were a just one the result had proved the Government had not overrated the importance of having a resident Minister at Peking. Now, instead of desultory negotiations with local governors, we had direct communication with the central Government at Peking, and instead of exchanging shot and shell, we simply exchanged diplomatic notes. The central Government now could learn the truth, which before had been concealed from it, and they were beginning to understand that the treaties we had made with them were not one-sided, but were as much for the benefit of China as for the advantage of England. The power of direct communication with the Emperor and the Ministry had completely changed our position with regard to the Chinese people and Ministry. Our policy had in view two objects—to strengthen the Chinese Government and to secure the observance of treaties, not only with this country, but with all nations, without the necessity of that constant pressure which in former days used to end in war. In order to attain these objects it was necessary to support a Liberal party in China; and most fortunately for the success of the British policy there was at the head of affairs in China a very enlightened man, Prince Kung. The noble lord said that this Prince was the only man of the class in China, and that if he failed us we should recur to the old state of anarchy. Now, from the reports of Sir F. Bruce, he believed that there were in China many statesmen who shared the views of Prince Kung—men of great ability and determination, who would assist him in carrying out the policy which, fortunately for us, he had adopted. At the same time we enjoyed the advantage of having at Peking a very able Minister in the person of Sir F. Bruce, whose prudence, impartiality, and high sense of justice tended greatly to the success of this policy of conciliation. But Sir F. Bruce had had a most difficult task to perform, and the difficulties arising from the Chinese themselves were small in comparison with those very frequently created by persons who ought to have supported him—namely, British subjects. The Government entirely approved the course which he had pursued in treating with the Chinese upon the purest and most just principles, and regarding theirs as a civilised Government, capable of fulfilling treaties without foreign pressure. It would be impossible to follow the noble lord in all his remarks, though had he time he thought he could answer almost one by one the objections taken to the policy of the Government. It was very easy to find in the blue-books isolated points for criticism. In carrying out any policy, no doubt there must be some things open to objection He admitted that this might be the case here; but taking a broad view of the question, and looking at the broad principles on which the Government had acted in China, he believed that, on the whole, their policy was a just one, and that it was most consistent with the interests, not only of this country, but of China itself. From the little study which he had given the subject, the Chinese appeared to be a peculiar people, with what might be called innate good qualities, for they were industrious, they loved order, and they were easily governed. Persons well acquainted with the country declared that its disordered condition was owing, not to the presence of the Tartar element, but to the predominence of the Chinese element. It was because the Tartar element had declined that a state of chronic anarchy had existed so long there. When the Tartar dynasty first governed the country, they were able to maintain order. But their military power had grown gradually weaker, through the peaceful tendencies of the Chinese themselves, and after the lapse of some centuries the village police became so small, and the check upon the population so little, that brigandage arose in many of the provinces, and a state of anarchy existed which the Government, not possessing an adequate military force, were unable to put down. One of the principles of Chinese policy used to be the exclusion of foreigners, contact with whom they believed would ruin the country. All they knew of us was that we went to China, as they believed, to cheat them and to bear them down by our high-handed proceedings; and the Imperial Government never had any communication with us, except through local governors. Now, the first thing Sir F. Bruce had to do was to remove this unfavourable impression, and lead Prince Kung to believe that we were ready to discuss points with him, to interchange ideas, and see whether a fair understanding could be come to without quarrelling and without war. Among the first fruits of this new policy were two remarkable concessions given to us by the Chinese Government. Those acquainted with the details of the treaty of Tien-tsin would know that one of the points most strongly resisted by the Chinese Government was the opening to British vessels of the carrying trade of a staple article of food—a kind of bean flour and pulse, which formed a considerable trade between the north and south of China. But Sir F. Bruce discussed this subject with Prince Kung, and after pointing out the advantages of a free-trade system, and showing that a system of protection only increased the price of food to the Chinese themselves, he convinced the Prince of the soundness of these views, and British shipping thus acquired a great advantage. Again, by argument, instead of force, our Minister had induced Prince Kung to open that great river the Yang-tse-Kiang to British shipping, and allow two ports there for the settlement of European traders. At one time the whole river was thus thrown open, but, unfortunately, a contraband trade sprang up, in consequence of which the restriction of the British to two ports became necessary. Both these important concessions were obtained entirely through talking the matter over with Prince Kung, and leading him to see that the advantages were as great to the Chinese as to the English. Now, formerly, in order to obtain such concessions, we should have had to go to war, and should have had to spend hundreds of thousands, or perhaps millions of money, instead of obtaining what we desired by diplomatic arrangements. In all those communications with Prince Kung and the other Imperial Ministers, they said:—

OPENING NEW PORTS.

"You ask us to open our ports, and allow British subjects to go into the country in all directions, in order to develop fresh sources of trade; but how can we do these things when this rebellion is going on? You complain of disorder, you say that protection is not given to your goods, and that extortions are sometimes practised on British subjects. Help us to procure disciplined troops, and to put our finances in order, and then we will do what you wish." Were these demands unreasonable? To listen to the noble lord one would fancy that no Power had ever before employed foreigners, either for the better regulation of its finances, or for the reorganisation of its army. Why, Russia not 200 years ago was in a far more barbarous state than China, and it then called to its aid English admirals, French generals, and German financiers, so that there was scarcely a Minister who was not a foreigner. In our own time, Turkey followed much the same course, employed foreigners in its army and navy, while even now there was an English admiral in the Turkish service. An extraordinary fallacy ran through the speech of the noble lord—namely, that what we had done was war, and that we were at war with a portion of China. Now it seemed to him, on the contrary, that what we had done was a proof not of war, but of peace, and we were never further from war with China than we were at the present moment. Then they were accused of *solidarite* with the Chinese Government against the Chinese people. Yet after making this accusation the noble lord read two extracts one from a despatch of Lord Russell to Sir F. Bruce, and the other from Sir F. Bruce to Mr. Consul Harvey—laying down precisely what our objection was in furnishing the Chinese Government with this assistance, and disclaiming altogether any intention to interfere between the Government and their rebel subjects, or to do anything else than reorganise the Chinese troops, and put the finances of the country in order. Her Majesty's Government considered it necessary to defend the treaty ports, because in them was an enormous amount of British property. We defended them because we knew that if they were captured that property would be destroyed. [Colonel SYKES: "No."] His hon. and gallant friend said "no;" but he would prove to the House that the British merchants were of the same opinion as Her Majesty's Government. His noble friend asked whether the English officers employed under the Chinese Government were still British subjects. To a certain extent they were; for all English officers remained so even after they took service under another Government in the way those officers had done; but for the time being they were actually under the command of the Chinese Government, and we were not responsible for their actions. The noble lord seemed to think that, in consequence of Her Majesty's Government having allowed the Chinese to employ British officers, we should have for several years to keep British troops in China. Indeed, his hon. and gallant friend had more than once stated that the number of our troops in China had increased; but so far from that being the case, the policy of allowing British and other officers to be employed in China—for the foreign officers employed under the Chinese Government were not exclusively British officers, but were officers of all nations, French officers being among them—had resulted in a diminution in the number of British troops in China. In September, 1860, the number was 21,235; in September, 1861, it was 9,626; in September, 1862, 4,679; and on the 1st of February in the present year, 4,639. On the 7th of the same month the officer commanding was instructed to send back the 31st Regiment, 800 strong, a battery of artillery, and a wing of an Indian regtment.

THE TAIPINGS.

With regard to the thirty miles' radius, of which so much has been said, and respecting which some gentlemen contended the Government had gone a great deal too far, the question was a military one, and the Government had had nothing to do with it but to sanction the report of our own military officers, who thought that a radius of thirty miles was absolutely necessary for the defence of Shanghai. The noble lord had made a most remarkable admission in the beginning of his speech, which he seemed to have forgotten at the latter end of it, though the matter was almost the essence of this question—namely, that the Taipings had no recognised Government with which Her Majesty's Government could communicate. This was a point of the very greatest importance in the consideration of the question, because it was impossible for us to enter into relations with the Taipings if there were no means by which we could enforce the treaties into which we might enter with them. But he was not disposed to again go over the question of the Taipings. Every one who had visited China, and who had had an opportunity of forming an opinion on the subject—whether our own agents, independent merchants, or missionaries, agreed in this, that the Taipings were unable to found any Government; that they were mere plunderers going over the country and devasting right and left—destroying and not building. As that point might be disputed by his hon. and gallant friend (Colonel Sykes), he begged to read an extract from a letter of one of the most distinguished English merchants in China, Mr. Michie:—

"I have no hope of any good ever coming of the rebel movement. No

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decent Chinaman will have anything to do with it. They do nothing but burn, murder, and destroy. They hardly profess anything beyond that. They are detested by all the country people, and even those in the city who are not of the 'brethren' hate them. They have held Nanking eight years, and there is not a symptom of rebuilding it. Trade and industry are prohibited. Their land-taxes are three times heavier than those of the Imperialists. They adopt no measures to soothe and conciliate the people, nor do they act in any way as if they had a permanent interest in the soil. They don't care about the ordinary slow and sure sources of revenue. They look to plunder, and plunder alone, for subsittence, and I cannot see any elements of stability about them, nor anything which can claim our sympathy."

It had been alleged that the Taipings would not have attacked our treaty port at Shanghai; but what took place when they threatened that city? If hon. gentlemen turned to the Blue-book they would find that the English merchants there formed themselves into a band to defend the city. They held a meeting and passed certain resolutions, among which was the following:—

"'That the committee be empowered to request from the Naval Commander-in-Chief increased protection for this settlement during the present emergency.' In conformity with the resolution, we would venture to point out to you the extreme probability that the present movement of the Taipings, or rebels, so different from former ones, both in the force reported to be employed and the avowed object with which it is commenced, may keep the settlement in a state of danger and alarm for many months to come. Should the Taiping forces not be dislodged from the surrounding country, they will probably lay a sort of siege to the city and settlement of Shanghai, and, according to usual Chinese tactics, keep up a constant annoyance. Under these circumstances, the small volunteer corps that exists here, and which is now, as you are aware, performing the duty of guarding nightly the inner lines of the defences, will be quite inadequate to the labour; for it must be borne in mind that the gentlemen forming it have still to attend to their usual daily business occupations. We feel strongly, therefore, the advisability that the regular forces of Her Majesty should be so strengthened as at an early period to relieve the volunteer force of constant duty, and to give such a feeling of security to the residents of the settlement as may prevent these recurring panics, so utterly destructive to trade, and at all times imperilling the lives and property of Her Majesty's subjects. It having been understood that the policy of Her Majesty's Government is to defend the city and settlement of Shanghai from the Taipings, or rebels, it has led to a vast accumulation of population and wealth here. This latter is daily a greater temptation to the Taipings to endeavour to plunder, the more especially now as their armies are relieved from the siege of Hang-chow, and are flushed with the capture of Ningpo. Hence, if the policy of Her Majesty's Government is to be maintained,—and that it should be so we most cordially agree,—we believe that a considerable permanent addition should be rapidly made to the force of troops stationed here."

NINGPO.

Now as to Ningpo, a great misconception had arisen with regard to that place. The city of Ningpo was divided into two parts. The river ran between them. On one side of the river was a part of the city thickly inhabited by Chinese; on the other side, the Europeans thought it right to make a settlement. On a former evening his hon. friend the member for Northumberland made some observations on this settlement. He looked on it as if it was something peculiar and out of the general rule.

Mr. LIDDELL.—I said we had no legal status there.

Mr. LAYARD.—That was one of the ports with which we were authorised to trade; but as to our not having a settlement there, that was a mere matter of detail. When the Europeans had settled themselves in one of these ports they found it most convenient that they should have a portion of it to themselves in order to avoid those strifes which so frequently arose from a mixture of European and Eastern populations. There was another reason for that arrangement, arising from Europeans being "extraterritorially"—that was, having rights differing from those of the native population, having different laws, and having those laws administered by their own officers. At Ningpo the Taipings came down on that part of the city opposite to the settlement of the Europeans—namely, on a part occupied by the Taipings—and the whole of the Chinese inhabitants fled. He had heard it said, by way of argument against the policy of Her Majesty's Government, that trade went on in Ningpo after the Taipings had entered. Why, the fact was, that the Chinese inhabitants fled to that part of the city occupied by the English, and that being a treaty port we held it. The Chinese took refuge under our laws, and the population became so enormous that the trade did not fall off, but, on the contrary, increased. The noble lord had somewhat misstated the state of things at Ningpo before Captain Dew interfered. If hon. members would read the further papers which had been presented on this subject, they would see that the real cause of quarrel was that the Taipings insisted that they should have authority over the English settlement, and that that part of the town inhabited by Europeans should be placed under them. In a letter from Consul Harvey, it was stated that the interference was just in time, for that the Taipings were meditating a treacherous attack on the European settlement, which was to have been put into execution in the course of a few days If we had allowed the Taipings to occupy the treaty ports, the result would have been the entire destruction of our trade. That was the conviction of every merchant in China. Either we must have gone to war with the Taipings, to defend our own interests and to support our traders, or we must have gone to war with the Chinese Government, to compel them to make the Taipings respect the treaties.

CAPTAIN OSBORN AND MR. LAY.

The noble lord had not stated the case quite fairly as regarded Captain Osborn and the other officers who had taken service under the Chinese Government. Captain Osborn did not come from China to organise volunteers, nor was he, in fact, the agent and representative of the Chinese Government. Mr. Lay was the agent of the Chinese Government, with full powers here, his powers were acknowledged by Prince Kung and Sir F. Bruce, and he was the only person authorised to act for the Chinese Government here. This flotilla was intended to put down piracy, and for that object almost alone. The Chinese Government had pledged themselves to put down piracy, and if they did not do it we should have to do it. The principal reason why we had to keep so large a force in the Chinese waters was to keep down piracy, which was known to be the greatest evil our traders had to encounter, and if the Chinese Government were in a position by their own forces to put down piracy, we should be relieved of a responsible duty, and a great security would be given to British trade. So that Captain Osborn would remove a great source of difficulty and of constant discussion between the British Government and the Chinese authorities. The same policy prevailed in regard to the Custom-house. The noble lord spoke as if the Customs were entirely under the authority of Englishmen, but the list which he read contained the names of Germans, French, Americans—in fact, of all countries. Mr. Lay, a gentleman of great experience and ability, had been selected by the Chinese Government to be placed at the head of their Customs, and if hon members would read the papers they would see how much the Customs' revenue had increased under his able management. Sir F. Bruce, writing to Lord Russell, said:—

"Before the Treaty of 1842, when Canton was the only port open to foreign trade, the revenue from Customs was assessed at 900.000 taels (£300,000). On the opening of the four new ports stipulated by the Treaty, the revenue from the Customs diminished, and in 1857-58 it did not reach 400,000 taels (£133,000). On the introduction of the foreign element into its management the revenue rose, and in 1861 the receipts were 1,400,000 taels (£470,000). Deducting 40 per cent. (560,000 taels=£187,000) payable for the indemnities, there remain 840,000 taels (£280,000), being not far short of the sum derived from the whole foreign trade of China, when concentrated at one port. The results of foreign management have been the same at every port where it has been introduced; and looking to the recovery of the indemnities, and to the great importance of the Chinese Government not being deprived of funds at a moment when it is striving to restore tranquillity to the country, I think your lordship will agree in the policy of upholding the system against the clamour of those who are interested in returning to the former corrupt and unsatisfactory Customs' administration. I have just heard the result of the first month's collection at Amoy. The estimate of the Chinese authorities was 5.000 taels (£1,666), and the receipts were 30,000 taels (£10,000)."

It was perfectly true that this introduction of foreigners into the Customs had been much attacked in China. Up to the present time foreign merchants had always been attempting to evade the payment of any duty. They had recourse to all manner of fraud and deception. Of course there were many exceptions. There were in China firms of the highest respectability who would never be guilty of such practices; but there were also a vast number of adventurers who went out to make fortunes as rapidly as possible, who had no regard for morality, or anything else, and whose great object had been to cheat the Chinese Government. He wished very much that hon. gentlemen would read Mr. Lay's letter on this subject, which was to be found in the appendix to this year's paper, and which showed the origin of this opposition to the introduction of foreigners into the management of the Customs.

MESSRS. LINDSAY AND CO., AND JARDINE, MATHESON AND CO.

Mr. Lay mentioned that several firms of the greatest standing had been concerned in these evasions, and in justice to two of them who had been named—Messrs. Lindsay and Messrs. Jardine and Matheson—he wished to read to the House their explanation on the subject. Mr. Lindsay wrote,—

"Two clerks in the employ of Lindsay and Co., in direct violation of their agreements, and without the knowledge of their partners, committed this act of smuggling. On discovery, they were justly punished by the confiscation of property worth £1,000. The firm bearing my name have throughout been consistent supporters of the new system, the object of which was that the legal duties should be fairly levied on all. Such an act of smuggling, discreditable under any circumstances, would, in my opinion, have been absolutely disgraceful and dishonourable had it been committed by a firm avowedly supporting the introduction of a new and better system of collecting duties. Under these circumstances, I think I may in justice request that Lord Russell will allow this refutation of an unjust and injurious charge to appear in the next batch of Chinese correspondence laid before Parliament."

Mr. Jardine wrote in a similar strain. He said,—

"There is nothing which we desire more than an efficient Custom-house system established on the coast of China, and we have from the commencement cordially approved the principle of a foreign inspectorate." Here, then, was the testimony of two of the largest houses in China that the new system worked well, and that it was favourable to trade. No greater boon could be conferred on the respectable British trader than the introduction of a regular, well-defined Custom-house system. He trusted he had shown to the House that there was nothing extraordinary or against the policy of neutrality either in permitting the Chinese Government to have recourse to the services of British officers who were at the time on half-pay, or in allowing British subjects to undertake the organisation of the Chinese Custom-house. Another difficulty which Sir F. Bruce had to contend with arose out of the difficulty of dealing with many of our own subjects. No doubt many of them were highly respectable, but a large portion were the very reverse. The Europeans of this class were almost the worst portion of the population of China. They supplied members of the House with complaints against the British and Chinese authorities, and they did their utmost to thwart the policy of Sir F. Bruce. How was it possible for Sir F. Bruce to persuade the Chinese authorities that the British Government were acting in good faith when they too often saw British subjects acting in direct violation of treaties, and in a manner discreditable to the nation to which they belonged? Sometimes they took possession of land, for which they refused to pay. Sometimes they smuggled goods, and then the representatives of the Government were unable to support them in such practices. That was one reason why hon. members were so often getting up and reading letters and extracts from newspapers containing charges against the Chinese authorities and the English Government. He believed that the policy of Her Majesty's Ministers was calculated to prevent, instead of encourage war, and that we were never so far from war with China as at the present moment. If, indeed, the Government were to revert to the old state of things, and withdraw their officers, it would be better to allow the old East India Company to deal with China, and to confine the trade under severe restrictions to one or two ports.

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MINISTERS AND FOREIGN TROOPS.

The noble lord talked of Sir F. Bruce as being the Prime Minister of China; but Sir F. Bruce had colleagues at Peking; he was acting cordially with the American and French Ministers, and the assertion that he was Prime Minister of China was therefore without foundation. The authority of Dr. Legge had been quoted. Dr. Legge said, "Talk about the cruelties of the Taipings, but what cruelties have I not seen committed by the Imperial braves!" But Her Majesty's Government were putting an end to the system of employing these braves by the introduction of disciplined troops, who would not be guilty of these atrocities. He believed, however, that the Imperialist atrocities had been much exaggerated. ("No!" from Colonel Sykes). Yes, he would take the word of Admiral Hope in preference to that of the informants of his hon. and gallant friend. Dr. Legge talked of the Government putting down the rebellion, and sending 50,000 troops for that purpose; but Her Majesty's Government were not engaged in putting down the rebellion. They were, on the contrary, withdrawing British troops, of which there was a smaller number this year in China than last. The more the Chinese disciplined their troops the less necessity there would be for the British Government to defend the treaty ports, which were so necessary for the trade of this country. The noble lord talked of the Government as withdrawing the filibusters, and giving the command into the hands of English officers. Was it not much better that the Chinese troops should be commanded by men who would not permit acts of cruelty to be perpetrated? Then the noble lord drew an analogy between China and India. In India a portion of territory had been acquired by British subjects. But the British Government went to China, not to establish themselves as rulers, but to strengthen the Chinese Government, and enable them to put an end to disorder and disorganisation. The noble lord was correct in saying that the tea trade had not fallen off, because tea was for the most part grown in districts still occupied by the Imperialists. The noble lord added that the silk trade had increased. A considerable portion of the silk district was occupied by the Taipings, but not the whole, and the reason why the supply of silk had not diminished was that the Taipings did not interfere with the agricultural population, but only sacked the cities. The noble lord had fallen into the error of supposing that all the country overrun by the Taipings was occupied by them. If he had read the statement by Consul Parkes he would have seen that after they had sacked one city they went to another, and did not attempt to occupy the agricultural districts which they overran. The only place they had occupied for any length of time was Nanking. The latest accounts from that city represented it as deserted, except by the Taipings and the young women they used as slaves, for they did not permit marriage. Nothing had been done to rebuild the city, or to introduce commerce, and the Taiping leaders had stated that if they had not interfered with the treaty ports, it was only in consequence of the policy pursued by Her Majesty Government at those ports. That admission of the Taiping leaders showed that the policy of Her Majesty's Government in regard to the treaty ports was just and right. If, however, the Government had done nothing; if the treaty ports had been allowed to fall into the hands of the Taipings; and if the trade had been stopped, the noble lord would have been the first to denounce the inaction of the Government. He believed that the Taiping rebellion was gradually breaking up. Already some of the more important Taiping leaders had gone over to the Chinese authorities, and when Nanking fell the whole Taiping rebellion would fall with it. In addition to that, he would state confidently to the House, from the reports which he had heard, that the discipline of the Chinese troops, not only under European, but under Chinese officers, was greatly improved, that few cruelties were now committed, that cases of plunder were unknown, and that they were entirely supported by paying for what they obtained from the population. That was a great step in advance, and would go far to show that Captain Sherard Osborn, who was as well known for his humanity as for his gallantry, would introduce great improvements into the Chinese army, and that Her Majesty's Government were deserving of praise and not blame for allowing such men to go to China. Looking at what had gradually taken place in China he had very great hopes. He saw in the distance tranquillity restored; that vast population engaged in agriculture; the fields teeming with that produce which, once a luxury, had now become a necessity; the canals once more covered with boats; new markets opened to our industry;—and if those hopes should be realised, he believed the policy of Her Majesty's Government would have contributed as much to the general interests of humanity as to the particular interests of this country.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD said they had had two very long and important speeches made that evening, and the House must have derived considerable instruction from what had passed. There was not a member of the House who had listened to the speech of his noble friend who would not admire the research and knowledge which it evinced, and the clear and lucid way in which a speech of nearly two hours' length presented the whole subject to the House, to their great information and instruction. But they might also obtain some information and instruction from the speech of the hon. gentleman opposite, because he had shown that, after listening to the long and important speech of his noble friend, he could get up and meet a difficult case, where defence was impossible, by a speech of an hour's duration which conveyed no information to the House. The hon. gentlemen had accused his noble friend of having made a speech founded on isolated points taken from the blue-book, but those who heard that speech knew well that that was not a fair representation of it. His noble friend had attacked the whole course of policy of Her Majesty's Government, and shown that it was systematically contrary to that which they had professed as the only policy upon which we could deal with the Chinese Government, and that it was likely to bring us into collision with vast forces in that distant empire. But the hon. gentleman contented himself with getting up and making a speech, one-half of which was devoted to the abuse of those who were engaged in commercial transactions in China. The hon. gentleman spoke for nearly an hour, and only once, and that by accident, did the word neutrality drop from his lips. It was now two years since the noble lord at the head of the Foreign-office, speaking in that House, said that the only policy which could be followed with advantage by the Government in dealing with China was a policy of neutrality. That declaration of the noble lord met with the universal acceptation of the House and the sanction of the country. But that policy had been entirely reversed by Her Majesty's Government. The hon. gentleman had represented in a most wonderful manner the speech of his noble friend, for he said that it was now proposed that we should not defend the treaty ports. But nothing which would give a colour to such a supposition ever fell from his noble friend. His noble friend not only admitted that policy, but absolutely insisted on defending the treaty ports. But what his noble friend pointed out was that, having with a view to the defence of these ports adopted the principle of the 30-miles' radius, in concert with the Taiping chiefs, we had engaged in operations beyond that—operations which we were not called upon to undertake, and which seriously compromised our neutrality in China. The effect of this policy upon Ningpo would be best shown by a despatch from Consul Harvey to Mr. Bruce, in which he said:—

"We must all be agreed upon the point that the Taipings are essentially a destroying, as we Englishmen are a constructing, Power. Let us, therefore, for ever live apart; we are not made, nor can we afford, to breathe the same air, or to mix in congenial pursuits. For my part, let me state that it will be a source of great satisfaction, and I may add, of pride, in after time, to think that I have been placed in a position to use my feeble pen, and to have exercised my humble powers (always within the limits of my official duties) in weakening and undermining, as perseveringly and indefatigably as I have been able, the most gigantic imposture and the most blasphemous structure that ever disgraced ancient or modern ages."

Were these the words of the agent of a Government which professed a strict neutrality between two parties? It was perfectly obvious that within the last two years the policy of Her Majesty's Government, to use the words of the hon. gentleman, "had altered with events." The policy now pursued by Her Majesty's Government was not for the interest of this country. The evidence which his noble friend had produced with respect to Ningpo showed some of the most extraordinary conduct on the part of an officer of Her Majesty's Government that could be imagined. The last letter of Captain Dew to the Taiping chiefs contained a passage so remarkable that, though it had been quoted by his noble friend, he could not help calling attention to it again:—

"We now inform you that we maintain a perfect neutrality, but if you fire the guns or muskets from the battery or walls opposite the settlement on the advancing Imperialists, thereby endangering the lives of our men and people in the foreign settlement, we shall then feel it our duty to return the fire and bombard the city."

This neutral officer says, "I profess neutrality; but if you venture to pull a trigger in your own defence we shall bombard the city." What was the consequence? The British poured shot and shell into Ningpo as evidence of their perfect neutrality. The hon. gentleman had made representations which would mislead the House as to our position with respect to this settlement. He said, "The city is divided into two parts, one occupied by the Chinese population, the other where the traders have taken up their residence with a view to trade." But that was not what was meant by a settlement. What was meant by a settlement was this—it was land positively ceded, within the limits of which British law and not Chinese law was to have effect. He should like to know had we British law established there. At no time had any concession of that kind been made by the Imperial Government of China, and yet Captain Dew said that if the Taipings allowed a single musket to be fired on a certain portion of the town the English would fire on the Taipings. It was perfectly clear that the English had no right or title to hold that language; and the use of it reflected very little credit on the discretion of Captain Dew, whatever might be his character for gallantry. One point which his noble friend dwelt on the hon. gentleman had studiously avoided a reference to, and that was that the course of policy now being pursued was sure, sooner or later, to bring this country into collision with other European Powers who were struggling to establish great and permanent interests in China. His noble friend pointed out that the policy pursued by Russia for many years had led to the extension of her territory in the Chinese seas, and that the Russians had obtained as the result of that policy a seaboard of 900 miles, approaching within three days' sail of Shanghai, with most valuable ports on it. The efforts making by France in China were well-known; and he was convinced that the policy of Her Majesty's Government was such as, sooner or later, would lead to a collision of interests with France and Russia. He begged the House, therefore, to consider in what a position this country might be placed by seeing its trade crippled, by having half the population of China against it, and finding itself led into dangerous complications with European nations having interests in that part of the world. He was convinced that the old policy of the Government was the true policy—that of neutrality, and he, for one, hoped that it would soon be resumed.

Lord PALMERSTON: I listened with great attention to the very long and able speech of the noble lord who began this discussion, and who showed that he had gone through with the greatest industry the details of all the events which have happened in China for several years past; but I was at a loss to understand the conclusion which he arrived at—that of censure on the Government for the course of policy which they have followed. In the first place, it was rather surprising to hear from gentlemen on the other side of the House such enthusiastic defence of rebels, and to be told that rebellion is so sacred an institution that it is quite culpable in the Government to give any help to a friendly Power to suppress it. Theirs is a new doctrine. Does that principle apply to Italy? Are hon. gentlemen opposite prepared to say that they would apply the same protection to those who have cast off their allegiance to former Governments in Italy as they are prepared to show to those Taipings in China? But the main question is—has the policy pursued by Her Majesty's Government in China been attended with good results?—is it founded in good faith, and likely to be attended with advantage? In years gone by, though not long gone by, we were perpetually in a state of squabbles and hostilities with the Government of China. We were attacked and condemned by hon. gentlemen, who told us that we were engaged in hostility with one-third of the human race, and that we were needlessly risking all the commercial interests of the country connected with China by

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those quarrels and conflicts with the Chinese Government. We were told to abstain from such a course of proceeding, and let affairs take their course. The state of things is now altered, and those very hostilities which were found fault with have resulted in this – that we are now on the most friendly terms with the Government of China, and that we have access to the supreme Government, from which we were before debarred by local and provincial authorities. The noble lord himself has quoted returns, showing the enormous increase of our trade with China within the last two or three years. Compare the state of our commerce in China some years ago, when we were contented with the limited intercourse of the East India Company to one portion of the Chinese Empire, with the great development now given to the industry and commerce of this country over the whole surface of the Chinese Empire. Look to the great extension of that commerce which is likely to arise, if by our friendly assistance we should be able to place the internal arrangements of China on a more regular footing. A great part of the noble lord's speech seemed to me to be high praise of the Government. If I had been listening to any one moving a vote of approval I should have expected him to repeat those very things which the noble lord, in the simplicity of his mind, put forward as the ground of complaint against Her Majesty's Government. He said, "What are you doing? You are teaching the Chinese authorities the arts of Government practised in Europe. You are enabling them to collect their revenue on systematic principles, and to increase it by the regular manner in which their Customs duties will be collected; you are giving them the means of preserving order in their territory, and you are allowing your soldiers and sailors to enter into the Chinese service for the purpose of suppressing those disturbances which lay waste and desolate from time to time the finest portions of the Chinese Empire." Well, we admit the charge, and we consider it a great merit on the part of Her Majesty's Government in having done these things, and I am surprised and gratified at the noble lord for coming down here and, in an endeavour to bring charges against Her Majesty's Government, being compelled to enumerate facts which I think do infinite credit to the Ministers. I hold that since China has altered its policy with respect to foreign na ions, and with respect to the English nation - that since the policy of China, as conducted by Prince Kung and associates equally liberal with himself, proves that China is now prepared to enter into intimate relations with foreigners instead of keeping them at arm's-length, and endeavouring to prevent all intercourse whatever with them - that, since the policy of China is to encourage commerce with the nations of the world, it would be suicidal on our part not to endeavour to assist the enlightened Government of China in those efforts of improvement. While the noble lord and honourable gentlemen opposite admit that we are entitled, and, indeed, bound in duty, having regard to British interests, to defend the treaty ports. they complain that we took measures to rescue one of them – Ningpo – from the occupation of the Taipings. The admission of the noble lord is an answer to the accusation which he makes against us. There is nothing inconsistent with the practice of nations in one friendly Power lending to another officers to drill and direct its troops. Therefore, when we authorised Queen's officers to enter into the service of China we did nothing which has not been done in innumerable instances, and which is not perfectly justifiable. I am rather amused by what the noble lord said as to its being one of Captain Sherard Osborn's duties to suppress piracy. It is not necessary, he told us, to send ships of war for that purpose, because anybody can destroy a pirate if he meets one on the high seas. Yes, but you must first bell the cat. It is all very well to say that you are at liberty to destroy any pirate that crosses your path, but then the chances are that he may destroy you. That is just what is happening in China. The coast of China is infested with fleets of pirates, some Chinese and some Europeans, who prey on all ships of commerce which they meet. It is of no use to say that merchant vessels may destroy these pirates. One of the great objects which Captain Osborn has in view is, by the squadron under his orders, to sweep these pirates from the waters, and to restore security to the commerce of Europe and China on the coasts of the latter. The noble lord went into a description of the great encroachments which Russia is making in China, and told us that France also has views of ambition on parts of Asia in connection with that country; and then the noble lord warns us that the course we are pursuing may lead us into conflict with these two great Powers. Our present course is to strengthen the Chinese Empire, to augment its revenues, and to enable it to provide itself with a better navy and army. That is one method of inspiring other countries with caution as to any future encroachments they might be tempted to make on China. But what is the natural inference to be drawn from the advice which the noble lord offers? It is that we ought to withdraw from China our Minister, our settlements, our merchants, and abandon the country to France and Russia? France and Russia, the noble lord says, are bent upon aggressions in China, and if we are there when they come we are sure to be brought in to collision with them, and therefore we had better retire at once and leave China to the future mercies of those two Powers. I do not at all admit the wisdom of that policy. It is quite true that Russia has of iate made very great encroachments on the northern provinces of China. It is also true that France, a Power which has a great tendency to extend itself, has carried on operations in Asia. France, Russia, and England are, however, perfectly agreed, for the present at least, in their policy with regard to China. All concur in supporting the Imperial Government; and therefore our policy, as at present conducted, has no tendency whatever to lead us into collision with other Powers. Our Minister at Peking is on the best possible terms with the representatives of France and Russia, and, so far from there being any jealousy or antagonistic views between the three, I am happy to say that we all share the feeling that it is our mutual interest to restore, if possible, tranquillity to the interior of China, and extend the commercial relations between Europe and that nation. I am quite at a loss to see in what respect we are blameable. In scanning the futur the noble lord apprehends European wars as likely to aris : out of our commercial relations with China. I, on the contrary, anticipate that the policy we are pursuing will open to us a still larger and more useful sphere of commercial industry. Depend on it that a country peopled by nobody can tell exactly how many hundreds of millions of men must afford great resources and means of development for trading enterprise. The Chinese are a commercial race. There has been no hostility towards Europeans among them as a people. The hostility was entirely confined to a number of mandarins, whose interest it was to maintain certain monopolies of their own, and has been swept away. The Government of China is now friendly, and I have not the least doubt that, if the internal disorders of the empire could be suppressed, we should find in commercial intercourse with China an important source of national wealth and prosperity. We should then behold the result of that faithful, straightforward. friendly policy which we are now pursuing. If the House will only agree to wait the development of our policy, I am confident they will find that, so far from deserving the censures of the noble lord, it has been eminently advantageous both to this country and to China, and deserving of the thanks of Parliament.

Mr. LIDDELL was glad that an exposition of the policy of the Government had been elicited. The noble lord had, however, evaded the real question—what was the effect of our policy in China? Our interference, in his opinion, was not only uncalled for, but mischievous, because it taught the Chinese to rely on us and not on themselves. He did not know how to reconcile the noble lord's statement, that we were acting in accord with France and R asia, with the Under-Secretary's previous observation that our policy had no analogy with that of those two Powers. The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs said that the rebellion was waning. Mr. Oliphant, with better opportunities for observation. made the same statement in the year 1858, yet since then the richest producing districts of China had fallen into the hands of the rebels, and were now held by them. The fact was, that the rebellion, instead of waning, was, according to the last accounts, gaining strength. Trade in China was now threatened, not by the Taipings, but by the action of the French contingent in the neighbourhood of Ningpo, and one of the first operations which Captain Sherard Osborn would have to perform would be to control the lawless operations of our allies. He could not imagine a more difficult position in which a British officer could be placed. He thought that he had detected in the language of the Government that evening some glimmerings, at least, of an intention to retire from the untenable position which they had assumed. The observation that his noble friend, if he had any cause of complaint, ought to have proposed a vote of censure was a very old argument. The country had, it was true, once declared in favour of the noble lord upon a Chinese question, but the people were in his favour—not because they approved of his policy in China, but because he was defending public servants in that country. Had they understood to what difficulty, embarrassment, and danger the policy of the Government was likely to lead they would have acted in a different manner.

Colonel SYKES ridiculed the idea of considering the Tartar Government of China as a civilised Government, and in that character entitled to consideration and forbearance. That Government was a myth, and had no executive power whatever. The decrees of Prince Kung were not obeyed a hundred leagues from Peking, and in the provinces persons and property were only protected by the bayonets of our soldiers. The Blue-books did not contain a single instance in which person and property had been outraged by the Chinese; but, on the other hand, there had in the districts of China which were under Imperial Government been numerous outbreaks against the authorities. At places in the very neighbourhood of Canton, the pork butchers and the brick and tile makers had risen to resist taxes imposed to pay the foreign contingents. The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs had said it was utterly impossible to communicate with the Taipings because they had no Government. Why, they had occupied one-third of China for the last thirteen years, and consequently must have some central authority with which a treaty might have been made. At Nanking there were six boards corresponding with those of Peking, though for the mom nt the civil was inferior to the military department. Sir Henry Parkes had been in repeated communication with the Taipings, and long ago Sir George Bonham assured them that the British Government would acknowledge any chief they might like to set up. They had a system of custom-houses, moreover, throughout the whole of the country. The fact was, we did not know the whole truth, and that was the reason why we were acting under a misconception.

Mr. GREGSON admitted that the Imperial Government was imperfect, but it was improving, and he had no doubt that Captain Osborn would soon restore its authority and put an end to the atrocities hitherto committed on both sides. Our merchants were perfectly satisfied with the policy pursued by Her Majesty's Government, and we were never in a better position than at present with respect to China.

Mr. WHITESIDE said that what his noble friend who brought forward this subject objected to was that, owing to our present policy we were assuming all the powers of Government in China, and undertaking to do that for her which she ought to be allowed to do for herself. If our trade were interfered with, it would, of course, be our duty to protect it; but that was quite a different thing from taking upon ourselves the collection of the revenues of a country like China, and sending the most distinguished officers of our army to fight her battles, as well as gunboats. The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, indeed, said it was necessary to encourage the Liberal party in China, but what, he should like to know, did he mean by the Liberal party? The party of ancient and respectable Whigs. no doubt. For his own part he had heard nothing in the course of the discussion to convince him that it was right to send out British officers, to double and treble their pay under a foreign Power, and he should not be surprised to hear the Chancellor of the Exchequer make as eloquent a speech in reprobation of the policy of the Government as he had done on a previous occasion when China was concerned.

ATTACK ON TRINGANU.

(10th.) Sir J. HAY called attention to the attack on Tringanu, a town belonging to the kingdom of Siam, which on the 12th of November, 1862, was bombarded by a British war steamer by order of the Governor of Singapore—an act which he characterised as cruel and illegal. He prefaced his motion for papers by an exposition of a somewhat complicated passage in Malay politics connected with the history of the chief whose residence at Tringanu was the primary cause of the attack.—Sir C. WOOD said he had not received all the official papers relating to the transaction, which, he admitted, appeared to be of a questionable character, but he thought it would not be fair to express a decided opinion without knowing more upon the subject. He was ready to give the papers.—Mr. LIDDELL and Lord NAAS denounced the act, and the latter suggested that orders should be sent out to prevent these unauthorised wars.

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The London and China Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS, via MARSEILLES, in connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS."

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Latest Advices.

		From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—				
	Yedo			
	Kanagawa			May 27
	Nagasaki			„ 30
CHINA—				
	Peking			„ 18
	Tien-tsin			„ 22
	Hankow			„ 30
	Shanghai	April 10	May 25	June 6
	Foo-Chow-Foo			„ 5
	Amoy			„ 10
	Swatow			
	Hong Kong	„ 27	June 9	„ 13
	Canton			
	Macao			
PHILIPPINES—				
	Manila	„ 10	May 25	„ 6
COCHIN-CHINA—				
	Touron			
	Saigon			„ 13
SIAM—				
	Bankok			
BORNEO—				
	Labuan			
	Sarawak			„ 14
JAVA—				
	Batavia			„ 16
MALACCA STRAITS—				
	Singapore	May 11	June 12	„ 22
	Penang	„ „	„ 10	„ 24
CEYLON—				
	Colombo	„ 26	June 18	July 10
	Galle			

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail, to Marseilles, per Vectis arrived 4th August.—From Shanghai: Messrs. Harvey and Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Bradfield and infant. From Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Hazeland, infant, and native female servant, Depy. asst. comy. general Wingfield, Mr. Munoz. From Singapore: Mr. Ruel. From Galle: Mr. Braine.

To Southampton, per Delta, expected to arrive Aug. 11.—From Shanghai: Captain Binet, Mrs. Pickwood and two children, Mr. Fitzroy. From Hong Kong: Assist.-Com. General Thompson, Mr. Humphrey, Mrs. Pickwood's European female servant, W. Stocks, A. Pascoq, G. Merrick, and J. Woods. From Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. McTaggart, three children, and European and native female servants, Mr. Schreiber, Captain Burton and native male servant. From Penang: Mr. Burns. From Galle: Staff Assist.-Surgeon Collier and European male servant, Mrs. R. Cocq, four children, and European female servant.

To Suez per Mooltan, arrived 28th July.—From Penang: Mr. Dance. From Galle and back. Dr. Webb's native man servant. To Alexandria: From Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Ryril, Messrs. Wilzer and Ward, Mr. Sangster.

Per last Bombay mail to Marseilles, per Massilia, arrived 2nd August.—From Hong Kong: Mr. H. W. Davis. To Alexandria: From Ceylon. Mr. G. B. Leachman.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

By last mail, per Ripon, from Southampton, 20th July.—To Shanghai: Mr. George Bell and Mrs. Mackenzie's native servant, Mrs. Beal.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Merry, Mrs. Corbis and son, Mr. J. C. Thomas, Mr. Wm. Anderson, Mr. Grady.—To Singapore: Mr. R. C. Forbes, Mrs. Tarrant's native male servant. Mr. T. Wright, Mrs. Bennett's native female servant, Mr. E. C. Cooke.—To Calcutta: Mr. C. Willoughby, D. C. Jones, W. H. Happerfield, John Badderley, Ellis Greaves, John Hartley, Henry Kerry, Mr. A. F. Watson, Mr. A. N. Nimmo, Mr. A. Izat, Mr. G. Pothecary, Mr. C. Blair, Mr. W. C. Rennee, Mrs. Russell's native female servant, Mr. F. M. Avein, Mr. W. Scott, Miss Douglas, Mrs Presgrove's ayah, Mr. H. D. Rowland, Mr. B. S. Knight, Mr. Rowland Hill, Mr. W. A. Bound.—To Madras: Mrs. Grove's ayah, Mr. Risch, Mr. Blake, Mr. N. Massie, Col. Whistler's native male servant, Lieut. A. H. Vandeleur, Mrs. Sparks' native female servant, Mrs. Haigh's ayah, Mr. F. L. Clementson, Major Nisbet's native female servant, Col. Maitland's native female servant, Capt. G. F. and Mrs. Fischer, John Brewer.—To Ceylon: R. Davidson, Mr. Minty, Mr. and Mrs. J. Blackett, Mr. Daniel's native female servant, Robert Reid.—To Alexandria: Mr. Appleford, Henry Williamson, Owen Williamson.

From Marseilles, per Euxine, 29th July.—To Shanghai: Mr. Schroers, Mr. Bovenschen, Mr. Woodward, Mr Robert Daly.—To Hong Kong: Alfred Stanley, Mr. C M. Kerr.—To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Woods and two sons, Mr. Dennison.—To Calcutta: Capt. A. Tulloch, Mr. Black, Mr. J. Tweedie.—To Madras: Capt. and Mrs. P. D. Horn, infant, and native female servant, Mrs. Campbell.—To Ceylon: Mr. T. Steele, Mr. Jas. Russell.

Per P. and O. steamer Poonah, 4th Aug., from Southampton.—To Shanghai: Mr. F. P. Morris, Mr. J. Maitland.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Frank Leyburn, Mr. Lalor.—From Marseilles, 12th Aug.—To Hong Kong: Mr. H. W. Carey, Mrs. Carey, Mr. F. Carey.—To Singapore: Mr. W. Walters.—To Ceylon: Mr. W. Pollock, jun.

Per P. and O. steamer Pera, 20th Aug., from Southampton.—To Hong Kong: Mrs Marston and infant, Mr. Thos. Dobbin, R.N.—To Ceylon: Mrs. and Miss Anderson.

Per P. and O. steamer Delta, 27th Aug., from Southampton.—To Hong Kong *via* Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. G. Tyson.

Per P. and O. steamer, 4th Sept., from Southampton.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. Rice.

Per P. and O. steamer, 20th Sept., from Southampton.—To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Roesing.—To Ceylon: Mr. H. Kindersley, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Ronald—From Suez to Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Probst, Mr. and Mrs. Bolsted.—To Hong Kong: Mr. W. Wilson.

Per P. and O. steamer, Sept. 27, from Southampton.—To Shanghai, *via* Bombay: Mr. Isla Sitwell.

Per P. and O. steamer, Oct. 4, from Southampton.—To Ceylon: Mrs. Skinner and daughter, Mr. J. B. Evans, Miss M. B. Evans, Mrs. Horne, infant, and child. From Marseilles, Oct. 12.—To Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. Gibbon.

Per P. and O. steamer, Oct. 28, from Marseilles.—To Shanghai: Mr. A. K. McDonell, Mr. Crawford Kerr. To Hong Kong: Sir Hercules and Lady Robinson. To Singapore: Mr. Callaghan.

Per French steamer Peluse, from Marseilles, July 19.—To Pondicherry: Mr. A. K. Moorat. To Calcutta: Mr. Seleby. To Singapore: Mr. Moss. To Point de Galle: Mr. and Mrs. de Haultain.

Per P. and O. steamer Poonah, August 4, from Southampton.—To Ceylon: Mr. F. Y. Williams From Marseilles, Aug. 12.—To Hong Kong: Mr Currie. To Singapore: Mr Dennison, Mr. Buxton.

Per P. and O. steamer Pera, August 20, from Southampton.—To Shanghai: Mrs. W. Birt.

Per P. and O. steamer, Sept. 4, from Southampton.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Walker. To Ceylon: Miss A. Nicoll, Mr. G. Damman (en route to Australia).

Per P. and O. steamer, Sept. 20, from Southampton.—To Hong Kong: Capt. Thomsett. From Marseilles, Sept. 28.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Reine, Mr. W. Lamond. From Suez.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. Wilson.

Per P. and O. str., Oct. 4, from Southampton.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Duncanson, Mr. Hancock, Mr. T. Rothwell. To Ceylon: Miss Tarrant.

From Marseilles, Oct. 12.—To Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Stewart.

Per P. and O. str., Oct. 20, from Southampton to Penang.—Mrs. Walter Gillespie, infant, and two children.

THE DETENTION OF THE MAILS.

The detention of the present mails has been owing to the breaking down of the P. and O. screw steamer *Bengal* a few days after leaving Calcutta for Galle. The *Bengal* left Calcutta on the 23rd June, and returned on the 29th, having broken her screw. The *Mooltan* was substituted, and proceeded to Galle, where she picked up as usual the passengers, mails, &c., from the Straits, China, and Japan. When the railway is completed from Bombay to Calcutta, and the present service of the P. and O. Company is altered accordingly, we trust the ports beyond Galle will not be dependent on the steamer from Calcutta, but come on to Suez direct.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

Dates from Yokuhuma were conveyed to Shanghai to the morning of the 27th May, by H. M's. ship *Coquette*. No settlement of our demands had been announced by Admiral Kuper, although the last time named (21st) had passed over. It was rumoured that the prospects of peace were increasing, and that daily negotiations were proceeding. Mr. Consul Winchester called a meeting on the evening of the 26th, and informed the residents that, notwithstanding a prospect of the Japanese yielding peacefully to our demands, it was necessary for them to maintain the same vigilance against the possibility of an open or secret outbreak. It was assumed by the residents that the meeting was called in consequence of the special conference held on the 25th and 26th by the English and French Ministers and Admirals, and TAKIMOTO, the TYCOON'S special envoy. It is said that if the British demands are conceded, a civil war must result for the dethronement of the TYCOON. We may note that the 31st regiment, which was believed to be embarking at Shanghai for Japan, when the last mail reached us, has left for England, which certainly adds weight to the pacific settlement of the affair.

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At Nagasaki matters are not so promising. Dates are to the 30th May by the Russian screw *Abrecht* to Shanghai. At that date the few residents left held themselves ready to embark for Shanghai, all their books, &c., being already on board ship. H.M.S. *Rattler*, with *Ringdove*, were in harbour, but were not allowed to land any men for the protection of the foreign settlement. Mr. Morrison, the Consul, retired on board the *Rattler* every night, but the other residents assembled nightly at the house of Messrs. W. J. Alt and Co. This determination was arrived at at a meeting held specially to consider whether they should abandon the place or remain until some act of the Japanese necessitated the step. The following extract from a letter will illustrate how certain war is anticipated by both Japanese and foreigners at Nagasaki :—

"According to the Governor of Nagasaki's notification, as soon as war is declared, all foreigners, of whatever nation, must leave in forty-eight hours; excepting the Russians in port, as they have the war steamer *America* here repairing, and all the crew and guns are on shore at Inasia Temple. I think the reason why the Japanese allow the Russians to remain is because they are afraid, as they have a large squadron in the seas.

"All the forts and batteries outside at the entrance of the harbour have just received large numbers of guns, and the men in them reinforced. New batteries are also being commenced on several commanding points on the hills around the bay. At the iron factory, hundreds of men are employed casting shot. Everywhere preparations are being made for making a desperate resistance in case of attack from the English; so that I think it was bad policy on the part of Colonel Neale to grant a further extension of time. Daily we observe bands of armed men coming in from every quarter, while the inhabitants of the city and adjacent villages are fast clearing out. The ordinary class of labourers and coolies refuse to work for us; they prefer remaining all day long idling on the Bund, in the chance of plundering the Settlement, than to go on board ship to work. We used to pay for coolie hire at the rate of 2¼ itziboos for six men, they now ask an itziboo each. Our own servants are all running away into the country, and in a few days we shall have to do all the work we require ourselves. Freights are daily rising; the steamer *Hellespont*, Captain Mooney, loaded at $10 per ton for your port. Holders of Japan produce are likely to make large profits at Shanghai, and there will be nothing doing for some time but shipping all the export cargo that is ready. Tonnage continues very scarce, and agents of ships are asking extravagantly high rates.

"The ships of war in port, after the French steamer *Dupleix* leaves, will be as follows:—H.M.S. *Rattter*, Captain Howard; *Ringdove*, Captain Brown; H.N.M.S. *Vice-Admiral Koopman*, Captain Buys; H.I.F.M.S. *Dordogne*, Lieutenant Vidal; H.I.R.M.S. *Amerika*, Captain Bautlin; and the *Manjoory*. Also the Japanese steamers, *Shantung* and *Sir Charles Forbes*. I hear that the Governor of Nagasaki is anxious to sell the *Shantung*, as he is afraid that as soon as war is declared the English will seize her. She will, no doubt, be a good prize for the *Rattler* and *Ringdove*, as she cost the Japanese Government $135,000 paid in hard cash. She is now in command of a Russian officer; and has made the voyage from Nagasaki to Yedo and back. The Prince of Satsuma bought the steamers *Contest* and *Sir George Grey* for $95,000 each. The steamers *Kumsing*, *Hellespont*, and *Stork* (late H.M.S. *Beagle*) are here for sale, but owing to the unsettled state of affairs they are not likely to be sold. The *City of Nantes* arrived this morning; and in the afternoon an accident happened on board. One of the coolies while employed passing up cargo, fell over the stage into the hold and was killed instantly. It is anticipated that the Japanese authorities will make some fuss about it, or at all events give considerable annoyance to the British Consul, as they say the man was knocked down by a negro in Alt and Co.'s employ. Great credit is due to Mr. Morrison during these 'troublous times,' for all that he has done to protect British interests, and indeed the general welfare of the foreign community, for which he is entitled to their best thanks."

NOTIFICATION.

To the British Community at Nagasaki.

The undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, has received a communication from the Governor of Nagasaki, to the effect that much excitement prevails in the town, in consequence of many rumours regarding an unfavourable progress of negotiations with the British authorities at Yedo, in consequence of which a patrol has been appointed for the protection, night and day, of the foreign quarter.

The community at Oroma has in general better means of information on local topics than Her Majesty's Consul, and has equal means of estimating the various rumours which circulate. As far as the Consul has been able to gather, they indicate a conviction on the part of all Japanese, from the governor downwards to the water carriers, that the demands made by Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires on the 6th ult., and to which a definite reply was required in twenty days, would be rejected, and that an attempt to enforce them would be resisted. On this subject, however, the Consul is bound to inform the community that he has received no further information or instructions from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires than those which he made known to them on the 14th ult. On that occasion (he may remind them) he was directed to state that the Commander-in-Chief would take such measures for the protection and defence of British subjects in Japan as by him might be considered expedient or practicable. Nevertheless the Consul has not neglected to draw the attention of Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to the dangerous situation in which this community would be placed by the hostility or fanaticism of the Japanese soldiery being aroused, while for his own part, as the community is aware, he has considered himself justified and necessitated for the public security in taking the step pertaining to him for the detention of Her Majesty's ships *Swallow* and *Ringdove*. He has, further, neglected no means in his power to obtain information affecting the interest of Her Majesty's subjects at the port, and at the proper time to obtain from the Governor such positive intelligence as he was willing to communicate, and such explanation as he was able to afford of the public excitement.

It was not to be expected that the Governor would afford any very precise information, but the consul has been able to gather that he shares the public apprehensions as to the issue of negotiations, and the consul has no confidence in his power to suppress excesses on the part of the soldiery or other disorderly characters, while his voluntary establishment of a guard for the foreign quarter is evidence of his belief in the existence of such danger. The Governor has admitted that he fears the negotiations will not terminate satisfactorily; that (with all of us) he ardently hopes they may, and he has promised to inform the consul the moment that positive information of any nature reaches him, if favourable for the quieting of apprehension; if unfavourable, that British subjects may provide for their personal safety, Her Majesty's Consul is disposed to place the utmost faith in the good disposition of the Governor and officers of the Tycoon's Government towards foreigners, but is bound to confess his doubts as to their power of control over the existing sources of danger.

It remains for the community to decide for themselves on the advisability, or otherwise, of preparing themselves for any emergency that may arise, by providing for the safety of their most valuable property, and holding themselves in readiness to embark on board ships at the shortest notice, for it must be apparent to all that, with the small force at his disposal, the senior naval officer cannot undertake the protection of the settlement by land.

(Signed) GEO. S. MORRISON, H.B.M. Consul.

British Consulate, Nagasaki, May 9th, 1863.

To the British Community at Nagasaki.

Her Majesty's Consul has received instructions from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in Japan. to make known to the British community at this port, that at the urgent solicitations of the authorities at Yedo, he has accorded an additional period of 15 days (to May 11th, inst. inclusive) for the final and categorical answer to the demands made upon the Japanese Government. At the expiration of that period, if no satisfactory settlement has been arrived at, the same contingency as to the commencement of coercive measures on the part of the squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Kuper, and the same risk of danger to the foreign residents at the open ports of Japan, will as heretofore prevail. The Consul would again, therefore, earnestly impress upon British subjects the desirability of their making use of the interval to take all the precautions and make all the arrangements in their power for the safety of their property and persons under any contingency that may arise, and the necessity of holding themselves in readiness to embark on board ship at the shortest notice. He would further clearly impress upon them that no more assistance can be expected on an emergency from the naval forces present, than to protect the embarkation of individuals unimpeded by baggage.

The Consul has the satisfaction of announcing that the Admiral intends to despatch a ship of war to this port as soon as any coercive measures may be undertaken, but the presence of a single vessel is the extent of protection which can be afforded to this port. From the copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to H. M. Consul at Kanagawa, the community will gather that the demands of Her Majesty's Government are peremptory, and will not admit of refusal or evasion without entailing a resort to force.

In conclusion, the Consul earnestly recommends Her Majesty's subjects to avoid as much as possible exposing themselves to the risk of collision with the strange soldiery in and about this neighbourhood, and with this view, to abstain from unnecessary traversing the town; for it is not reasonable to expect that in the present excited state of the time, the Civil Government is as powerful for protection as in ordinary times. It becomes us all to practice the utmost forbearance and discretion pending the crisis anticipated, remembering that it is not only our individual safety is concerned, but, in a greater or less degree, the conduct of any one person may affect the safety of the whole foreign community.

(Signed) GEO. B. S. MORRISON,

Nagasaki, May 11th, 1863. H. M's Consul.

In one letter from Yokuhama it is stated that the American Minister's house has been burned to the ground.

The following is from the *China Mail*:—

"The danger which was foreseen is, that the terms of the *ultimatum* may be so far departed from as to cast doubts both upon English promises and threats, and to give the Japanese courage for the perpetration of future acts of patriotism or insolence—according to the view that may be taken of those acts. Prince Satsuma cannot very well be taken into favour without making some very adequate amends for the conduct of his retainers, and the only alternative open to us will be to resume pacific relations with the Tycoon's Government, leaving Satsuma out of the reconciliation, and dealing with him ourselves as we shall consider best. The reports go on to say that a civil war in Japan is deemed inevitable, and this gives strength to our hypothesis. At the same time, even in the cause of humanity, a foreign war would be better than the civil strife that is said to be on the point of breaking out. It is a pity that we cannot trade with a people without also being the direct means of bringing upon the country all the horrors of a civil war. Not that the world would be much the worse if one-half of the Daimios with their retainers were destroyed by the other half. There is no royal road to free institutions and civil liberty, and if these boons are ever to be possessed by the Japanese the stages necessary for their attainment must all be duly traversed; and we rather think that years of bloodshed lie between the feudal aristocracy of Japan and the present stage of European advancement. All that we want, however, is access to the country for peaceful purposes of every kind. If we are determined to retain a position in the country it is clear that acts of hostility must be resented, and that without abatement of any portion of the penalty that is demanded. If the Japanese are allowed to ride easily through a crisis like the present, they will be entitled to hope that future difficulties will be as easily overcome."

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CHINA.

PEKING.

Mr. W. C. Milne, Assistant Secretary to the British Legation, died in a fit while sitting at table. He was formerly attached to the London Mission Society, and has written successfully on subjects connected with China. At the time of his death he was also in charge of the student interpreters at Peking. The Legation loses, by his death, a valuable servant, whose place it will not be easy to fill from the slender staff of consular interpreters. Mr. Milne was deservedly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of knowing him, whether privately or officially; his loss is, therefore, sincerely regretted.

TIEN-TSIN.

The Nyen-fei marauders have disappeared from the neighbourhood, and business has taken an active turn in consequence. Foreign merchants are continuing to build, though it cannot be said that there is much activity displayed in the erection of premises by foreigners. The annual races came off on May 12th and the two following days; the weather was fine, and Chung-how, the Port Commissioner, honoured the meeting with his presence.

SHANGHAI.

A brutal murder had been committed in an hotel in the French Concession. A ruffian named Bulkly, in the course of a dispute with the master (McKinnon) of the *Emily Banning*, drew a revolver and mortally wounded him. The greatest indignation was felt among the foreign community at the perpetration of such an outrage; the American residents met and voted $5,000; $3,000 of which was to be offered for the capture of the murderer, who had escaped—$2,000 to be given to the murdered man's widow. The officers and crew of the American ship *Ringleader* have reached Shanghai in safety, with the exception of two seamen who were drowned. The vessel was wrecked on the South west end of Formosa.

CAPTURE OF TAI-TSAN.

With regard to the rebels, we have to report the capture of Quin-san by the Anglo-Chinese contingent, under Major Gordon. This city is situated between Tai-tsan and Soochow. The following notice of its capture is from the *North-China Herald*:—"It appears that this place is surrounded with stockades of a formidable character, chiefly built of granite. The attack was begun on those on the south side of the walls, from which the rebels were speedily driven. The force then marched round to the west side and succeeded in taking the stockades there. Major Gordon with a rapidity of movement unknown in Chinese warfare, immediately led his troops along the only road leading to Soochow, along the east bank of the creek, which at this point becomes a broad and deep river—the *Hyson*, armed steamer, accompanying the force. On the road he captured three stone forts; and afterwards encountered a body of some 15,000 rebels, whom he attacked and defeated with great loss to them. He then proceeded in the *Hyson* to reconnoitre the country in the vicinity of Soochow, coming within view of the walls of that famous city. The steamer then returned to where the force stood, when they marched to the attack of Quinsan, which was being evacuated by the garrison. A number escaped, but many yielded submission to their captors. Then followed the taking of the strongest rebel post near Soochow, with the loss of only a few killed and wounded, while on the Taiping side the loss is estimated by thousands. This rebel force was chiefly composed of picked men from Soochow, under the leadership of the Moowang, who, it is said, has himself been cut off. There was scarcely any loot found in Quinsan, as it was purely a garrison town; having a manufactory for ordnance, shot, and shell. Two good 18-pounders were found in the place, which had been worked by foreigners.

At last, H.M.'s 31st Regiment are returning to England after an absence of nearly ten years. However, the whole force are not taking advantage of leaving China for the mother country: about 200 non commissioned officers and privates remain to try their fortunes in Shanghai, of whom 100 are in the municipal police force. The remainder, between 600 and 700 strong, will proceed in the sailing ships *Caroline Coventry* and *West Derby*, in about three weeks, to be landed at Portsmouth. The *Gorilla*, also, is chartered to take the 5th Bombay N.L.I. to India, and are expected to leave in a week. The Shanghai garrison will then comprise the 67th head-quarters, a portion of the 22nd, and the 2nd Belooch regiment.

The daring acts of the Chinese officers in their interference with Europeans and Chinese residing in the settlement is becoming daily of more importance. It appears that foreigners are employed to collect the local taxes, and two of these persons had entered the market premises of Mr. Smith, although warned against it. They were warned by the Consul not to repeat it. One of the Royal Engineers was arrested and thrust into prison for not paying a tax on a boat.

The following mercantile notices have been published:—

The business of the undersigned will hereafter be carried on by their successors, Messrs. Trautmann and Co., who have taken over their assets and liabilities.—Harkort and Co.

The business hitherto carried on by Messrs. Harkort and Co., will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of Trautmann and Co., they having taken over all assets and liabilities of their predecessors.—Johann Friederich Heinreich Trautmann, Frederick Horsen Block, August Wieters.

The following notification has appeared from the office of Maritime Customs, signed by H. Tudor Davies, Commissioner:—"His Excellency the Superintendent of Customs of Shanghai desires to notify the foreign community that by agreement between the Chinese and foreign high authorities at Peking, the following modification has been made of that part of the treaties of Tien-tsin under which duty-paid imports, carried coastwise, have been heretofore cleared at the second port of entry by exemption certificates:—On and after the 1st June no more exemption certificates will be issued by the Customs, but any merchant re-exporting imports as above, their marks being unchanged and the conditions of the treaty affecting them otherwise being fulfilled, will receive instead a drawback, on the face of which it will be stated that the same may be tendered by any merchant in payment of any duties, whether import or export, within the port at which it is issued; but that it will not be a valid tender in payment of duties at any other port."

The new steamer *Wan-loong-fei* has just returned from a trip into the silk districts, at present in occupation of the rebels. A correspondent obligingly sent us the following remarks upon the state of the new crop; and the peaceable condition of the rebels, not only amongst the inhabitants, but towards foreigners who visit the district for commercial purposes:—"The silk is backward, but in fair quantity; a week more ought to bring it down here. The rebels I found well fed, well clothed, perfectly civil, and very obliging. No attempt was made to molest or alarm us."

Some time ago, reports arrived in this country with regard to cruelties inflicted upon Taiping prisoners: these reports were not substantiated. Since the capture of Taitsan, however, it appears that several acts of cruelty have come to light, which are of a nature disgraceful to humanity. The following letter to the *Daily Shipping News* of Shanghai will show what is narrated on the subject:—

"Much has been said of the innate cruelty of the rebels in China, and arguments innumerable have been derived therefrom, favouring the introduction of a foreign element to crush the rebellion. We question much, however, whether a more diabolical act has ever been committed than that which took place after the capture of Taitsan. Some Imperial soldiers, it appears, took seven rebels prisoners. After piercing their eyes out with arrows, they saturated their clothes with oil, then applying fire, roasted the miserable wretches alive. This is no idle tale, more than one Englishman saw the deed done and heard the cries of the unhappy victims, powerless alike to help or save. It is of little use to expatiate upon the exquisite pain this mode of torture must have caused. Retribution should be exacted, and that speedily."

To this letter a reply was made by an officer who was present; he denies the assertions about the oil being used, but what he admits having seen is sufficiently bad to call for interference. He says—

"Seven rebel prisoners, who escaped from Taitsan, were captured by the Imperialists, and brought into the Chinese camp near Wy-con-sin, where a field force, consisting of Royal Artillery, the 31st Regiment, and the Beloochees, was at the time stationed, affording 'moral support' to the disciplined Chinese when they were attacking Taitsan. These seven prisoners were condemned to death by Chinese martial law. About eleven in the forenoon they were each tied to a stake, and each had four small arrows with little flags at the end (official emblems of death) stuck into them. In no instance was any injury whatever done their eyes. They were kept thus exposed to public gaze until sunset, when they were taken down and beheaded in the ordinary way. While they were tied up, they gave no external manifestations of suffering; on the contrary, they seemed to display remarkable indifference."

It will be seen that the writer was surprised at the indifference displayed by the suffering victims, which confirms the belief that there was torture sufficient to lead to the expectation of a display, by the sufferer, of anything but indifference.

Mr. Wellington E. Ayers committed suicide at Hankow on the 18th May.

The *Friend of China* has some severe comments on Mr. Lay's *repose* in the Blue Book.

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HANKOW.

The market would not open until the arrival of the contract teas, and no additional chops had yet arrived. Prices would probably range high, as teas lay down from the country at 34 taels, which, with a £10 freight, is equal to 2s. 4d. sterling; with these rates ruling, no profit was anticipated. It is the very high prices paid by the Shan-si men, who are the buyers for Russia, which has made the leaf cost so much in the country. These buyers have succeeded in purchasing about two-thirds of the first crop leaf, which will make fine teas scarce in England. This is the first time that the Shan-si men have gone in for fine first crop tea. Heretofore, they have been satisfied with buying second crop, or No. 2 quality teas. This change is occasioned either through an improvement in the taste of the Russians, or the satisfactory result of the fine teas sent from England to Russia last season, inducing Russian merchants to order first qualities themselves. It is not unlikely that the trade in England, rather than pay the necessary price to make a profit on a first shipment from Hankow, will go in for second crop teas, which will probably be plentiful and good. There is a difference of opinion as to the quality of this season's teas as compared with last. The truth seems to be that in some respects they are superior, and in other inferior. They are generally very well made, well twisted leaf, and not badly picked; though there is room for improvement in that respect, as the brownish leaves are rather plentiful. They are mostly of the small, blackish style of leaf, not the true large Oopack leaf, which is mostly liked. The flavour is fine, better than last season, but thin—a great fault. Our last season teas were made much of, on account of the strength; and this season that excellent quality is rare. Altogether, whether equal to last season or not, they are said to be below the average, not above it.

KIUKIANG.

Business was unusually dull, especially in imports, for which the demand was slack. In exports very few transactions had taken place. The trade in tea was seriously affected by the new customs regulations which limit the time of receiving the drawback of the coast-trade duty to one month after the arrival of the teas at Shanghai; and compel the exporter to pay duty a second time, if not shipped within three months. These stringent regulations have checked shipments to a large extent. The management of the customs at riverine ports continued a source of complaint. The last eccentricity has been committed by the Taotai at Kiukiang, who had come to an arrangement with two or three compradores of foreign hongs, in virtue of which they farm the collectorate of the opium duty for one-third of the revenue. These compradores deal in the drug too, and have, of course, greater advantages in disposing of their consignments than those who do not belong to their association. The houses whose compradores belong to it do not kick against it; but as soon as the "Union" has squeezed enough dollars to import opium from Shanghai in quantities, they as well as other foreigners will be in no very favourable position to compete in the market. It was hoped that an arrangement would be made to put a stop to it before it reaches this point. The steamer *Elfin* had been detained for having evaded the customs at Chin-kiang. Accounts continued to come in from the tea districts announcing that there would be a late crop.

NINGPO.

The French force garrisons Shao-shing, and Sao-tsan was held by the Anglo-Chinese. Blame seems to be attached to the Taoutee for his parsimoniousness in supplying funds for enlisting men, and recruits have to be sought for among the islands of the Chusan Archipelago—brave fellows enough, but a set of piratical scoundrels. Complaint has been also made of unfair play in the division of loot taken at Shang-yu and Shao-shing, the French tenaciously holding on to all they have fingered. The taking of loot, it is to be feared, has, except under the strictest regulations and in justifiable circumstances, a demoralising effect upon the troops.

AMOY AND FOO CHOW.

News from these quarters is unimportant.

SWATOW.

Considerable excitement had been caused by the action of H.M.'s Consul in reference to the new site for a foreign settlement. It appears that when it was determined to quit Double Island, the American Consul chose for himself a site on the south side of the river, while H.M.'s Consul selected the "Kailut site" on the north. The U. S. Consul, Mr. Bradley, exerted himself in numerous ways to induce the English community to settle on his side, where he has bought up the land. A Chinaman, partner, it is said, in Mr. Bradley's business, claimed the Kailut site, but a mandarin was sent from Canton to investigate the matter, and his visit issued in the site being leased, in perpetuity, to the British Government. But opposition did not end here. An attempt being shortly afterwards made to survey the site, a band of Chinese were brought from the neighbouring town, and they offered such serious molestation to the surveying party that the latter had to retire. The astute Chinaman before alluded to was, no doubt, the instigator of the row. It is therefore surmised that the baffled British Consul has gone over to the side where all the land has been bought up by Messrs. Bradley and Co., who desire upon it the moderate profit of five hundred per cent. The Consul has acted weakly in the matter, and so, we think, has Sir F. Bruce, in giving his sanction to the change.

HONG-KONG.

In consequence of the facts which came out on the late trial of four of the crew of the *Beatrice* for murder, reported in our last issue, no insurance-office would take risks on her so long as she was in charge of her present master; the master thereupon failing to demand an inquiry, Messrs. Smith, Kennedy and Co. felt bound to have those charges, or implied charges, cleared up. The Acting-Governor accordingly issued a warrant for the inquiry, which occupied three full days, and the Court decided the result to have been "mysterious, sudden, and startling," that discipline was maintained and observed on board the ship up to the instant of the mutiny, and subsequently to its repression, and that nothing had been exhibited in evidence showing the master's incompetency or unfitness for command.

The Canton Fire Brigade Representatives (1856) met June 12th, and determined to hand over the funds at their disposal to be applied towards the erection of a City Hall in Hong Kong. No proposal to resuscitate the old fire brigade at Canton having been brought forward, no objections to this application of the money were made.

It was proposed and seconded that the sum in hand, arising out of the indemnity paid by the Chinese Government for British losses, should be paid into the Consulate at Canton for the general purposes of the community there; but the motion was not carried, owing to want of support.

The native traders have memorialised the foreign merchants with a view to having the Canton Customs practices assimilated to those of Foo-chow and Shanghai.

The French cathedral at Canton is being steadily proceeded with Althoug scarcely brought to the level of the ground, the plan of this enormous structure is evidenced in some measure by the form of the foundation. There appears to be in contemplation two spires, after the Notre Dame model; and the work is being carried out under the superintendence of two French architects sent out for the purpose, with a staff of French workmen under them. The pile, when completed, will form one of the most prominent features in the City of Rams—not a difficult thing to do, as the chief characteristic of that city, when viewed from a distance, is the monotonous level presented by a sea of roofs, broken only by those aerial structures of bamboo which young comers believe to be erected by mandarins and rich teamen as places where they can take the air and enjoy a whiff of tobacco about the hour of sunset.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER IN JAPAN.

(*Overland Trade Report.*)

We do not know whether our readers have heard the rumours which are current relative to the business qualifications of Mr. Pruyn, the United States Minister at Yedo. It would seem certain that this honourable individual has obtained the lucrative appointment of broker for the Japan Government for the purchase and supply of steamers and munitions of war. Of this broad fact we believe there can be no doubt whatever, but regarding some of the operations reported, the stories current do not agree. For instance, one story runs that he effected the sale of the steamer *Ly-ee-moon*, and pocketed $50,000 by the operation, which, as he received as a commission, the late owners claim. Another story contradicts this to a certain extent, by a statement that the purchase was negotiated through a broker at Shanghai named Rogers, who was employed by Messrs. Allmand and Co., of Yokuhama. But then a third story is told that Messrs. Allmand and Co. are Mr. Pruyn's agents.

We have already had our say respecting American diplomacy in the Far East, and we would be spared the trouble of re

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capitulating all we have more than once stated. Suffice it for our present purpose to remark that, we are under the conviction that United States diplomacy in Yedo has been made subservient to the Japanese institution of assassination.

We say it is clear, abundantly so, that the United States Minister had an assurance from some reliable source of immunity from this diabolical political weapon, and that on consideration thereof, he screened to the utmost of his power the Japanese Government from the consequences of that series of wilful murders which have made their name so execrable and notorious. And if we be right in the course of reasoning which we deem inductive, whereby we have arrived at this conclusion, it follows necessarily that United States diplomacy in Japan has been evoked systematically to encourage assassination.

We saw it stated in the London *Times* lately that General Butler, of New Orleans notoriety, entertained the same feelings towards the English as Marshal Haynau must have cherished towards Messrs. Barclay, Perkins, and Co.'s operatives. Inasmuch as the aspirations of United States diplomacy in Japan are entirely devoted to counteracting British interests, it cannot be said that Butler is by any means singular either in his ideas, or more unscrupulous than his fellows in carrying them out.

It may be foolish, and we feel sure it is so, for United States diplomacy in these regions to place itself in antagonism with British diplomacy, because so long as the English aim at no exclusive advantage, their policy subserves United States interests as well as it does our own. But considering the contemptible figure which "Yankee" diplomatists have ever cut here, and the lamentable failure they have always made in their attempts to command respect at Peking and Yedo, we are not surprised at the antagonism being perpetuated by the class of politicians from United States representatives of the national dignity who are chosen.

But when the point at issue comes to be assassination as a political weapon, then a very different stand-point has to be taken. It is in this view of the case that we utterly condemn Mr. Pruyn's position at Yedo. It is bad enough that the Japanese government should have the conviction forced upon them, that Western civilisation can be made to subserve all that the allaying of *cacoethes* of the palm is a panacea for the recoil of that virtuous indignation which has been so often prated in their ears, is really humiliating to reflect upon.

No wonder that Mr. Pruyn was absent from a conference which was lately held at Yokuhama by the representatives of the Treaty Powers. The marvel is that they would assent to meet him. There is no doubt that a good deal of ill feeling exists at present on the part of Americans against the British in consequence of the depredations committed by the *Alabama* and *Florida*. The equipment of those craft was not against international law, but was against the Foreign Enlistment Act. Of this the Federal Government cannot complain, because they themselves have been habitually and systematically violating that Act.

Still we admit that the feeling is natural, but we never expected to see it going the length of speculating in Americans taking service in Japanese employ, and equipping as cruisers against British commerce some of the steamers which the Japanese have lately been buying. Amongst a certain class of Americans this is now the talk—it is but talk, and very absurd talk, too—but still at the same time it should be marked, because in these matters the wish is generally the mother to the thought.

Under such circumstances we were somewhat surprised at reading the following in Messrs. Parker and Co's. last freight circular :—"The prospect of hostilities between Great Britain and Japan has improved the prospects of American vessels for business in Chinese waters, as it is feared that in case of open war, the many steamers recently purchased by the Government and the Daimios of Japan, will be sent into the China Sea to prey upon British commerce. Already a preference is shown to neutral flags for coast business, particularly by the Chinese." The reader will mark the word "feared," and also the fact averred of the Chinese being the shippers most alarmed. We do not think that Mr. Torrey need be under much apprehension, and unless he alarms the Chinese with the shadow he has raised, we fancy they will not take fright without some equally valid show of reason.

This kind of dodge is fair enough in trade under some circumstances, and we like to see a man stand up for his own nationality; but Mr. Torrey should remember that he is in a British colony, and that being by no means popular with his own countrymen, he relies on British support. We are sure that he is not the man to sanction or support the Japanese in their diabolical practices, no matter if a fleet of *Alabamas* slided on their trial trips and became destroyers; but we are equally sure that the information he gives is all bosh, whether he be the hoaxer or the hoaxed, and in pointing the subject out to him we need scarcely add we are performing a friendly duty, which he will fully appreciate and remember.

THE PHILIPPINES.

MANILA.

The telegram which announces the destruction of Manila by earthquake, with 10,000 native inhabitants, turns out, as we anticipated, to have been an exaggeration of the facts, which were as follows :—

"On the 3rd of June, at half-past seven in the evening, a circumambient flame was seen to rise from the earth and gird the city of Manila (the "Beauteous Flower of the East," as she is finely and poetically designated by her possessors), and at the same time a most terrific quaking of the earth took place. It lasted scarcely a minute, but in that short space nearly the whole of Manila was reduced to a heap of ruins. The abomination of desolation has taken possession of her palaces, her temples, and her dwelling-places, and death and destruction have ridden triumphantly over the land. Upwards of a thousand have been killed, and many thousands wounded, but it is impossible to say or to estimate. Scarcely an edifice has escaped without dead or wounded. The good priests, their choristers and sacristans, and the faithful who were hearing the vespers of Corpus Christi, have been nearly all buried and suffocated under the ruins of the cathedral and other churches. The only church that escaped wholly is San Augustin, the same that withstood the tremendous shock of 1645. The Palace and nearly all the public and private, as well as commercial edifices, have either been thrown down or shaken from their foundations. Not a single foreigner was killed, but two were seriously hurt, though not dangerously. The Rodriguez property, left to the British nation, and where the British Consulate was, has been entirely destroyed, and is nothing but a mass of ruins. Spanish subjects of all classes, during this great and sudden trial, acted admirably. The Governor-General and the Archbishop set a brilliant example, which was copied nearly by all, of calmness, fortitude, resignation, and energetic sympathy.

"The city, after the occurrence, was nearly deserted, lest there should be a repetition, for, at the slightest shock, the remaining edifices threatened to fall. Before the earthquake took place, sulphurous odours were perceived, rumbling like the firing of ordnance, and the approach of locomotives! The flame that surrounded the city was seen from the Bay to ascend towards the sky; and another, a triple snaked one, came from the land over the water to the shipping, and threw them up at least two or three feet; while on shore the earth has everywhere sunk at least two feet. The residents had experienced considerable sickness and nervousness, partly attributable to the charged state of the atmosphere."

The following is another account of this disastrous affair from Captain Winchester, of the *Caribbean*, lying in the harbour at the time :—"At half-past seven in the evening, I was on deck, and observed a white sheet of foam, or something like it, flying towards the ship, travelling about S.E. to N.W., it struck the ship with such violence that she made a plunge and bounded over it, causing her to shake and vibrate as though striking on a hard bottom, the sea boiling up on both sides with great commotion, and appearing white, as though we were in a field of snow; on shore, I saw flashes of fire travelling in the same direction, and upwards, having the appearance of a bullet skipping over the water, and throwing it sprays as it went. The whole appearance was grand and terrible, lasting to our view about one minute;—there were two other slight shocks, at half-past eleven and three in the morning. Daylight showed us the fine cathedral, churches, and public buildings on which the sun had set in splendour the night before, lying in ruins. I went on shore, and looked with amazement at the devastation of one minute; the foundations of the harbour, and quays about the harbour-master's office, had sunk about four feet, the sea flowing through the streets: in the city, nothing could be seen but ruins, from the Governor's palace to the peasant's hut; the streets all strewed with furniture crushed and broken, from a costly piano to a Chinaman's stool, soldiers and others

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busy digging out and carrying away the dead and dying from the ruins. I asked an officer of the garrison, a Spanish regiment stationed here, how many were killed; he said it was not yet known, already 576 had been buried, but the barracks, hospitals, gaols, market-place, and tobacco factories had yet to be cleared away, and he believed the mortality could be nothing less than 2,000. Several priests, and a number of other persons were killed in the cathedral, while celebrating the eve of Corpus Christi, the following being a great day of festival. I found the British Consulate, like other parts of the city, completely in ruins, burying our ship's papers; but, strange to say, opposite the Consul's seat hung the portrait of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, that portion of the wall standing like a pinnacle with picture suspended on it uninjured, as if looking down on the devastation, and under it was the iron safe belonging to the Consul, supported in its place by the ends of some planks, and almost giving one the idea of a special protection over British property. Many of the Europeans were injured by jumping from their windows and balconies into the streets, but I understand that only one Englishman has lost his life. The inhabitants are mostly lying under tents in the fields, expecting a repetition of the shock in a few days. The city is a heap of ruins, burying under the wreck all its wealth and its merchandise; fortunately the weather has been dry ever since; had it been otherwise, much if not all of this property must have been injured and destroyed before it could have been rescued and brought under cover. Vessels of a light draught are much wanted here as store-ships."

JAVA.

BATAVIA.

A very large and much-respected sugar firm, with liabilities to a large amount, has failed.

The Governor-General was still absent on his tour through Java. An expedition against Pooloh Nias had been organised, and two steamers and a sailing vessel with a couple of companies of European and native soldiers had left Padang for that island.

Business continued dull. The crushing season had lately commenced, and the luxurious condition of the sugar cane promised a rich harvest.

The American whaling ship *Newark* from New Bedford was lost on the 24th April, on the east coast of Sandalwood Island. She had a cargo of 1,700 barrels sperm oil on board. The captain and crew (all saved) on arriving on shore with their effects, were seized and everything taken from them excepting the clothes they had on. The crew managed to get to Sourabaya and from thence to Batavia, where the ship was sold by order of the consul, at auction, for 950 guilders.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

The residents had been glad to learn that the Duke of Newcastle had pronounced himself favourable to their early transfer; but there was little doubt that receipts would exceed the estimated sum submitted to his Grace. There was a great improvement in revenue on the spirit farms. The colonial office would have abundance of money to go upon.

The death of the Bandahara Muda, or reigning Sovereign, is announced. There were only four days between the deaths of father and son. The Bandahara Muda left no children old enough to succeed him, and Wan Ahmet would probably be allowed peaceably to assume supreme power, as Regent, during the minority of the proper heirs. Some arrangement of this kind would be supported by the Government of the Straits.

The expedition to Gunong Poulai had reported that the hill was too far removed and too difficult of access to be made a sanitarium.

On the application of Captain Robinson, of the British barque *Cleveland*, which, on her way from Shanghai loaded with a cargo of tea for New York, ran ashore on Tanzong Bolus, Her Majesty's steamer *Rifleman* was despatched to render assistance, and the vessel was speedily got off without apparent injury, and proceeded on her voyage. The route taken by the *Cleveland* is rather an unusual one, as it is customary for vessels from China bound home to proceed through Sunda Straits at all seasons of the year.

The American steamer *Che Kiang*, Captain E. Dexter Wadsworth, from New York with dates to 30th March, having called at Cape St. Vincent, Simon's Bay, and Mauritius, arrived in the harbour on the 10th inst.

The British ship *Sovereign of India*, Captain W. Scott, with troops *en route* to Shanghai, in charge of Lieut. Metcalf and Dr. Craigh, anchored in the roads on June 10th. She landed ten convicts, Chinese and Malays, whose periods of transportation to Bombay have expired.

The Government had directed periodic inspection of the volunteers.

PENANG.

The Governor had left for England. Previous to the departure of his Excellency, a native deputation waited on him to express regret at the event. Great inconvenience was felt by the public by not having a fixed rate of exchange for calculating the stamp duties. The Queen's birthday was a perfect gala day for planters merchants, and other inhabitants. There had been very sultry weather, followed by high winds and refreshing showers.

Orders from the Supreme Government had been received by the officers commanding the troops in the Straits, to hold periodical inspections of the volunteers.

CEYLON.

Our advices are to July 10th. The Sikhs all refuse to labour. The planters were beginning to fear a great scarcity for the next crop. The sale of crown lands in the Western Province was steadily and satisfactorily increasing; but in the Central Province no bids were made. The company for lighting Colombo with gas, and perhaps supplying it with water also, was in course of formation. Mr. Rust's place in the Council had been supplied by the appointment of Mr. John Capper, editor of the *Ceylon Times*. It was rumoured that the 50th regiment would be shortly removed from Ceylon to Bangalore. Railway works were progressing; the line had been got into shape almost to the Kalany-ganga. The finances of the colony were in a very favourable state. There would probably be an increase of nearly £101,000 in the first six months of this year, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, viz.:—In the ordinary revenue, including customs, of £50,000; and in the pearl fishery of £51,000; making a total increase of £101,000.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

Boyd—On the 24th inst., at Monturpie, Largo, Scotland, the wife of T. D. Boyd, Esq. merchant, Amoy, China, of twin daughters.

Dauelsberg—On the 12th June, at Singapore, Mrs. Heinrich Dauelsberg, of a son.

Deane—On the 9th June, at Singapore, the wife of Mr. Thomas Deane, Master of the British barque Annie, of a son.

Gray—On the 14th June, at Singapore, the wife of Capt. W. Gray, of the Bombay ship Kusrovic, of a son.

Lockie—On the 22nd inst., at Marseilles, Mrs. Lockie, wife of Captain A. M. Lockie, of the P. and O. Company's Service, of a daughter.

Magniac—On the 9th inst., at 10, Upper Brook-street, the wife of Charles Magniac, Esq., of a son.

Maxton—On the 10th inst., at 46, Highbury New-park, the wife of P. Maxton, Esq., of a daughter.

Sanford—On the 20th inst., at Grove Villa, Park-road, Stockwell, the wife of Heaume Sanford, Esq., of a daughter.

Thomson—On the 20th June, at Singapore, Mrs. W. Thomson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Grant—Stirling.—On the 23rd inst., at St. John's, Paddington, by his Grace the Archbishop of York, assisted by the Rev. Albert Mangles, incumbent of Horsell, uncle of the bride, Alexander W. Thorold Grant, Esq., Boujedward, Jeuburgh, N.B., to Anna Hamilton, third daughter of Admiral Sir James Stirling.

Inglis—Inglis.—At Elm Park, Leven, Fifeshire, Scotland, by the Rev. Richmond S. Thomson, M. A. Andrew Lysaght Inglis, Esq., of Martello Avenue, Kingstown, late Harbour master of Hong Kong, to Margaret, second daughter of the late Andrew Inglis, Esq., of Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire, Scotland. No cards.

Thompson—Clendinen.—On Thursday, the 18th June, at Calvary Church, New York, by the Rev. Mr. Draper, rector of St. Andrews, Harlem, Mr. William Waldron Thompson, of Kingsbridge, New York, son of the late Pell Thompson, Esq., Waterford, to Miss Mary M. Clendinen, of Glenn Park, New York, only daughter of the late Dr. Wm. Clendinen, Baltimore.

DEATHS.

Ayers—On the 18th May, at Hankow, Wellington E. Ayers, Master Mariner, aged 38 years.

Howard—On the 18th inst., at Croydon, Nelson Howard, Esq., late of Bombay and and China.

McKinnon—On the 23rd May, at Shanghai, Captain J. McKinnon, Master of the Emily Banning, from the effects of a shot during a discussion with an American named Bulkly.

Milne—On the 15th May, at Peking, Wm. C. Milne, formerly of the London Missionary Society, and latterly Assistant Chinese Secretary to H.B.M. Legation, and in charge of the Student Interpreters.

Reuter—On the 14th inst., at 19, Finsbury-square, Alfred Julius, the beloved son of Julius Reuter, aged 3 years and 10 months.

Wynyard—On the 22nd inst., at the house of her son-in-law, Colonel Bingham, Bingham's Melcombe, Dorset, in her 87th year, Jane, widow of the Rev. Montagu John Wynyard, B.D., for many years rector of West Rounton, and of St. Martin, York, and Chaplain to the Queen.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CHINA EXPORTS.

Tea.—The business in the new Congous has it will be seen commenced in earnest at Foo-chow-Foo. At Hankow the market has just opened at date of last advices thence—four ships were loading there for London direct. New Congous are expected at Canton in about three weeks. The advices from Kew-kiang regarding the new greens make it appear that the districts in which they are produced are being visited by the Taipings for the purpose, as it would seem, of exacting black mail. The usual conflicting rumours are afloat both as to the quality and quantity of the

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coming crop. There is no reason to suppose that the supply will be short; on the contrary, there are many reasons to expect that it will be fuller than usual.

MACAO.—New Tyshans, sales amount to 4,000 half-chests and 800 boxes at 18.5 to 19.5 taels, leaving in stock 1,000 half-chests with 1,500 half-chests old teas, which are being manufactured in Souchong and Powchong for the Straits.

CANTON.—The settlements of Congou during the fortnight have been very limited; offers have been made for several chops, but at rates below the idea of the teamen. There is no reliable information as to the coming crop, further than that some new Congous are expected towards the end of this month. A little more has been done in Tyshan than in Country Congous. In Scented Teas and Canton Greens a fair business has been done at previous rates. The following are the settlements for the fortnight:—Congous: 1 chop Honchow at 24 taels, 1,000 half-chests Canton packed at 23 taels, and 1,800 chests Tyshans, common to fair at 22 to 28 taels. Scented Teas: 10,000 boxes Caper (new) at 22 to 28 taels for middling to good, and 31 to 32 taels for finest—13,000 boxes Orange Pekoe at 24 taels for good middling mixed, 26 to 28 for good new, and 32 taels for finest. Canton Greens: 10,000 boxes Gunpowder at 11½ to 15 taels for low old and common, and 22 to 27 taels for fair to good new—2,000 boxes Young Hyson at 17 to 20 taels for middling to good.

SHANGHAI.—Black: Two settlements of Hohow at 15 to 17 tls., are the only transactions reported during the past fortnight, and the stock of old tea is now entirely exhausted. The new crop teas are now daily expected from Hankow, where, by last advices, the market had just opened. Judging from the musters that have been sent down as representing the bulk, the quality of the new teas is good, and the flavour very delicate, but the leaf shows the hurried nature of the preparation. Shipments and settlements for the fortnight 1,584 chests, making a total to date of 289,696 against 209,532 chests last season. Stocks nil. Green: The greater portion of the settlements reported below were made immediately before the departure of last mail, at rates equal to former quotations. The stocks are now very small, and entirely composed of common teas. Shipments and settlements for fortnight 13,600 half-chests, making a total to date of 370,800 half-chests, against 341,133 half-chests last season. Stock, 5,000 half-chests.

FOO-CHOW-FOO.—The market for Congous was opened on the 22nd ultimo, and a very large business has since been done, principally caused by the necessity imposed upon some firms to provide for their tonnage engagements by first clippers. Prices opened at 34 to 36 for inferior to good Suey Kuts, and fine teas (especially those with Souchong flavour) have advanced steadily, under the influence of strong competition, to 39½ taels for finest Kisows Hapyangs and other second class descriptions began at 31 to 34, but as supplies have lately come in more freely, and there has not been so much competition for them, they have declined fully 3 taels. Regarding the quality of the crop, we have to add that the fine Sinchunes and Kisows are decidedly above the average, the first perhaps somewhat deficient in strength, but very well flavoured; and the latter, though in some instances showing that they have been injured by the rains, are both strong and well flavoured. All kinds however are more mixed in leaf than usual. Souchongs about 2,700 chests have arrived, and two or three parcels of inferior quality have been settled at 33.5 to 41. The owner asks 60 taels for the finest two chops that have arrived. Quality appears better than last year, and decidedly above the average. Pekoe only one parcel of the mixed leaf (Paklum) kind yet on the market. Oolongs: The few lots that have arrived are of inferior quality, but have been taken readily at 23 to 24 taels. Scented: Those that have been shown are either mixed with old tea, or the scent is of an inferior description, the jasmine flowers not being sufficiently forward to produce the proper effect. The settlements of the new season's tea to date are as under:—Congou: 52,300 chests, 34,300 half-chests, and 1,200 boxes at 12 to 25 taels for flavory broken to mixed leaf; 26 to 32 taels for Yunghow and Sueykut (3rd and 2nd class); 32½ to 36 taels for fine Sueykut, Kaisow, and Sinchune; and 36 to 39½ for finest Kisow and Sinchune. Souchong: 450 chests at 33½ to 41 taels for inferior to fair. Oolong: 1,600 half-chests at 23 to 24 taels for inferior cargo. Scented Teas: 700 boxes at 23 to 28 taels for fair leaf but inferior scent. The stock on the market is thus stated:—Congou, 7,000 chests new and 600 do. old; Souchong, 1,800 chests; Flowery Pekoe, 350 chests; Oolong, 1,300 half-chests; Scented Teas, 1,600 boxes. The arrival of new Congous to date amount to 76,800 chests for sale upon the market, and 22,000 do. under contract; together 98,800 chests against 54,900 chests corresponding period last season.

AMOY.—Transactions in the new crop commenced on the 25th ultimo, and settlements to a moderate extent have taken place at gradually increased prices. The quality of the crop proves inferior to last season's. Congou: This description has attracted considerable attention, and prices have been steadily hardening in consequence. The present rates show an advance of fully $2 on opening quotations. Settlements amount to 3,550 half-chests at $21.50 to 27.50 short, many of which have not yet arrived from the country. Total arrivals 2,860 half-chests. Orange Pekoe: A trifling business has been done in this description, the opening of the market closely following that of Congou. Settlements consist of 240 half-chests at $17 to 17.50 short, and 400 boxes at $23.50 short. Stock 1,780 half-chests and 316 boxes. Total arrivals 2,700 half chests. Oolongs, Ankois, and Capers: No musters are yet at hand.

KEWKIANG.—Accounts continue to come in from the tea districts confirming last report that it will be a late crop; so that we may not expect the market to be opened before the end of July or beginning of August. As to the abundance of the crop, that will depend upon the growers being unmolested by the rebels.

HANKOW.—Small musters of twenty-five chops of new tea had arrived up to date of last advices. No chops of tea had yet arrived, and the market was not yet opened; we think it cannot do so until after arrival of the contract teas which will not be received for a week yet. Prices must be high, as teas lay down from the country at 34 taels, which with a £10 freight, is equal to 2s. 4d. sterling. At such prices there can scarcely be any chance of profit. It is the very high prices paid by the Shan-si men who are the buyers for Russia, which has made the leaf cost so much in the country. These buyers have succeeded in purchasing about two-thirds of the first crop leaf, which will make fine teas scarce in England. This is the first time that Shan-si men have gone in for fine first crop tea. Heretofore they have been satisfied with buying second crop, or No. 2 quality teas. We suppose that this change is occasioned either through an improvement in the Russians—or that the satisfactory result of the fine teas sent from England to Russia last season has induced Russian merchants to order first qualities themselves. It is unlikely that the trade in England, rather than pay the necessary price to make a profit on our first shipment from Hankow, will go in for second crop teas, which we dare say will be plentiful and good. There is a difference of opinion as to the quality of this season's teas as compared with last. The truth seems to be that in some respects they are superior, and in other inferior. They are generally very well made, well twisted leaf, and not badly picked; though there is room for improvement in that respect, as the brownish leaves are rather plentiful. They are mostly of the small, blackish style of leaf, not the true large Oopack leaf which is best liked. The flavour is fine, better than last season, but thin—a great fault; our last season teas were made much of, on account of the strength; and this season that excellent quality is rare. Altogether, whether equal to last season or not, they are said to be below the average, not above it.

YOKUHAMA—Some few new season musters are to hand, principally of very small parcels; we trust, however, to be able to form a better idea of the crop within the next ten days. Our quotations are:—Ordinary to common, $5 to 11; good common to medium, $12 to 22; fine to finest, $23 to 30 per picul.

RAW SILK.—Shanghai: The market has been completely cleared by the settlements of 350 bales, and at the present time there is not a bale remaining unsold. Several small musters of the new crop Tsatlees have been shown, and muster bales are daily looked for. They compare favourably with last season, with the exception of the colour, which is rather inferior. The Tsatlee districts are the only ones from which reports are favourable, all the others are said to have suffered more or less in consequence of being disturbed by the rebels. The arrivals from Japan have been small, and by last advices there was but a trifling supply in the market. From the absence of stock, it is impossible to give the usual quotations. The transactions of the fortnight are reported at 500 bales against 2,000 bales during corresponding fortnight of last season, and 1,000 bales during same period the season before. There is now no stock remaining—same time last season there were 500 bales, and season before 3,000.

CANTON.—The first yield of the new crop is at market, but settlements are restricted to the purchase of 50 bales for shipment to Bombay. The following are the quotations given, which must be deemed nominal. Loonkong, No. 1 $425 to $430. No. 2 $415 to $420, Gowkong No. 3 $370. Cumchook, rereeled $475.

MACAO.—Of the first crop of new silk only 20 piculs Cumchook were received here, which proved inferior in quality and are held at $400, the second crop will be down in a week or two; so far no transaction has taken place.

YOKUHAMA.—Stocks very light, arrivals readily taken at full rates. We quote.—Mybashie, best parcels $520 to 540, medium, $480 to 500; inferior; $440 to 470 per picul. Ida, best parcels and medium, none; inferior, $380 to 400. Sodai, none. Coshio, none. Oshio, best parcels $500 to 520; medium, $460 to 480; inferior, $380 to 440. Hadchoodjie, $360 to 370 per picul.

DRUGS, &c.—The following is the report upon the Canton market:—Cassia Lignea sales, 500 pls. to $15.50, stock 1,250 pls. Cassia Oil, still no supplies. Cassia Buds, the small lot named in last report is still on the market, $47 would buy it. Star Aniseed, still do supplies. Rhubarb is scarce and wanted. Gamboge, no stock, $35 to 45 is the quotation. China Roots, stock 300 pls., quotations $3.75 to 64.25. Galls, 100 pls. are on the market for which $18 is asked.

CHINA IMPORTS.

HONG KONG.

COTTON YARN has again met with fair inquiry at this port during the past fortnight, and the value of the medium and higher numbers has advanced still further. The sales of the fortnight are put at 300 bales; while in Canton, where a rise in price is also observable, the settlements are estimated at 250 bales.

GREY SHIRTINGS have been in very fair demand amongst native purchasers, and the market has been pretty freely met. Rates again, particularly in respect to the heavier descriptions of goods, show some improvement, and the sales are estimated at 20,150 pieces on Chinese account, and some 17 600 taken by foreign purchasers on speculation. In Canton, 1,000 pieces are reported to have changed hands.

WHITE SHIRTINGS are in a very small stock, and the extreme rates demanded by holders of these goods have the effect of checking consumption to a great extent. The sales reported in this colony are 545 pieces. In Canton there has not been any business doing.

T.-CLOTHS have been purchased in Hong Kong by the consumers to the extent of 4,250 pieces, at prices which do not show any material change on the rates given in last circular. Some 10,000 pieces of these fabrics have likewise been taken upon foreign account. No sales have been reported from Canton.

AMERICAN DRILLS, which are held by one or two importers only, have not met with any sales, and the quotations remain almost nominally as before.

WHITE SPOTTED SHIRTINGS, DYED DO., BROCADES, WHITE AND COLOURED.—The demand for these goods continues dull, and prices remain without improvement to notice. The settlements of the fortnight in Hong Kong are estimated at 250 pieces of Dyed Spotted Shirtings and 500 pieces of Coloured Brocades. In Canton, there appears to be no inquiry for these fabrics.

DAMASKS.—There are not any sales of these goods to notice either here or Canton.

CHINTZES AND HANDKERCHIEFS.—The former have found purchasers in this colony to the extent of 1,500 pieces, prices remaining much as before quoted. In Handkerchiefs there are no transactions to notice, and in Canton they continue without inquiry.

RAW COTTON has again advanced about 75 cents per picul, and the

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business transacted during the fortnight has been upon a very fair scale, amounting in this colony to about 16,000 bales of Shanghai and Manila staple. In Canton some improvement in value is also observable, and the sales of the fortnight are put at 3,800 bales.

Woollens. — Spanish Stripes, Medium Cloths, Ladies' and Habit Cloths.—In Hong Kong the sales of the first-mentioned have been upon a fair scale, and amount to 936 pieces, the prices paid running much the same as during the previous fortnight. In Canton these goods remain without any inquiry whatever.

Long Ells have also been in good request in this colony at about the rates previously current; but in Canton, from whence there are not any sales reported, the nominal value has declined about 25 cents per piece. The settlements in Hong Kong are put at 1,700 pieces.

Camlets.—Dutch have declined in value, English remaining as before quoted, the sales being 100 pieces of each.

Lastings.—300 pieces have been sold here at previous rates.

Blankets.—244 pairs purchased.

Metals.—Iron, flat, &c., have been in moderate demand in Hong Kong at previous quotations, and the sales of the fortnight are estimated at 3,360 piculs of nail rod, 2,000 piculs of round bar, 600 of hoop, and 250 of wire. In Canton, where the value was slightly lower, no transacrions are reported.

Lead again shows some advance in Canton, and 3,200 piculs have changed hands. Nothing doing in Hong Kong.

Tin has found purchasers in this colony to the extent of about 600 slabs.

Tin Plates.—250 boxes sold.

Steel.—200 tubs placed in Canton.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

			Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael.)	6	months sight.	6s. 6d. to 6s. 6½d.	6s. 6½d. to 6s. 7d.
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	6	ditto	...	...
At Canton, At Hong Kong, At Macao	6	ditto	4s. 10¼d.	4s.10½d. to 4s.11¼d
At Singapore	6	ditto	4s. 10d.	4s.10d. to 4s. 10½d
At Manila	6	ditto	4s. 7½d.	4s. 8d.
At Batavia (guilders.)	6	ditto	..	..
At Colombo			...	..

The Exchange on India at Shanghai was 318 to 317 rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 237 per 100. Bar silver at Shanghai 111.40 per 100 tls., and Hong Kong 4 per cent. prem. The current quotations at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 78 tls. per $100, and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 24 to 25 per cent. discount.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN SEASON 1862-63.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton and other ports.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From June 1, to May 31, 1863	45,742,617	42,662,450	...	118,692,138	83,264
Comparative period last season	31,252,817	42,115,889	...	107,351,649	73,323
TO UNITED STATES.					
From June 1, to May 31, 1863	...	...	...	21,941,422	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	29,068,746	...
TO THE CONTINENT.					Bales.
From June 1, to May 31	...	...	...	3,444,516	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	1,946,780	...
TO SAN FRANCISCO.				Packages.	
From June 1, to May 31	...	...	...	53,492	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	63,480	...
TO AUSTRALIA.				Total lbs.	
From June 1, to May 31 1863	...	...	...	7,932,565	
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	9,266,220	...
TO GREAT BRITAIN.					
From 1843 to 1844	...	...	...	51,022,600	..
„ 1845 to 1846	...	...	...	57,334,200	18,604
„ 1850 to 1851	...	...	...	63,972,300	22,143
„ 1853 to 1854	...	...	...	77,327,800	61,980
„ 1855 to 1856	...	...	...	92,240,300	50,480
„ 1857 to 1858	...	...	...	76,990,255	68,311
„ 1858 to 1859	...	...	...	65,789,792	83,136
„ 1859 to 1860	...	...	...	85,560,452	64,163
„ 1860 to 1861	...	...	...	90,066,160	79,644
„ 1861 to 1862	...	...	...	109,854,040	70,199

The picul is 133⅓ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cent and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

At Shanghai.—May 26, J. C. Munro, from Sunderland; Cambalu, from London; 27, Cha-sze, from London.

At Amoy.—June, 1, Philomela, from London.

At Hong Kong.—May 28, New Granada, from Cardiff; 31, Contest, from New York; June 1, Sidon, from Hamburg; Invincible, from London; Montmorenci, from New York; 9, Uncowah, from Shields; Veronica, from Liverpool.

At Manila.—None.

At Batavia.—None.

At Singapore.—June 13, China, from London; D. Gungadhur, Che-kiang (str.), from New York.

DEPARTURES.

From Shanghai.—May 27, Castle Howard, for London; 29, East Lothian, for London; 31, Emperor, for London; June 2, Dunnikier, for Montreal.

From Foo-chow-Foo.—May 27, Fiery Cross, for London; 28, Falcon, for London; Min, for London; Bahama (str.), for London; June 1, Flying Spur, for London; 3, Ellen Rodger, for London.

From Hong Kong.—May 30, Alfred Ray, for Liverpool; June 8, Flutworth, for Liverpool.

From Macao.—May 29, Notos, for London.

From Singapore.—June 10, Mountain Ash, for London; 19, Cleveland, for New York.

LOADING.

At Shanghai.—For London: Aerolite, Caroline Coventry, Coulnakyle, Glen Aros, Grenadier, Guinevere, Kestrel, Lorton, Procymatia, Raphael, Scawfell, Silver Eagle, Vigil. For Liverpool: Empress of India, Ophir-Onangondy, Oxus. For New York: Cambridge, Mary, and Louisa.

At Foo-Chow-Foo.—For London: Highflyer, Maggie Leslie, Shakespeare, Star of China, Viola.

At Hong Kong.—For London: Beatrice, Eastern Chief, John Lidgeet, Lord Clyde, Lamana. For Liverpool: Chrysolite, E. T. L. Jura, Yuca. For New York: Competitor.

At Canton.—For London: Benian, Valdivia. For New York: Panama.

At Singapore.—For London: Ellenborough, Dewa Gungadhur. For Liverpool: Sparkler.

At Manila.—For London: Carribean, G. General, John Banks, Thrudvang. For Liverpool: Maritana. For Cork: Duiveland. For Falmouth: Hermelin.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

HONG KONG.

Since the date of our last report the opportunities for the employment of shipping has been very limited, in consequence of the large amount of tonnage in the harbour. The current rates for England are £4. 10s. Eight vessels are on the berth here and at Banton for London; for New York, none.

The following are the principal coast charters:—Amelie, 350 tons, British barque, Macao to Saigon and back, 60c. per picul. Susan Douglas, British brig, 116 tons, to Taku for $1,800; thence to Newchwang, to load for Hong Kong, at 60c. per picul. Sophie, Hamburg barque, 200 tons, Manila to Shanghai, at 60c. per picul. New Granada, British barque, 360 tons, to Bangkok for 45c. Panama, Bavarian barque, 295 tons, $2,300 in full to Shanghai. Osnabruck, Hamburg brig, 460 tons, Whampoa to Shanghae, at $5 per ton. Ignacio, Spanish brig, 177 tons, for Manila, at $8 per ton.

FOO-CHOW.

The rate for England is now £6 for clippers.

SHANGHAI.

The current rates of freights are as follows:—To London, per first class vessels, £4; per favourite clipper, £6. 10s. To Liverpool, £4 to £4. 5s. To New York, $17.50 (coin). To Japan, nothing doing. To Tien-tsin, 5 to 6 taels for meast.; 5 mace per picul dead weight. To Amoy, 70 to 75 cents per bale of cotton; 10 cents per picul dead weight. To Hong Kong, $3 to $4 per ton meast.; cotton, 50 cents per bale.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From England and Continent to China.—May 25, Childe Harold, London to Shanghai; 30, Northfleet, London to Hong Kong; Beemah, London to Shanghai; Maiden Queen, London to Hong Kong; China, London to Singapore; 31, Clara R. Sutil, from New York to Batavia; June 2, Prince Alfred, London to Hong Kong; 6, Jane Leech, Cardiff for Shanghai; 8, Finzeel, London to Shanghai; Garrawalt, London to Shanghai; Patna, Liverpool to Hong Hong; 9, Havelock, London to Shanghai; Royal Albert, Liverpool to Canton; Benefactor, New York to Hong Kong; 10, Emma Jane, Falmouth for Singapore; 11, Panic, Liverpool for Singapore; Reindeer, Newcastle to China.

From China to England and Continent.—May 30, from Shanghai to New York, Benefactress. From Foo-chow-Foo to London, June 9, Bahama (str.). From Hong Kong to London, 5, Margaret Mitchell. 7, from Hong Kong to Melbourne, Omar Pacha. From Singapore to London, May 26, Benledi; 29, Oscar.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

City, Thursday Afternoon.

Arrivals not included in Tables.—August 5, at Falmouth, from Rangoon, Josephus, Noord Brabant; from Akyab, Himalaya; from Singapore, Olympia, 4 off Falmouth; from Akyab, Anna Lange, 3 at Antwerp; from Rangoon, Aalborg. July 21, at New York, from Shanghai, Cæsar and Helene. August 4, at London, from Canton, Damietta, 6 off Liverpool; from Hong Kong, Cumberland; from Shanghai, Caldera; at Deal, from Canton, Peterborough.

Departures.—Aug. 5, from London for Colombo, Julia Augusta; 3, from off Dover for Penang, Argo. July 30, from off Scilly for Singapore, Blohn. Aug. 3, from Sunderland for Shanghai, Cambodia; 6, from Liverpool for Hong Kong, Annie Duthie.

Spoken.—Yarra, Colombo to London, 19 May, 30 S., 87 E. Avondhu, Antwerp to China, 3 June, 42 S., 36 E. Woodville, London to Shanghai, 29 May, 38 S., 18 E. Ballarat, London to Shanghai, 23 May, 39 S., 4 E. Benares, Londonderry to Singapore, 3 June, 39 S., 37 E.

The French Mails to India and China.—We noticed in our last that a notification had been issued by the Post-office that correspondence could be sent by the French mails on the same terms as the English. We pointed out to the secretary that papers had been omitted

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Naval and Military.

The 50th Regiment will proceed from Ceylon to New Zealand, the 65th, which were ordered to be relieved, will remain; and the 2nd Battalion of the 18th will have arrived seasonably enough for the defence of the colonists. It had been arranged that the 50th were to go to Madras, upon being relieved in Ceylon by the 2nd Battalion, 25th.

The reinforcements for the Royal Engineers in China embarked in the freight ship Louisa sailed from Spithead at two p.m. on the 1st inst. for Hong Kong. She had on board the following troops, viz. :—22nd Company of Royal Engineers—Major Edwards, Lieuts. Williams and Bond, 100 non-commissioned officers and men, 12 women, and 15 children. Commissariat Staff Corps—4 Staff sergeants, 4 women, and 8 children; 22 men, 4 women, and 2 children. Royal Engineer Department—Clerks of works, Walker and Diack. The 97th Regiment, 4 women; the 99th Regiment, 4 women. Staff Assist.-Surg. Wood proceeded in the ship in medical charge.

The Odin, 16, paddlewheel steam frigate, Commodore Lord John Hay, C.B., left Simon's Bay on the 30th of May, and St. Helena on the 17th June, and left on the 19th for England.

The following vessels of the Lay-Osborn fleet had arrived at the Cape: —Peking, Captain Burgoyne, V.C., June 12; Amoy, Captain Nicolas, May 27; China, Commander Noel Osborn, May 25. The Kwang-tung, Captain Allen Young, was at Ascension on the 24th ult.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR CEYLON.

Her Majesty's screw troopship Himalaya, Captain Lacy, sailed from Portsmouth for Ceylon on the 1st inst., having embarked on the previous day—2d battalion 25th (the King's Own Borderers) Regiment, Major Henry Torrens Walker in command; Major Charles Stewart Wallace; Capts. J. R. Harvey, H. Helsham, A. S. Cameron, V.C., F. S. Terry, H. R. Floyd, S. J. Lowe, N. C. Ramsay, and Harger; Lieuts. F. G. Coleridge, G. T. L. Carwithen, H. J. Harvey, E. H. P. Vivian, H. W. Scriven, W. T. Morgan, J. Pender, E. C. C. Farnall, S. R. B. Partridge, and H. R. S. Armstrong; Ensigns: A. H. Turner, W. G. Thomas, J. F. C. Hayward, G. M. Shirley, A. James, R. X. L. O'Connell, Houlditch, and Konarski; Lieut. and Adjutant J. T. Coke, Surgeon Brown, Assist.-Surgeons Armstrong and Markey, Paymaster Furlong and Quartermaster Kettyles. Officers' Wives and Widows:—Mesdames Walker, two children and servant; Ramsay, two children and servant; Brown and two children; Furlong and one child: Terry, Harger, and Kettyles; 38 sergeants, 21 drummers, 38 corporals, 662 men; 64 wives of soldiers and 92 children. 50th Regiment (Queen's Own).—Detachment from Parkhurst to join headquarters, now at Ceylon:—Captain Creagh, Mrs. Creagh, and servant; one subaltern, 145 non-commissioned officers and men, ten women and seven childreu. The officer in command of the 25th, Lieut.-Col. Henry Torrens Walker, was gazetted to the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the regiment on the day of embarkation, vice Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. Allen, retired. On the arrival of the Himalaya at Ceylon the 25th will disembark from her and relieve the service companies of the 50th, which will join the detachment on board the Himalaya and proceed in that vessel to Japan, New Zealand, or India, according to the existing state of affairs at the two first-named places on the arrival of the Himalaya from Ceylon.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JAPAN.

(July 13th.) Lord NAAS asked, in case of the forces of the Tycoon of Japan becoming engaged in hostilities with either the forces of the spiritual Emperor or those of the native princes, the instructions issued to the Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's fleet would authorise him to take part in such hostilities.—Lord PALMERSTON said that it was the invariable rule, founded on the best possible reasons, never to publish instructions sent to the naval and military officers of the country, until the operations to which they referred were completed, and not often in that case. Therefore, he could not give an answer to the question just asked.

THE TRADE WITH CHINA.

(16th.) In reply to Mr. LIDDELL, Mr. LAYARD said that he was not aware that there was any correspondence, in addition to what had been published, between the Government and Mr. Lay, or between the Government and merchants connected with the China trade, on the subject of the complaints made in August, 1861, by the Chambers of Commerce of Hong Kong and Shanghai.

CASE OF MR. T. CHISHOLM ANSTEY.

(17th.) Colonel DUNNE rose to call attention to the case of Mr. Anstey, late Attorney-General at Hong Kong, and to ask what reparation had been made to him for the injustice acknowledged to have been done him by the authorities in that colony. He said Mr. Anstey was formerly a member of that House, and was celebrated for a speech which he made inculpating the noble lord at the head of the Government. The noble lord on that occasion delivered a speech of four hours' duration, which produced a greater effect and sensation than any speech which he recollected to have been delivered within the walls of Parliament. There was nothing in the speech of Mr. Anstey to excite the personal dislike of the noble lord, and accordingly the noble lord, some time after, sent Mr. Anstey to China as one the high legal authorities of Hong Kong. Soon after his arrival Mr. Anstey perceived, as he thought, the members of the Government at Hong Kong in many instances corrupt, and he brought charges of a very serious character against them. From the authorities at Hong Kong Mr. Anstey received no support; a quarrel was the consequence; Mr. Anstey pressed his charges with still greater vehemence, and the result was that Mr. Anstey was dismissed from office. Mr. Anstey still pressed his charges against the chief officials, including the Governor and the secretary to the Governor, but especially against Mr. Caldwell. When Lord Derby came into office an inquiry was ordered not only into Mr. Caldwell's conduct, but also into that of the other officers implicated; but the Duke of Newcastle soon afterwards succeeding to the Colonial-office, Sir H. Robinson was sent out with orders to inquire into the conduct of Mr. Caldwell alone. The inquiry was a very protracted one; it lasted from August to the beginning of the following year, and the result was that the charges which Mr. Anstey brought were proved to be established. Those charges were that Mr. Caldwell was in league with pirates in those seas, and that he exerted his influence over the Government at Hong Kong to induce them not only to connive at the pirates, but actually to assist the pirates with the Government vessels. The circumstances of the whole case were altogether so suspicious as to make any man who voted against the Government on the occasion of the lorcha *Arrow* affair congratulate himself on that vote. The fact was, as was proved by the papers which had been laid on the table, there were at that time in the seas about Hong Kong two classes of pirates, who might be called Government pirates and Opposition pirates; and Mr. Anstey attacked, with perhaps more warmth than discretion, those officials whom he believed to have been guilty of abetting the Government pirates. The Duke of Newcastle, however, threw a shield over all that were accused except Mr. Caldwell, and therefore it would be impossible to say whether they were guilty; but there seemed to be grounds for suspicion enough to fix a stigma upon the Duke of Newcastle for not having inquired into the whole affair. He (Colonel Dunne) invited an examination of the papers, which would be found to bear him out in what he stated. He was not surprised that the Government had removed Mr. Anstey from office for having made accusations apparently so monstrous and so unlikely to be proved; but when they were proved surely the Government were bound to make him some reparation for what he had suffered. Mr. Anstey applied to the noble duke, and any Englishman would have supposed that his grace could not have hesitated to make some *amende*, but he actually refused, on the ground of expense, to publish a large part of the evidence which had been brought before the court of inquiry. At last Mr. Anstey forced from the Colonial-office an acknowledgment that he had been right. He (Colonel Dunne) was not aware that this acknowledgment had ever been included among any papers published by authority, but it had been printed, the letter was genuine, and every Englishman who saw it would be astonished that such a letter had been written. The Duke of Newcastle stated, through the hon. gentleman the Under-Secretary for the Colonies (Mr. C. Fortescue), that there were other grounds upon which he founded his dismissal besides the fact that Mr. Anstey had made the accusations, and then the letter proceeded thus:—"Having made these observations, I am directed to inform you that the Duke of Newcastle is perfectly ready to express his opinion that the proof of the charges of which you were the principal author, brought against Mr. Caldwell before the commission of inquiry of 1858, has been substantially established by the recent investigation before the Exchequer Court, as far as the culpability of his connection with Mu Chow Yong is concerned. Consequently, it cannot be said, in the words of Sir J. Bowring, that none of these charges have been substantially proved. His Grace will go further, and say that in forcing a public inquiry into that officer's conduct you did in that respect render a material service to Her Majesty's Government at Hong Kong." He knew that it was said Mr. Anstey made a bargain, that if he were allowed to clear his character he would not ask for more, but it was disgraceful to Government on that account to exclude Mr. Anstey from office. Of all men the Duke of Newcastle ought to be aware that faults committed in office were not held afterwards to constitute a reason for exclusion from office, and that a man of tried and proved incapacity in one Administration could yet be a Minister in another Administration. Therefore he thought that the noble duke ought to have taken a more Christian and considerate view of the errors, if errors there were, of Mr. Anstey. Whether there were other faults committed by Mr. Anstey as Attorney-General of Hong Kong he knew not, but in respect to the charges which Mr. Anstey brought forward, the Government stood convicted of having done him injustice; and it was neither generous nor fair to have acted towards that gentleman as they had done. The conduct pursued was so unlike anything he had ever known to proceed from the noble lord at the head of the Government that he was perfectly certain the noble lord was no party to it. No man stuck more by his subordinates than the noble lord, and this, he believed, was one of the causes of the popularity which placed and kept the noble lord on the Treasury bench.—Mr. C. FORTESCUE said that this question of the case of Mr. Anstey and the Colonial-office had been for five months past in the hands of two members of that House, sitting on opposite sides, whose opinions were deserving of the greatest weight —he alluded to the hon. and learned member for East Suffolk and the hon. member for Birmingham. During the last two months they had both been in communication with the Colonial-office, and were both perfectly satisfied with the treatment which Mr. Anstey had received from the noble duke at the head of that office. When the hon. and gallant gentleman attacked the noble duke, the present Colonial Secretary, he aimed his fire in the wrong direction, for the gallant gentleman ought to have attacked the colonial representative of the late Government. Mr. Anstey was dismissed from office by the right hon. member for Hertfordshire, and the only charge that could be brought against the Duke of Newcastle was that he had not thought right to overrule the decision of his predecessor. The statement made by the hon. and gallant member of the causes which led the late Colonial Secretary to dismiss Mr. Anstey from office had been a very defective and fallacious one, and all who read the reasons given by the Governor of Hong Kong for dismissing with the unanimous advice of the Executive Council, Mr. Anstey from office, would find that those reasons extended far beyond the single issue raised by the hon. and gallant gentleman. The fact was that Mr. Anstey, from the moment when he arrived at Hong Kong, manifested, in spite of his great ability, such a want of temper, discretion, and judgment in many respects as confidential adviser of the Governor, that it was more than once a question whether it would be possible to retain him in office. In one case in particular it was with great difficulty that Mr. Labouchere, now Lord Taunton, had been able to feel it his duty to retain Mr. Anstey in office; and the circumstance to which the hon. and gallant member had alluded, so far from being the original cause of Mr. Anstey's suspension and dismissal from office, was only like the last drop of water in the bucket. The hon. and gallant gentleman put the issue entirely on the question whether another official in Hong Kong, against whom Mr. Anstey brought a list of charges, was or was not a fit person to remain in office in Hong Kong; but that was not the issue on which Mr. Anstey's dismissal took place. No doubt Mr. Anstey brought a long string of accusations against another official in the colony, some of

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which were disproved, and others were proved, but the real ground of Mr. Anstey's dismissal was not whether all those charges were true or false, but whether, as Attorney-General of Hong Kong, and legal adviser of the Government, Mr. Anstey had not brought forward those charges in such a way, and treated his superior, the Governor, in such a manner as to warrant the Government in not continuing him in a confidential position in the colony. From the evidence contained in the blue book, it appeared that Mr. Anstey had shown a violence and virulence of temper, and an excess of personal animosity and want of respect towards the Governor, which, irrespective of the truth or falsehood of the charges brought against the official in Hong Kong, caused the then Colonial Secretary to come to the conclusion that Mr. Anstey, in spite of his remarkable ability, was not a safe person to be continued in the responsible post of Attorney-General and legal adviser of the Governor. With regard to the official against whom charges were brought, a rigorous investigation into his conduct was ordered. One of the first acts of his noble friend was to direct the Governor of Hong Kong, Sir H. Robinson, to institute a thorough and searching inquiry into the conduct of Mr. Caldwell, who was then what was called Protector of the Chinese, and against whom charges had been brought by Mr. Anstey. That investigation took place. It lasted some time, and was conducted with great care. The result was that Mr. Caldwell was pronounced to be an unfit person to be retained in the service of Her Majesty, although all the charges against him were by no means held to have been proved. That cause, however, had really nothing to do with the question of Mr. Anstey's fitness for a high official position. His noble friend instructed the Governor to dismiss Mr. Caldwell, which was done accordingly. Shortly afterwards Mr. Anstey applied to his grace to be reinstated in his office, proceeding on the assumption that the judgment against Mr. Caldwell amounted to a decision in his own favour, and that, because the former was deemed unfit to be Protector of the Chinese, it followed that he, Mr. Anstey, was fit to fill the office of Attorney-General at Hong Kong. The noble duke, in reply, very naturally pointed out that there was no connection between the two things, and stated also that the grounds upon which Mr. Anstey had been suspended went far beyond the question immediately at issue, that they had no relation to the case of Mr. Caldwell, and that there had been an accumulation of reasons showing that he was not qualified to act as the confidential legal adviser of the Governor. His noble friend therefore refused the application. Some time afterwards Mr. Anstey addressed another letter, in a very different tone, to the duke, stating that he no longer pressed for reinstatement or compensation, but that, as he had entered on a new career at the Indian bar, he hoped his grace would furnish him with some expression of opinion as to his conduct at Hong Kong, which would relieve him from any undeserved slur that might have been cast upon him to the injury of his professional prospects. His noble friend gave careful and generous consideration to that application, and, although he had made up his mind that it was not his duty to reverse the decision of his predecessor in regard to Mr. Anstey, he was anxious at the same time to say as much he could, consistently with his own convictions, to establish that gentleman's character. It was with that view that the letter of his noble friend to Mr. Anstey was written, and he was sorry to find that it had been turned against the writer, and construed into a confession of error, and a ground for claiming further compensation for the gentleman in question. That letter was gratefully received by Mr. Anstey, who, in acknowledging it, expressed his satisfaction with its contents, and gave no hint that he intended to base on it a complaint of ill-treatment and a demand for compensation. He was personally acquainted with Mr. Anstey, and entertained a high opinion of his remarkable ability and original mind, but he must express his conviction that full credit had been given to him for his truthfulness in the case of Mr. Caldwell, and for the public service which he performed in making that exposure, but that his violent temper and want of discretion warranted the former Secretary of State in suspending him, and his noble friend in confirming the decision of his predecessor.

JAPAN.

(21st.) Mr. B. COCHRANE said that at the present period of the session and in the present state of the House—(there were rather more than a dozen members present)—he would not go largely into a question like that of Japan; but it would not be right to separate without bringing the matter forward at all, for if not actually at war, we were in a position very likely to lead to it. The question of whether an officer serving in a foreign country ought so to conduct himself as to render hostilities probable, or even to declare war without orders from home, was a matter well worth the consideration of the House. Our relations with Japan were much more recent than those with China—in fact, they had only originated in 1854. Previous to that time very little was known of that most interesting country. What we knew of Japan was that the country was highly civilised and the people admirably conducted—they were a peaceable, quiet, happy, and contented people, and their form of government was such that many so-called civilised nations might have taken a lesson from their government. In 1853 the Americans had a treaty with Japan, and in 1854 Admiral Stirling obtained the same concessions for us. Those concessions, however, although important, led to but slight results until 1858, when Lord Elgin went to Japan. When we were on the verge of a war the House ought to know the real facts of the case, how far our conduct had been justified, what demands we had made on the Japanese, what were likely to be the results of the war, and how the war was to be conducted. If not, we might find ourselves involved in overwhelming difficulties and enormous expenditure. One positive condition of the concession was that no man-of-war was to anchor within a certain distance of Yeddo. What happened? Lord Elgin actually, to arrive where he did, broke the condition which had been entered into between Admiral Stirling and the Japanese Government; and what was his excuse? When he was implored not to take the ship where he did, he said he had a yacht to present to the Tycoon. The present of a yacht to a man who did not leave his palace was absurd. The position of the Japanese Government was a very peculiar one. There was a spiritual head and a temporal sovereign, but overriding them was a great aristocracy—the Daimio princes—who were really the controlling power of the country, and do what we might, until we could exercise an influence over them, our influence over the Tycoon and the Mikado would have very little effect. When Lord Elgin presented his yacht to the Tycoon he insisted on a commercial treaty being signed, and he did this in spite of all the remonstrances made to him by the great council of the state. What the Japanese simply said was, "Will you let us alone? We do not want a treaty of commerce, as we have been a happy people since we got rid of foreigners 250 years ago. We mistrust your merchants, and your missionaries, for when we look at China and abroad, we find your merchants and missionaries are followed by war and rapine." It was a hard thing upon a nation to compel, to induce, or to bribe them to make a treaty, and then, when it was impossible to carry out the treaty, to declare war against them. The people of Japan had been called a set of barbarians; but were they so? Mr Oliphant, and every other writer on Japan, told us that their civilisation and prosperity were very great indeed. The important point of the case was this, what was the feeling of the people, as evinced in their conduct towards Sir Rutherford Alcock when he went to Japan to carry out the treaty in 1858? Were the people ungenerous or violent? Did they commit outrages on the English? Quite the contrary. Sir R. Alcock bore testimony to the kindness and gentleness of the whole of the people, and he even went a journey to the sacred mountains, passing through villages never seen by Europeans before, and the kindness and good disposition of the people were most extraordinary. In a despatch to Lord Malmesbury, Sir R. Alcock stated that nothing could be more prompt, obliging, or seemingly straightforward than the action of the Japanese Government in this matter. Were these a savage, brutalised, rough, and discourteous people? Exactly the reverse. In this very despatch of Sir R. Alcock, he touched upon the important point which bore on the issue which might lead to war. If we were to force our way into a country against the wishes of the people, surely it was most desirable to consider the best means of carrying out our views. When Sir R. Alcock arrived there he found that the Japanese had an establishment at Yokuhama, about three miles up the Bay of Yeddo, and the workmen were busily employed in constructing a granite pier, and every effort was being made by the Japanese to lead foreigners to that place. Sir R. Alcock objected to our consul being located there, and insisted on his going to Kanagawa. The authorities explained to him the reason why they did not wish the consul to go Kanagawa, stating that that was on the royal road along which the Daimio princes passed, and that there might be confusion and hostile encounters with those great princes, who were opposed from the first to this commercial treaty. What had been the result? Just what the Japanese authorities had predicted. A conflict had taken place. One of those great princes got into an encounter with Mr. Lenox Richardson and some other persons, and Mr. Richardson was killed; and now we were demanding reparation from the Japanese Government. That was a very hard case indeed, because the authorities warned us of what would happen if we went to Kanagawa. Sir R. Alcock admitted all this, and stated in 1859 that in point of facility of access from the Bay the advantage on the side of Yokuhama was beyond all question, and that the real motive of the Japanese Government had been to remove foreigners from the line of the route of the Daimio princes to the capital. When he read the appeals which the Japanese had made to the good feeling of this country he felt almost ashamed of the way in which we had conducted ourselves towards them. The Japanese Government said that until lately their nation had not been accustomed to foreigners, and that it was not therefore to be wondered at that the officers of different foreign Powers should be molested in their walks, but that they had taken every precaution to provide against that. Sir R. Alcock, in one of his despatches, admitted that the Japanese Government had in an evil hour been induced to make a sudden and violent change by admitting foreigners to commercial and diplomatic relations, which reversed all the traditions of the country, and that since then nothing but trouble and danger had resulted. And now we, who boasted of our Christianity and civilisation, were declaring war against the Japanese because they were unable to carry out a treaty which had been forced upon them. It was proved conclusively by the despatches of Sir R. Alcock and others, and by Mr. Oliphant, and every writer on Japan, that we compelled the Government of Japan to enter into this treaty, and having done so we were bound to see that the British subjects located in that country conducted themselves properly, and did not add to the inconveniences of their residence there the grossest misconduct. He was compelled to say that some of our merchants in Japan had been guilty of gross misconduct, and yet for these persons we were going into an expensive war, which might add another twopence to the income-tax next year. It would be a war which could not be carried on on the sea-board, and must render necessary the employment of troops in the interior, and he understood that troops were now being ordered from India to Japan. With regard to the currency question, he said that under the treaty our merchants had compelled the unhappy Japanese to give exchanges which yielded to the former sometimes a profit varying from 50 to 100 per cent., and referred to a despatch of Sir R. Alcock to Earl Russell, in which he said that in Japan the purchase and shipment of gold and silver was looked upon as a lawless spoliation and an abuse of treaty provisions. In fact, the people had burnt down the Tycoon's palace in order to afford them an excuse for stopping the issue of this money, which was impoverishing the country. The English merchants, so far from conducting themselves with generosity towards the Japanese, and according to the ordinary principles of justice, made not only exorbitant demands, but couched them in the most offensive and insulting manner. One merchant asked for change for twenty millions of dollars, and another, who gave the name of "*Doodle*" required change for 250 millions of dollars. Further demands were made in such names as "*Nonsense*," "*Snooks*," "*His Brother*," "*Bosh*," "*Grumble*," "*Stick Tub*," "*Swindlepipe*," and in other names equally atrocious. He did not think we were justified in the overt acts we were taking against the Japanese, and he reminded the Government of the enormous strength of the country against which we were about to go to war. The princes and nobles, not only possessed great wealth, but were enabled to bring an enormous number of retainers into the field. If we carried out our commercial treaties with Japan without violence and bloodshed, and without offending the religious feelings and prejudices of the people, he hoped those treaties might be consummated; but if they were, on the contrary, carried out by shedding the blood of that happy, contented, and

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innocent people, and by covering the country with rapine, slaughter, and misery, then he would like to see such treaties torn to pieces, and our fleets drawn from the shores and waters of Japan.

Mr. LIDDELL, in seconding the motion, said many Englishmen would, in the course of the next few months, ask what the Government of this country were doing in Japan. The treaty with the Japanese Government had been, according to Mr. Oliphant's account, obtained by fear. It was an ill-considered treaty; it had been hastily drawn, and had been brought about to satisfy the national pride, in consequence of the Americans having been first in the field. The treaty between this country and Japan was an illegal document so far as Japan was concerned, for there was no Mikado, or spiritual chief, in existence at the time of its signature. The treaty might be described as a document for the free admission of foreigners to the ports of the kingdom of Japan. But what had been the feeling in Japan in reference to foreigners? It had been one of hatred and distrust. Why was it? Did not the intrigues of the Jesuits and the commercial frauds of the West discover a sufficient ground for that hatred and distrust? The treaty had been obtained in a manner which involved the humiliation of the Japanese, and the Daimios did not consider that it was binding upon them or upon their retainers. Were the Government going to war with the present Mikado, with the Tycoon, or with the Daimios, the powerful chieftains of that country with large bodies of retainers? This was a serious question, for it was an alarming thing to undertake a war on the other side of the globe. The House of Commons ought seriously to consider this subject, as it was said this country was drifting into a war for an idea which would cost a large sum of money, to be paid by the taxpayers of this country. He expressed a strong hope that the Government would explain why we were going to war, and what object we could possibly attain from a war.

Mr. LAYARD said he had listened attentively to the speech of the hon. member for Honiton, but he confessed that he could not understand what it was that the hon. member required. All that Her Majesty's Government was now doing was in the performance of an absolute duty, which had been forced upon them much against their own wishes. Her Majesty's Government had entered into a commercial convention with Japan somewhat similar to those which had been entered into with America and Russia. He contended that it was the duty of the Government to enter into such a treaty, seeing that they had to protect the interests of the greatest trading community of the world, and they would have been liable to severe censure if they had allowed Russia and America to steal a march upon them. The treaty was made by Lord Elgin under the instructions of Lord Malmesbury, and if its provisions were of so objectionable a character, why did not hon. members opposite denounce it at the time it was entered into? Having been concluded, it became the duty of Her Majesty's present Government to see that the stipulations of the treaty were carried out. Unfortunately, there existed in Japan a sort of Conservative party, who were opposed to any intercourse with foreign nations, from which fact all the subsequent difficulties had sprung. He denied that the treaty had been extorted from the Japanese by fear, and said that Mr. Alcock had endeavoured, as far as possible, to prevent the British merchants from infringing the laws of Japan. No doubt proceedings had taken place on the part of certain gentlemen there which were in the highest degree improper. Mr. Alcock had remonstrated with them, and had appealed to their sense of justice and propriety to refrain from such proceedings in future. He believed the effect of Mr. Alcock's remonstrances had been to secure a better class of British residents in Japan, and that the Japanese had no further cause of complaint. Yet the conduct of the Japanese themselves had been very different. They had committed a series of outrages not only against British subjects, but against foreigners generally, which ended in an attack upon the British Legation. We had given the Japanese every proof that we had no wish to press upon them undue exactions, but that we had every disposition to treat them with consideration and fairness. He contended that we had no alternative but to call upon the Japanese Government for ample reparation for the outrages which had been committed upon unoffending British subjects. By the last accounts from Japan it appeared that the struggle between the Tycoon and his opponents was still going on; and Her Majesty's Government had every reason to hope that their demands would be acceded to, and hostilities would be avoided. He regretted being obliged to refuse papers asked for, believing that their production would, under circumstances, be prejudicial to the public interests. The motion was then withdrawn.

(23rd.) Mr. LIDDELL asked whether any application had been made to the Governor-General of India for troops to be employed in Japan; and further, whether the Governor-General possesses the power of ordering troops on foreign service without the previous sanction of Parliament. He had been induced to ask the question in consequence of what was now occurring in Japan, and of an announcement reported to have been made by Admiral Kuper to the British residents in those islands that he was unable to afford them protection.—Sir C. WOOD: I am not aware that any such application has been made to send troops to Japan.

LIEUTENANT TINLING.

(21st.) Colonel SYKES rose to call attention to the despatch of Admiral Kuper, dated the 14th day of April, 1863, reporting the death of Lieut. Tinling, of Her Majesty's ship *Encounter*, at the siege of Showshing. On a former occasion the noble lord the Secretary to the Admiralty stated, in reply to a question from him, that Lieut. Tinling lost his life in consequence of his own indiscretion. Since then he had received a letter from Sir Arthur Hallam Elton, formerly a member of that House, and a relative of the deceased, stating that he felt deeply grieved at what was stated by the noble lord, knowing as he (Sir. A. H. Elton) did that the young officer had sacrificed his life in the service of his country, and under the orders of his superior officer. In the despatch from the admiral it was stated that Lieutenant Tinling lost his life under the walls of Showshing from the effects of a wound, and that the service had lost in him a most gallant and promising officer. The admiral suppressed the facts in his despatch that Lieutenant Tinling lost his life fifty miles beyond the boundary to which Captain Dew's military operations were expressly limited by repeated communications from the Foreign-office, and it was upon that statement, forwarded to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the noble lord founded his answer. It appeared that Captain Dew, with General Staveling, Lieutenant Tinling, and others, took a 68-pounder gun to Showshing, and although they had the strictest orders not to act against the Taipings it would appear that Captain Dew exceeded his instructions, and in a letter to the admiral Captain Dew held himself responsible for Lieutenant Tinling's death. According to a letter received from a missionary on the spot, it appeared that Lieutenant Tinling was directing the large 68-pounder gun for the purpose of breaching the city wall, and whilst giving instructions to the gunner a bullet struck him at the back of the skull which stunned and blinded him, and he died shortly afterwards. The hon. and gallant member said he had placed these facts before the House with a view to rescue the memory of a gallant young officer from the stigma which had been cast upon it, and added that, as the Secretary for the Admiralty had consented to present the papers he asked for, he did not intend to conclude with a motion.—The SPEAKER said if the hon. and gallant member did not conclude with a motion, the whole proceeding was irregular.—Colonel SYKES said that, for the purpose of putting himself in order, he would move for any further papers on the subject.

Lord C. PAGET said he would be extremely grieved if any expression of his had given pain to a family whom he had known by reputation, as well as on account of their connection with a youth whom he had the happiness of knowing personally, and who was a most gallant and meritorious officer; but his hon. and gallant friend had unintentionally misled the House in regard to the origin of the expression he made use of, and which had given pain to a worthy family. He would recall his attention to the fact that he had always been most averse to answering any questions as to the particulars concerning the death of Lieutenant Tinling, and that he had told him that the Admiralty had no official information on that subject. His hon. and gallant friend, however, asked him if he had received any information privately, and he told him that he had seen a letter from Captain Dew, containing expressions which led him to believe that both Captain Dew and certain of his officers were at the siege of Showshing as amateurs. Captain Dew stated in that letter that they accompanied some French officers to the siege as amateurs, and that was the expression which had given offence to this estimable family. But he must leave the House to judge for itself whether Captain Dew and Lieutenant Tinling were both there in the discharge of their duty. The first official information they had of the death of Lieutenant Tinling was in a short letter from Captain Dew. A few days later they received a letter forwarded by the admiral on the station, in which he stated that in taking the part that he had done in the siege of Showshing, Captain Dew had exceeded his instructions, as the strictest orders were given to officers not to act against the Taipings, or run any risk by exposing themselves. Captain Dew at the same time, however, held himself responsible for the sad fate of Lieutenant Tinling. He asked the House whether, in the face of such a communication, when they were doing all they could to discourage such desultory attacks and movements in China, and when these officers had gone a long way beyond the radius of thirty miles to which they were limited, could he be justified in stating to the House that Lieutenant Tinling died in the service of his country? He had not the remotest doubt that the poor young man died with the feeling that he was doing his duty, yet he was not prepared to state distinctly to the House, particularly in the face of the acknowledgment of Captain Dew, that he had been given the strictest orders not to act against the Taipings, that he (Lord C. Paget) was wholly wrong in stating that this young officer had not died in the execution of his duty. He had asked his noble friend the Duke of Somerset whether he might say that Lieutenant Tinling had died in the execution of his duty, but he regretted that he could not do so until he received further intelligence on the subject. If, however, they should hear that Lieutenant Tinling had received orders to act as he had done, he (Lord C. Paget) would be very glad to apologise for the terms he had used in speaking of that gallant officer.

Mr. WHITE was very glad that the hon. and gallant member had brought forward the subject, if he had done nothing more than elicit from the Secretary to the Admiralty the very singular manner in which the business of that department was conducted. Never did any conduct demand more severe reprehension than that kind of conduct which was exhibited on this occasion. The acts of our officers in China were directly at variance with the ostensible instructions which were sent from this country, and were such as tended to lead us into another war with China. He thought that the answer of the Secretary to the Admiralty was utterly unsatisfactory.

Mr. BAILLIE said it was perfectly obvious from the explanation of the noble lord that Captain Dew had not acted in accordance with the instructions he had received; but the case was very different as regarded Lieutenant Tinling. The expression used in Captain Dew's letter, that he himself was distinctly responsible for the death of the young officer, showed that Lieutennnt Tinling must have considered that he was acting under the directions of his superior officers. Colonel Sykes then withdrew his motion.

(23rd). Colonel SYKES gave notice that early next session he would call the attention of the House to the circumstances attending the death of Lieutenant Tinling in China, and to the conduct of Captain Dew in relation thereto.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

(24th.) Colonel SYKES asked the Secretary to the Treasury in what annual account and in what year the sum of $451,000 26c., balance of the sum of $3,000,000, received from the Chinese Government under the Treaty of Nanking, in payment of the debts due by Chinese merchants to British subjects, was brought to the credit of the nation.—Mr. PEEL said that the Chinese indemnity was $21,000,000, 12 for the war, 6 for the value of the opium, and 3 compensation to the Hong Kong merchants. That sum was increased by interest and other charges to $25,800,211. $250,000 were allowed to the Chinese Government, and $2,548,981 were paid to the merchants of Hong Kong. The sum received into the exchequer was $18,158,755, being equivalent to £4,050,090. This sum was carried to the credit of the Government in succeeding years, according as it was received.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

A Register is kept of the addresses of all persons connected with the Far East, and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the office or by letter.

Any information required by Subscribers, in reference to Commercial or General matters in China, Japan, Singapore, *and other parts of the* Far East, *will be supplied on application at the Office, where files may be seen of the Journals published in those countries.*

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1863.

JAPAN IN PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Baillie Cochrane has done good service by bringing the subject of Japan before the attention of the House. It was high time that a distinct statement should be elicited from the Government, and that an opportunity should be afforded to members for expressing their opinion on a matter so weighty. We are glad, then, that the session has not been allowed to pass, and that the country has not been suffered to drift into another Eastern war, without a statement from the Government, of the conduct it has been deemed necessary to pursue. But the discussion which took place on the evening of the 21st inst., although of some value, as all such debates must be, was, to our thinking, unsatisfactory. Mr. Cochrane's speech was evidently one-sided; Mr. Liddell, who seconded the motion, said nothing worthy of comment; and Mr. Layard replied after his accustomed fashion by pleading necessity for the course adopted by Her Majesty's Government, and by averring that under the circumstances it was impossible to have acted otherwise. This is the stereotyped argument to which everyone must listen who disapproves of our policy in the Far East, and it is one which it is difficult to answer without a knowledge, such as few possess, of English state craft and Japanese diplomacy. Mr. Cochrane considers that, in the first place, we forced our treaty on Japan, and therefore we are not justified now in turning round and demanding that its provisions should be carried out; he reverted to the unjustifiable conduct of persons supposed to be British merchants, and he concluded by dilating on the power of the Daimios, and by observing that it were better the Treaty should be torn in pieces if it could only be observed by shedding the blood of a happy and contented people.

This sentiment is, no doubt, to be commended, but Mr. Cochrane's arguments being founded on a fallacy are themselves fallacious. It is not true in our case, however true it may be in the case of America, that the Japanese signed a treaty with us on compulsion; it is not true that we are about to go to war for the sake of merchants whose "conduct was open to objection;" it is not true, as Mr. Cochrane implies, that the murder of Mr. Richardson arose from his own fault in venturing where it was unwise to go, for the murder was committed on the road which was open to all foreigners; and it is assuredly not true that in this impending quarrel the Japanese "have justice on their side."

Mr. Cochrane lays great stress on the disgraceful conduct of certain Englishmen in Japan—undoubtedly every one must deplore that conduct; but he regards with apparent leniency the persistent course of aggression pursued by the Japanese, and the duplicity they have manifested from the first day we set foot in the country. This is not the way to gain that attention to what we may call the opposition side of the question which it in reality deserves, and Mr. Layard had only to recount the gross outrages committed on Europeans in Japan, and to stand up for the necessity of protecting our commercial interests in that country as guaranteed by treaty, in order to elicit the applause of the House. If, on the other hand, instead of taking part with the Japanese, Mr. Cochrane had endeavoured to show to the House, that our trade is not of sufficient magnitude to make a war with Japan advisable on commercial grounds, or if he had attempted to prove, however incorrect such a line of argument may be, that without dishonour, or any political detriment, we could retire from the country altogether, he would have occupied a far stronger position, and one from which Mr. Layard might have found it difficult to drive him. As it is, the Under-Secretary of State although he refrained from using his strongest weapon and defending the policy of the Government on political grounds, had by far the best of the argument.

While our relations with Japan are being discussed in Parliament, and our right to take defensive measures is denied or asserted, it is not improbable that the first blow has been struck, and that we are already involved in a war with that country. It is difficult to understand the aim of the British Admiral in granting an additional time for the decision of the Japanese Government. It seems as though the effect of such a delay must prove unfavourable to our cause, since it would be esteemed a token of weakness; and it is probable that it has been thus regarded by the Governor of Kanagawa, whose conduct, like that of the lower classes, betokens a determination to drive us from the country. It is an evil sign indeed if the common people, hitherto so friendly, have caught the spirit of the Daimios. The position of foreigners is imminently perilous, and we are not surprised to learn that so many had left, and were leaving for Shanghai. If it be true, as has been asserted, that the conduct of the American Minister is opposed to our interests, this adds a further complication to the difficulties by which we are surrounded. Mr. Harris has all along pursued a separate line of policy, and, at this threatened rupture, will be likely to show more distinctly than ever a want of sympathy with his European colleagues.

It is possible even now that war may be delayed for a time, but we cannot hope that it will ultimately be avoided. The antagonism between the warlike spirit of the Daimios and the business aims of Europeans is too powerful to be removed, or even to be greatly lessened. To bring them into contact is like confronting the heroes of the middle ages with the statesmen and the merchant princes who win honour or wealth in the present century. When we knew less of Japan than we do now, we were more hopeful of the possibility of friendly intercourse with the Japanese; we believed that mutual interests would produce mutual good feeling, and that commerce would carry with it the higher blessings of civilisation and Christianity. But peace does not seem likely to achieve victories in Japan, and future intercourse with that land is left to the arbitrament of war. In one sense we have no fear for the result, but we cannot hope for a speedy settlement.

LORD NAAS AND THE CHINA MERCHANTS.

After the comments which appeared in our last, a letter from Mr. Walkinshaw—which will be found below—was published in *The Times* of the 20th, and the letter to ourselves from Mr. Walkinshaw (which we publish) further elucidates his meaning. We quite agree with him that the majority of the merchants do not approve of the various methods which are now being used by the Foreign Inspectors for the collection and protection of the revenue in China. The Foreign Inspectors themselves may be reputable men, but if their crew is bad the system will undoubtedly be wrecked. We all know how difficult it is in China to procure subordinates of any description, for such capacities as Custom-house officers; and we also know what takes place when this class of men get any power. We hold that it is unnecessary to adopt such means as Mr. Lay has instituted for the collection of the Customs dues. Mr. Lay knows well enough that he can trust to the honour of the merchants who import and export four-fifths of the trade of China, and to arm and employ a set of rowdies to look after any possible smuggling of the other fifth of the trade, we are quite sure costs more than the matter is worth. With proper vigilance by the Inspectors, we believe that in a few years the persons engaged in the one-fifth would not find it worth their while to keep up the struggle for smuggling.

We must, however, still adhere to the opinion expressed in our last issue, that Lord Naas would have done the merchants in China a greater service had he confined his speech to the exposure of the *modus operandi* of the foreign element in the Customs, and the additional difficulties likely to accrue when the Lay-Osborn fleet is in working order in Chinese waters. This pet scheme will, we are convinced, be fraught with great mischief to trade, and will ultimately lead to a collision, not only with the Chinese Government, but also with other foreign Powers. Is it likely that Admiral Osborn will be able to mould all the officers and crew of his fleet into that shape which will secure the ends of justice without inflicting grievous wrong? In the discretion of Capt. Osborn we have faith, but he cannot be everywhere directing his force, and sure are

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we that time will develop wreckless officers of the Captain Dew style.

Mr. Walkinshaw, in his letter, confirms the opinion we expressed, that a misconception exists on the part of the public generally as to the object of Lord Naas's attack, which was intended to be, not against the *policy of the Government* in sanctioning the establishment of Foreign Collectors of Customs, but the manner in which that duty has been performed. Now, Lord Naas, in his letter to *The Times*, repeats this error. His words are, that "Mr. Dent and Mr. Walkinshaw "informed me that I was at liberty to state, on their authority, "that the China merchants, as a body, were opposed to the "*new policy of the Government*." If Lord Naas were a supporter of the Palmerston Ministry, the misconception might not have arisen. Mr. Gregson appears also to have fallen into a similar error. No doubt the merchants he conversed with did admit satisfaction at the present policy pursued, but had Mr. Gregson asked his friends if they were satisfied with the *working of the Customs*, which is the point of interest in the new policy, we venture to say he would not have stated what he did in the House, nor in the following letter to *The Times*:—

Sir,—Mr. Walkinshaw, in his letter to you, which appears this morning, complains of the employment of British officers and men in the service of the Chinese Government, and treats of other details in connexion with the English policy in China, which he asserts to be in opposition to the views of our merchants there.

The remark which I mentioned in the House of Commons the other evening was based upon conversations which I have had with several gentlemen largely engaged in trade with China, and some of them recently returned home. Their opinion is to the effect that, apart from the lamentable results of the Taiping movement, the course of business is going on quite as satisfactory, and the result of British diplomacy is working quite as smoothly as they could reasonably expect.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

House of Commons, July 20. S. Gregson.

ENGLISH POLICY IN CHINA.

(To the Editor of *The Times*.)

Sir,—In your impression of yesterday I am glad to notice a letter from Lord Naas, conveying to you the source whence he derived his information upon some of the points alluded to in his speech on the China question on the 6th inst., and, as my name is mentioned therein, I take the liberty of pointing out, from personal knowledge, that in place of the China merchants as a body being "perfectly satisfied with the policy pursued by Her Majesty's Government," as maintained by Mr. Gregson, they are, almost to a man, dissatisfied with the policy that authorises British officers and men to carry arms in the employ of the Chinese Government; they consider such policy to be fraught with the most dangerous consequences, and one far more likely to prejudice than benefit the trade between the countries. They approve generally the system whereby duties are regularly collected, but not of the manner in which their consuls are suffered to be browbeaten by the European and American collectors of customs, or of the way in which the Foreign-office treats the memorial of the Chambers of Commerce by placing them in the hands of one of these Chinese Government officials to be commented upon, and accepting and publishing accusations of smuggling upon the simple representation of this gentleman.

I believe the mercantile communities in China will be found to agree with me in stating that what would conduce more to the permanent establishment of friendly relations with the Chinese than any other policy that can be pursued would be—non-interference between the Government and rebels; protection of treaty ports by European troops; the adoption of the plan proposed in your article upon Japan of yesterday—viz., "strengthen the powers of the consular courts." Either let the Superintendent of British Trade divide his time between Peking and Shanghai, so as to devote personal attention to the workings of the trade during part of the year, in place of, as at present, passing the whole year at Peking, communication with which is partially closed during four months of the time, or let there be a visiting Consul-General, with a view to strengthening the courts at the various consulates. According to the present system of administration, consuls are absolutely powerless, and reference to the Superintendency at Peking occupies months, and may be years: or, in other words, our commercial interests are allowed to stand subservient to the arbitrary will of the Chinese Government, and those foreigners whom they employ to collect their revenue.

Trusting you will favour me by giving insertion to this letter,

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. Walkinshaw.

THE *MODUS OPERANDI* OF THE CUSTOMS IN CHINA.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph*.)

Sir,—Your note of the 14th inst. reached me here only on Saturday the 18th, otherwise I should have answered it sooner. In it you state your opinion that Lord Naas has made use of the conversation he had with Mr. Dent and myself in a manner we did not expect, and request my views of the present policy of the Government with regard to China, so as to save you perhaps from falling into error in discussing this important subject. In reply, I have the pleasure to inform you that Lord Naas was quite at liberty to make use of any conversation he had with me in any manner he pleased. My views of the present policy of the Government, as far as China is concerned, coincide with those expressed by Lord Naas in the House of Commons on the 6th inst.; in support of which, and in contradiction of the statement made by Mr. Gregson on that occasion, that "our merchants were perfectly satisfied with the policy pursued by Her Majesty's Government," I would, with the view of saving you from falling into error, point out the following facts, which, in my opinion, most completely prove that the merchants of China are very much dissatisfied with the present policy of the Government.

It appears to be a common misapprehension that it is against the foreign inspectorate *system* that Lord Naas, Mr. Liddell, and others inveigh, in animadverting upon the present policy of our Government; it is not against the system, I believe, but against the arbitrary manner in which the system is administered—the employment of British officers and men to fight in the service of the Imperial Government, and the consequent intervention between Imperialists and rebels, all of which are considered to be fraught with most dangerous consequences, and liable at any time to bring our Government into disagreeable collision with one or other of these two parties, to say nothing of the other nationalities that form part of this singular and incongruous Government mixture. Referring more particularly to the Custom-house question, which is the one upon which I conceive the greatest amount of misconception to exist, I may point out that Mr. Layard, in replying to Lord Naas on the 6th inst, brings forward in support of his argument, that Mr. Jardine and Mr. Lindsay, as representing two of the first houses in China, cordially approve the principle of a foreign inspectorate. Undoubtedly they do, and so does every well-disposed merchant in the country; they approve the principle, but not the practice. You are perhaps not aware that when the memorials, recently published in the Blue-book, against the practice of this system by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Chambers of Commerce were framed and transmitted to Lord Russell, the chairman of the first was the leading partner of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co., in China, and of the other the managing partner of Messrs. Lindsay and Co.; and the latter gentleman a few months ago maintained a lengthened controversy with Mr. Lay in the columns of *The Times* upon this very subject. If you will peruse the memorials in the Blue-book you will find how incorrect is the opinion attempted to be set forth that the present policy of the Government is satisfactory, and much the less so seeing that these very papers were placed by the Foreign-office in the hands of Mr. Lay, the Inspector of Customs, to be commented upon—or, in other words, the accused made to sit in judgment upon himself! The consequence was natural—full acquittal, and recrimination upon the memorialists, with which the Government seem to have been quite satisfied. If you will further peruse the last received copies of the *China Mail* you will find some admirable letters subscribed "An English Merchant," entering very fully into the present state of matters in China, and commenting upon the extraordinary position and functions of Mr. Lay there. Add to this the various items of intelligence that come forward by every mail, showing the languishing effects of present policy upon the import trade and the general disatisfaction at the conduct of affairs, and you will surely see that there is want of a change somewhere.

Having been a member of the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce from its commencement, and vice-chairman until shortly before leaving China last July, you will perhaps consider that I am not a visionary exponent of the general views entertained upon China matters, nor should the advocacy of similar views by so eminent a member of the House of Commons as Lord Naas be so lightly treated, as is the case in the article published in your issue of the 16th inst.

The present action of our Government in China may be summarised as follows:—Superintendence of Chinese interests to the almost total neglect of the interests of British subjects. What the merchants alone desire and have a right to expect is superintendence of their interests by the British Superintendent of Trade; and to effect this properly one of the three following plans should be adopted:—1. Strengthening the consular courts, so that the merchants can have fair play against the arbitrary enactments of the Custom-house. 2. Appointing a Consul-generals to be also Superintendent of Trade, who would visit the consular port, periodically. Or, 3, making it incumbent on the Minister Plenipotentiary and Superintendent of Trade to reside at least six months of the year in Shanghai where merchants could have access to him, and where he could supervise the working of the trade, in place of passing the whole year at Peking, the communication with which is almost entirely stopped during four months of the time. If these remarks are of any service to you I shall be glad. Meanwhile I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

Ardenvohr, Helensburgh, 20th July, 1863. W. Walkinshaw.

MR. MOSS AND EARL GREY.

Earl Grey, it will be seen—by referring to our last issue—has made the *amende honorable* to Mr. Moss for the expressions he used in the House of Lords on the 10th ult. It is a pity that Earl Grey and other noble lords should be so reckless as to make such defamatory comments on the sole authority of Mr. Moss's judge, Sir R. Alcock, and this, too, gained from a book. The writer of an article in *The Times* also fell into the same error, and we are glad to perceive that they have afforded Mr. Moss an opportunity of telling his story in the following letter, which appeared in *The Times* of the 24th ult. Our own opinion on this matter has not altered since we discussed it in a series of articles. We still consider Mr. Moss to be an injured man.

(To the Editor of *The Times*.)

Sir,—I have to ask a little space in the interests of fair play, and I hope you will not refuse my request because I myself am the victim of the injustice I wish to remedy.

In the discussion on Japan in the House of Lords on the 10th inst. allusion was made by Earl Grey and by the Earl of Carnarvon to the British subject who, while returning from a shooting excursion, was seized by the Japanese at Kanagawa, towards the end of 1860. In your leading article of the 13th inst. on this debate you dwelt in strong terms of reprobation on the conduct of this British subject, on "his flagrant act of insolent violence," and stigmatised him as one of the "scum of Europe."

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I myself am the Englishman alluded to, whose conduct and character have thus been branded infamous by you, with what justice I trust the following facts will show. On reading the speeches of Lord Carnarvon and Earl Grey I wrote to both these noblemen, stating that their Lordships were entirely misinformed of the circumstances of my case. I forwarded a pamphlet to them which I had written, describing all the particulars of my seizure, and begged them to do me the justice to set right those portions of their speeches which had done me so great wrong. I received a reply from Earl Grey on the 15th inst., the tenour of which may be concluded from his Lordship's words that evening from his seat in Parliament.

In consequence of Lord Carnarvon's absence from town, my letter did not reach his Lordship till the 17th inst., when his Lordship wrote me that his immediate departure that night for the continent prevented his explaining,—that he had spoken on the sole authority of Sir R. Alcock's book on Japan, and repeating what he perceived Earl Grey had already said.

As the circumstances of the case are very different to what Sir Rutherord Alcock would make them appear, I hope you will grant me space to clear myself of the stigma which has been attached to me in your columns in consequence of his version.

The real facts are briefly these:—Following a common practice among all the merchants of Yokuhama, I occasionally went out shooting. At one time it was unofficially intimated from the Consulate that the Japanese objected to this. The practice was discontinued for a time, but after awhile, the objection having apparently passed, it was renewed; indeed, again became so general both with the merchants and gentlemen of the Consular service, that when starting on my expedition I met two guests of the English Consul returning from a day's sport, and on the same day the Secretary of the British Legation, having sent down his guns and dogs, left Jeddo for Kanagawa on a shooting excursion with the knowledge and permission of the British Minister (Sir R. Alcock). On my return, while quietly walking along the principal street of Kanagawa, accompanied only by a native servant, a party of armed Japanese suddenly made their appearance, rushing up from behind, and shouting to me to stop. All who have read Sir R. Alcock's book well know that the country at this time was in a turbulent and dangerous state. Several assassinations had taken place, and we all held our lives in our hands. The sinister appearance of my assailants, and the threatening manner of their approach, at once impressed me with a sense of imminent danger, and left no doubt on my mind that they were other than a party of "loonins," or native rowdies, the partisans of a hostile Daimio, or Prince. The so-called Japanese policemen wear no uniform or perceptible insignia by which they can be known. It seems hardly necessary to argue seriously that any man placed as I was would do what he could to defend himself from such an attack. I turned quickly back to my servant, who was not, as Sir R. Alcock states, pounced upon, but who was carrying a wild goose I had shot, and my gun. This latter I had barely time to take into my own hands, when my assailants were close upon me, but I sprang back, and by cautioning them of the deadly nature of my weapon I endeavoured to keep them off. Others, however, sprang on me from behind. The gun was torn from me, and flung on the ground. I was treated with great barbarity, with the details of which I need not trouble you, and conveyed to a Japanese prison. It was while lying on the ground, and while my gun was in the hands of the Japanese, that it was fired. Of the effects of that shot I am as guilty as Sir R. Alcock. Twelve hours passed before the English Consul could discover my fate, and then with armed aid and the threatened use of force he alone succeeded in rescuing me. Every difficulty had been put in his way by the Japanese authorities, who, by denial, falsehood, and prevarication, sought to destroy all traces of me. During these twelve hours I had been in a Japanese prison, suffering great physical pain, and under terrible anxiety, anticipating a speedy death by strangling, which the words and manner of my gaolers led me to infer would be carried into effect the following morning. Under no clause in the treaty had the Japanese any shadow of right in their attempt to arrest me, or for their conduct afterwards. They asserted that the sole object of their approach was to learn my name. No question, however, was ever put to me, nor was there a word spoken by them, and one or two men might certainly have been considered sufficient for that purpose. But the falseness of the plea is evident from the fact that, by consulting their register of natives in the employment of foreigners, they might easily have discovered through my servant my name, if unknown to them, and brought forward any charge they thought fit against me. I was, however, well known, having been one among the earliest residents, and from any shopkeeper along the road I have not the least doubt all information about me could have been obtained. Conscious of my entire innocence, I went through my trial, or, as I rather thought it, the investigation into the circumstances of my cruel seizure, without any anxiety. No prohibition or warning of any kind against shooting game was in existence, and the Japanese law, if there be any, which appeared very doubtful even to my assailants, few of whom had ever heard of it, could not be held to affect foreigners. As little could any other of their strange code. As well might an English merchant have been seized for not prostrating himself on all fours with his forehead to the ground when a Japanese high official or great man passed along his way, or for riding on horseback, or for not observing any other of the servile customs and rigorous regulations of their country. I cannot describe my bewilderment nor the surprise of my friends when the consular decision became known. The sentence of deportation, far from being a nominal one, was utter ruin to me. Hurried off to a vessel which had received from the British Legation at Jeddo notice of my coming before my trial, or any inquiry into my seizure, I was allowed no time to arrange my affairs, which were left in confusion, and I was carried off, in spite of my protest, in a ship widely infected with smallpox, though others were available. Sir R. Alcock would have the world believe that this sentence of deportation was an act of merciful protection and humanity, by its withdrawing me from the sworn vengeance of the Japanese. This imposes only on the judgment of those to whom the previous circumstances are unknown. Urged by the Japanese officials, and relying for this once on their professions and promises, with the falseness and treachery of which he ever had an unalterable persuasion, and with which he fails not again and again to impress his reader, Sir R. Alcock ordered, but two days after my rescue, while I was sick and unable to move from my bed through the ill-usage I had received, that I should be handed back to the Japanese, to be lodged within their prison walls, and this when the vindictive passion of the infuriated Japanese and wounded official was at its height, and in the absence of all foreign vessels of war. The indignant and active intervention of the British merchants alone prevented the execution of this cruel order, and with it, with little doubt, the loss of my life. Public opinion may now appreciate the truth of Sir R. Alcock's translation of his sentence of deportation, and judge how large is the measure of my gratitude for such humanity and merciful protection. If anything more can be needed to show how much my case has been misrepresented, it will be found in the fact that my sentence, unanimously dissented from by three assessors, was subsequently, though not till after nearly a year's negotiation, cancelled by the Home Government, who thus acknowledged its injustice and illegality. This was for me a great moral victory, though unfortunately barren of any other results. The deportation, which, according to Sir R. Alcock, carried no punishment and appeared to him inadequate, has changed me from a prosperous merchant to a ruined man. I think you will now understand the feelings which impel me to address you, and seek to make public the true facts of my hard case. That you may better judge its hardship I send you the pamphlet I have written.

The above short outline will, I trust, convince you that I do not merit the bitter reproach of your article of the 13th inst., and that "the flagrant act of insolent violence" was on the side of the Japanese.

"Truth," writes Sir R. Alcock in his preface, "I believe to be far less dangerous to those who have the courage to utter it than misapprehension or misrepresentation." In accordance with this principle is his version of my case; but though he may have a fine pulpit from which to put it forward, I shall not care for this if you will do me the justice of giving publicity to mine.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, MICHAEL MOSS.

Langbourn-chambers, Fenchurch-street, July 20.

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF ANGLO-CHINESE POLICY.

THE debate on Lord NAAS's motion on the 6th inst., of which an epitome has been given, forms an apt pendant to certain criticisms indulged in in the *New York Times* of the 15th ult., by an American resident in Shanghai, who adopts the characteristic signature "Q. E. D." Each arrives at the same conclusion though from widely divergent premises. "Q. E. D.," openly accuses England of tampering with the Rebels, expressly in order that she might get a pretext for interfering in China, and indulges in the usual sourrilous platitudes about English hypocrisy and commercial selfishness. As to the first assertion, it amounts simply to this, that Lord RUSSELL and the present Administration have been conspiring together to get Captain SHERARD OSBORN a berth of some £4,000 a-year, and Major GORDON and Captain HOLLAND positions of similar emolument! At all events, that is the only result as yet evident of the alleged covert designs of England, and such an accusation comes with an ill-grace from the fellow-countryman of Mandarin WARD and General BURGEVINE. In still worse taste are such general charges as "commercial selfishness," "England's resolve to possess herself of China," and the like, from one of the "nation of sovereigns" whose manifest destiny they claim to be the annexation of an entire continent and dictation to the entire world. As a correspondent of the *New York Times*, we presume he must be "sound" upon the great issue which is at present convulsing his native land—sound, that is, from the Northern point of view. If so, how are we not hypocritical enough and commercially selfish enough to recognise the South at once, and so terminate that war at a blow? And if we could (but do not) carry out such a policy among our own cousins, warriors like ourselves, and now trained and inured to war, why should we be unable to execute our supposed designs by a recognition of the Taipings, as Lord NAAS and Colonel SYKES advise? We doubt if there is, or ever was, since the days of GEORGE WASHINGTON, as much self-denial in American public life as could have so long pursued, even with barbarians, the dignified neutrality observed on all occasions by Lord PALMERSTON'S Government. If Lord NAAS's motion was an unworthy party manœuvre, "Q. E. D.'s" attack is but an ebullition of mortified national vanity, which not even the saving clause he inserts at the close, as to the worst English rule being better than the best Asiatic, can save from merited contempt.

THE FRENCH MAIL SERVICE.

We are informed that a protest has been forwarded to the directors of the French Company, by Mr. D. W. Mackenzie and other passengers, in reference to the provisions and general treatment on board the company's steamers. Mr. Mackenzie left Hong Kong by the steamer *Alphee* on the 23rd May. At Galle we understand some of the passengers had their passage money returned and came on by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Candia*. When the reply of the company is received we shall notice the matter again.

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STEAMERS AND CLIPPERS FOR CHINA.

The China and Japan Company have despatched the *Mona*, and have contracted for two paddle-wheels of 300 tons, and 90 H.P. The *Elfin*, Captain Thomas, screw of 300 tons (builders) has been despatched from Liverpool to Hong Kong, by Messrs. James Baines and Co., on sale. A small steamer is building by Mr. Marshall, at Sunderland, for a party in Shanghai. A clipper ship is building by Messrs. Hall, of Aberdeen, of iron and wood, for Messrs. Turner and Co., which is to be commanded by Capt. Inglis, late of the *Gauntlet*.

Foreign Intelligence.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, July 21.

The First Chamber of the States-General is prorogued. After passing the Bill for the concession to construct a railroad between Samarang and the Regencies in Java, as well as some other business—among which was the Bill for paying off twelve millions of florins of the East India Debt—the session was closed.

The King has gone to Baden-Baden, from whence he will probably pay a visit to his venerable father-in-law, the King of Wurtemberg, who is now in his eighty-second year, and the oldest Sovereign in Europe.

A letter from Utrecht states that in the Botanical Garden of that university there is now a splended Java coffee tree in full blossom. It was a present from the Councillor of State. Mr. Van der Oudermeulen, late President of the Netherlands Trading Company.

It is announced that the new iron-clad gunboat, lately launched at Fynenoord, is to be stationed for some time at Vlissingen to enable her to undergo several scientific tests at the mouth of the Schelde. The experiments will be conducted by a commission of naval officers, at the head of whom is Captain Pels Rycken of the royal navy.

At a late sitting of the Literary Department of the Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences, a paper was read by Mr. Leemans sent in by Dr. R. H. R. Frederich, relating to some inscriptions found on a stone statue of Mandjucri, sent to this country by Mr. Engelhard, late Governor of Java's Easthook. From the inscriptions it appears that the statue was made in the year 1265 of the Javanese Æra (A.D. 1343) and placed in the Buddhist Temple by a native prince of ancient family in honour of Buddha.

From the annual report of the Dutch Consul-General in Japan, published in the *Staats-Courant*, of the trade and navigation in that country in 1862, it appears that the number of vessels under the flags of treaty nations that arrived at Nagasaki was 212, of 69,471 tons (of which 30 of 9,284 tons were Dutch), whilst the total number that cleared out from that port was 203, of 65,638 tons (of which 28 were Dutch). During the same year 121 ships, of 42,595 tons, arrived at Yokuhama, and 97 sailed. The value of the imports at Nagasaki amounted to $3,753,994, Mexican, and the exports to $4,352,879. At Yokuhama the imports were $2,576,930½, and the exports $6,305,126½.

H.M. steamship *Ardjoeno* left Helvoetsluys for Java on the 20th inst. She carries out a heavy mail.

Mr. G. Dufresne, of Rotterdam, is appointed agent at Batavia for the Anglo-Belgian and Dutch Bank, and Mr. N. P. Van Der Berg, of Batavia, is appointed agent in that city for the Nether ands India Commercial Bank, lately established at Amsterdam, the directors of which are Mr. F. Van Heukelom, Mr. Robert Browne, and Mr. G. C. De Clercq.

The following fifteen first class vessels have been chartered by the Netherlands Trading Company to load cargoes of produce in Java for the undermentioned ports:—Zaanstroom, Louisa, Watergeus, Laura and Adele, Admiral Piet Hein, Willem Kroonprins Der Nederlanden, Christina and Jeannette and Ortelius, at Amsterdam; Medea, Hollandia, Susanna, Maria Anna and Susanna Johanna, at Rotterdam; and Catharina Maria and Pauline at Middelburg.

A private letter from Decima, published in the *Utrecht Dagblad*, contains the following:—

"At the opening of Nagasaki for general trade the foreigners established themselves at the village of Oora, situated to the westward of Nagasaki, whilst the Dutch merchants fixed themselves at Decima. It is now talked of joining Decima with Oora by filling up a part of the bay that separates them. In case this plan is executed, Decima will be much enlarged, which is of great importance, as subjects of all nations may live on the island and acquire property there. A short time ago the house of the former Government medical officer at Decima was sold to the British Consul Dr. Winchester for 3,000 dollars, and the Prussian Consul has hoisted his flag on the island. Adieu, then, to Holland's ancient establishment in Japan, though it is the natural consequence of the opening of the ports in Japan; there are, however, many people who believe that our trade with the country was much more prosperous on the old footing of our establishment at Decima. We are busy erecting the slips for putting together a twenty-four gun corvette lately arrived in pieces from Holland, and ordered by the Japanese Government. Mr. Metman, our Vice-Consul at Nagasaki, has been placed at the disposal of the Swiss Embassy, and for that purpose has gone to Jedo in H.N.M.'s *Vice-Admiral Koopman*. Hitherto the trade at Nagasaki has not suffered much from the uncertain state of political affairs, but it is generally understood that in the event of hostilities Mr. De Wit, our Consul-General, is instructed to give orders to all the Dutch in Japan to embark with their property on board our ships of war, and to quit the country till peace is restored and trade can be resumed."

The *Staatsblad*, No. 83, contains the law for the naturalisation of Mr. F. P. J. Cassalette, merchant at Batavia. In Nos. 87 and 92, of the same official journal, are published the laws for the naturalisation of several other gentlemen, among whom are Mr. T. H. Eisinger, medical officer of the second class at Batavia, First Lieutenant H. F. Von Ende, of the E.I. infantry, and Mr. W. G. Bosse, chief engineer, both at Batavia.

Mr. C. Sonderegger has received his exequatur as Consul-General of Switzerland at Batavia, and Mr. R. Sehlmacher has been recognised as consul at Sourabaya for the Free and Hanseatic city of Hamburg.

H.M. first-class screw steamship *Willem* has been safely launched at the royal dockyard in this city. She will carry an armament of sixteen heavy guns, and is considered one of the finest vessels in the Dutch navy.

COMMERCIAL.

COFFEE.—Since last mail the market has been in a sluggish state, and though prices remain unaltered, certain symptoms would seem to indicate a wish on the part of the holders to realise even below present rates. A sale of 1,570 bags of Java ex *Monitor*, by private contract is reported at 46 to 46½ cents, and at public auction 794 bags of Java triage were knocked down at from 29 to 41 cents. 12,000 bags of Sumatra have arrived per *Susanna* from Padang.

TEA maintains its position, but has given rise to but few transactions.

SUGAR.—At the company's sale of 67,788 kranjangs of Java, the whole quantity found purchasers at 1½ fl. above the valuations, but still about 1½ fl. below the prices paid at the last sale in May. In consequence, the present value of the principal numbers is fixed by the brokers as follows:—

No	9	28	fl.	..	No.	13	32	fl.	..	No.	17	36½	fl.
„	10	29	„	..	„	14	33½	„	..	„	18	37	„
„	11	30	„	..	„	15	34½	„	..	„	19	37½	„
„	12	31	„	..	„	16	35½	„	..	„	20	38	„

Refined goods calm, and no alteration in values.

RICE.—There have been no dealings in paddy, with the exception of a cargo of 9,700 bags of Rangoon ex *Hunter*, but the market is firm. A parcel of 792 bags of bold-grained Java, ex *Soleftea*, is advertised for sale by tender next week. Cleaned rice is in fair request, and several parcels changed hands, the prices paid being a shade lower.

SPICES.—The company's annual sale is advertised for the 19th of August at Amsterdam, when the following quantities will be brought forward: 2,000 casks of nutmegs, 900 casks of mace, 600 casks of cloves, 1,100 bales of Java cinnamon, and 5,200 bags of black pepper. The announcement has had no influence on the market. The only article that finds an easy sale is Java cinnamon No. 3, the stock of which is much reduced. Some parcels of pepper are advertised for sale by tender next week. Soy is in rather more demand, as is also Java Vanille, better prices being obtained for both.

TOBACCO.—By private contract 1,400 bales of Java PK have been sold for arrival. At Rotterdam a public sale of Java has been held, and all sold as follows: 635 bales MS average 22 c. 167 b. BA 25½ c., 180 b. W Malang 22¾ c., 467 b. CH *d* B 21 cents, and 45 b. DIP 13½ c. A public sale is announced of 3,383 bales of Java, as well as 400,000 Manila cigars of 1861, on the 5th of August, and 1,500 bales of Java on the following day by tender. About 500 bales have arrived here per *Drie Gebroeders*. The present stock of Java is 6,402 bales.

TIN is dull and prices cannot recover their position. Banca is offered at 76½ fl. without finding purchasers.

INDIGO.—70 chests of Java have been taken at former prices.

RATTANS.—8,300 bundles were sold at full values.

CHINA AND JAPAN COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The second annual meeting of the shareholders in this company was held on the 21st ult. at the offices, 10A, King's Arms-yard. In the absence of the Hon. Mr. Bruce, the chairman of the company, Mr. J. N. DANIELL presided. The following is the substance of the report of the direcors: "At the date of the last report the steamer *Titan* was on her passage to Shanghai, and the screw steamer *Elgin* was on the eve of departure from Birkenhead. The *Titan* reached her destination on the 12th August, and has since been very profitably employed as a tug. The result of her working, up to the 31st of January last, appears in the accounts, and though the board are not enabled to present a statement balancing her earnings since that date, they have every reason to be satisfied with the operations of the vessel. The *Elgin* reached Shanghai on the 2nd January, after a rapid passage, her run to the Cape being the shortest on record. She conveyed full cargoes between Singapore and Hong Kong and between Hong Kong and Shanghai. The *Elgin* is now being employed on the River Yang-tse, and she has constant and remunerative employment. Large additional funds have been received by payments on account of shares, and the company's fleet thereby increased. The screw steamship *Mona*, 746 tons, b.m., with stowage capacity for nearly 1,000 tons of measurement cargo, and large passenger accommodation, sails to-day

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for Singapore, on her way to China. Two more steamers, paddle-wheel boats, each 300 tons and 90-horse power, will follow within four months' time. These vessels, while specially constructed as powerful tug-boats, such being the primary object in their employment, will also have capacity for 200 tons of measurement cargo, in addition to eight days' fuel, with accommodation for saloon and other passengers. A balance appears on the working of the *Titan* to the 31st of January, of £1,311. 3s. 1d., out of which, after making deductions for depreciation, it is proposed to pay six months' interest, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on the capital paid up to that date.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving that the report be received and adopted, said that when the directors had last the pleasure of meeting their constituents the company possessed only two vessels. Every one acquainted with China knew how enormous was the enterprise of the Chinese people, but the development of that enterprise had been retarded and checked by what was called the Taiping rebellion, and by the large number of pirates which infested the coasts and rivers of the country. The Government of this country had, however, undertaken a project which he hoped and believed would prove successful in the suppression of such such illegality, and that so, in course of time, all those difficulties in the way of legitimate commerce would disappear. Under those circumstances they might not only look forward for room, but for much ampler room than they at present enjoyed. It was in itself satisfactory to find that private persons having a number of vessels at their command had been enabled to obtain for them a most lucrative employment, and that was an index of the support which a public company was likely to receive from those merchants who had not vessels of their own with which to carry on their coast and river trade; and without indulging much in a favourable picture of the future, he thought the recent services of the *Elgin* had been such as to lead them to anticipate the most favourable returns.

His Excellency Mr. H. B. LOCH, Lieut.-Governor of the Isle of Man, seconded the motion.

A SHAREHOLDER inquired the number of shares which have been issued in full.

The CHAIRMAN replied that of the number issued about 6,000 were paid up in full.

Mr. LAIRD said he was just going to ask the question which had been answered by the chairman, and he now wished to know what was the rate of interest allowed by the company on shares paid up in advance of calls if it were true that 2,000 shares had been bought up on the market, at a premium by the company, and what use was made of the premium obtained on the shares which had been sold above par. He also wished for explanation with respect to the accounts, for, as he read them, there was a discrepancy of £11,000 unaccounted for.

The CHAIRMAN replied that the rate of interest allowed on shares paid in advance was five per cent. With respect to the purchase of the shares in the market by the company's broker, he was surprised that it had been again brought before the notice of the shareholders after the explanations given at the ilast meeting, and especially by Mr. Laird, who knew as well as any man l ving that the directors had formally entered their protest against the transaction. As to the amount received on premiums, it had been put to the account of preliminary expenses. As to the alleged discrepancy, there was no such thing. The company had, from a want of funds, been obliged to borrow £10,000 on the mortgage of the *Elgin*, and had as a collateral security lodged 1,000 paid up shares of the company in the hands of the mortgagees.

The motion for the adoption of the report was then agreed to unanimously. A resolution was then agreed to to allow 5 per cent. interest for the six months ending the 31st of January last on the capital of the company paid up to that date.

TRIAL OF THE P. AND O. STEAMER "RANGOON."

The new screw steamship *Rangoon*, built for the Peninsular and Oriental Company by Messrs. Samuda, of London, and commanded by Captain J. M. Rogers, had her official trial on the 4th inst., at the measured mile in Stokes Bay. She is 2,014 tons burden, and her engines, which were constructed by Messrs. Humphrys and Tennant, of Deptford, are of 400-horse power. The results of four runs on the mile were as follow:—

Run.	Time.	Knots per Hour.	Vacuum.	Revolutions.	Steam.
1	4m. 47s.	12·543	26	65	25
2	4m. 41s.	12·811	25	66	27½
3	5m. 7s.	11·726	25	66½	27½
4	4m. 26s.	13·533	26	66	27
Mean of runs		12·460	25½	66	26¾

Indicated horse-power, 1,870; nominal ditto, 400. Draught of water, 17ft. 11in. forward, and 18ft. 9in. aft. Coals on board, 561 tons; water, 50; stores, 80; ballast, 100;—total weight on board, 791 tons. Among the gentlemen present at the trial were Messrs. Dinnen and Luke, Admiralty Surveyors; Messrs. Rubie and Murray, Board of Trade Surveyors; Captain Patey, R.N., Admiralty Superintendent of Packets at this port; Messrs. Humphrys and Samuda, builders of engines and ship; Messrs. Allan, Ritchie, and Olding, managers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company; Captain J. R. Engledue and Mr. A. Lamb, general and engineering superintendents; Mr. J. Robinson, surveyor; Captains Cooper, Kellock, and Hall, of the company's service, &c. The party also included several ladies.

THE POSITION IN JAPAN.

(THE TIMES.)

The chief part, and, we may add, the more important part, of this debate was of much more general application than to the matter of chastising an assassin chief and exacting reparation for some of the victims. Lord Carnarvon and Lord Grey assert that the hands of England are not clean in this matter, and that if we have suffered wrong that wrong has not been without provocation on our part. Lord Carnarvon relates the intolerable misconduct of certain persons who, to the disgrace of some wealthy commercial houses, were sent to represent them when the country was first opened. It was suddenly discovered that in the currency of Japan gold bore a much lower value in relation to silver than in Europe. The greedy and brutal adventurers who found themselves in the newly opened country no sooner learnt this than they bought up all the gold they could obtain, and, in language which was often too filthy to repeat, made the most impudent demands upon the Japanese officials for fabulous amounts of gold at the same rate. Of ccurse the Japanese found that they had been cheated, and their officials saw that they were being grossly insulted. Sir Rutherford Alcock complained of this scandal at the time, and we brought the matter before the public. Nothing, however, was done, and Sir Rutherford Alcock was found by the Japanese to be as powerless over these British Daimios as the Tycoon is said to be over the Japanese Daimios. Soon after this a very flagrant act of insolent violence occurred, which still more strongly illustrated the impotence of English Plenipotentiaries and Consuls over their own Daimios. There is a portion of the domain of the Tycoon to which access is forbidden, and where the birds have a sort of sacred character. An English merchant went forth to shoot in this forbidden spot, and, having shot a wild fowl, was bringing it away. A Japanese policeman interfered and stopped the sportsman's native servant; the European interfered, cocked his gun, and threatened to shoot the policeman. He did shoot the policeman, whether deliberately or in the scuffle is not fully ascertained, and the man was grievously wounded. The sequel is, however, the most instructive part of this matter. Sir R. Alcock sentenced this man to three months' imprisonment, and to banishment from Japan; but he appealed to the Supreme Court at Hong Kong, and not only got his sentence annulled, but actually recovered damages against Sir Rutherford Alcock. Well may Lord Grey, commenting upon this case, say "You have no right to protect British subjects unless you at the same time control them." Lord Grey's proposed remedy is to give up the ex-territorial stipulation, and make British subjects amenable to Japanese Courts. To introduce the system of "Happy Despatch" into a British community is not a seductive proposition. A much simpler plan would be to strengthen the powers of the Consular Courts and to abolish the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Hong Kong, except within the island of Hong Kong, and as to such cases as may be remitted to it by the Consuls.

The Supreme Court of Hong Kong is the greatest nuisance in the East. Any Consul or Custom-house officer who dares to take any measure against any of "the scum of Europe" found running goods, or levying blackmail, or shooting natives in China or Japan is immediately sued in the Supreme Court. The Consul or official is there tried by the very class which it is his duty to keep in order. The result is uniform. As in the case of Sir R. Alcock, the judge is always mulcted in damages and the criminal is let loose. The verdicts given in that Hong Kong Supreme Court have sometimes been so whimsically unjust that they are fitter for a jest-book than a grave discussion. So long as such a jurisdiction exists we have no right to talk either to the Chinese or Japanese of civilisation or courts of equal justice. If, however, we were to confine the jurisdiction of the Hong Kong Court as we have suggested, and if we gave an appeal direct from the Consular Courts to the Privy Council, we do not think we should be driven to Lord Grey's extreme remedy, or that we need have recourse to the Chinese or the Japanese criminal code.

The English public will be glad to see a generous but not a truckling policy pursued towards this weak Japanese Government. There certainly is no desire here at home to push the *Civis Romanus* principle to the extent of protecting every rowdy adventurer in his fraud and violence; nor to spend ten or twelve millions in repressing a feeling of national hatred which he, and men like him, have engendered in the minds of a half savage race. After this exposition in the House of Lords the Home Government must be held responsible for the offences of the English adventurers in China and Japan, for it is shown that the most simple and natural means of repression and punishment are not provided. It must, however, not be forgotten that the assassinations of which we now complain were committed long after these provocations, and upon persons who had no connection with them, and against whom no complaint could be made. The circumstances dwelt upon by Lord Carnarvon and Lord Grey should make us ashamed of the past and more careful for the future, but they need not make us renounce our treaty rights, or hinder us from pursuing with swift vengeance the assassins of our guiltless fellow-countrymen.

(DAILY NEWS.)

The discussion of our action in Japan at the present moment involves questions of principles so essentially similar to those raised by our recent policy in China that it is almost impossible, even were it desirable, to consider the two cases entirely apart. In both countries we have to do with a semi-barbarous people, intensely jealous of European interference, who regard the presence of foreigners amongst them with suspicion and dislike, and who, therefore, until their prejudices are softened by longer intercourse, may easily be roused to express their hostile feeling in acts of mischief and violence. In both empires the Government is of a thoroughly oriental type, too weak and divided to maintain order or secure the effective administration of justice at home, and incapable of resisting any organised attack from without. There are, moreover, in both countries large factions more or less actively opposed to the Government, who coerce its policy or defy its power. Under these circumstances, it no doubt requires the exercise of great judgment and discretion on the part of our representatives to avoid coming into constant collision with the local authorities, to keep clear of intestine brawls, maintain a strictly pacific policy, and never exceed the simple duties which our position as merchants trading under treaty stipulations may impose. Without constant watchfulness and care, we shall almost of necessity drift into war, or into a policy of intervention that would in the end be equally burdensome and expensive. We have already done both in China. We drifted into a war which cost this country eight millions, and as a legacy of this war we are now drifting into a policy of active intervention which, if persisted in, promises at no distant date to entail upon us still graver evils, and infinitely more serious responsibilities. Fortunately, we have not yet got to this pass in Japan, but it is impossible to say how soon we may be involved in a war with the Japanese, that would inevitably be most disastrous to them without being of the smallest permanent service to us. The discussion raised by Lord Carnarvon on Friday shows how essential it is that public attention should be directed to our proceedings in these distant centres of trade, and the public mind be fully enlightened as to the guiding principles of our com-

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mercial intercourse with these semi-barbarous Governments. We seem already to be rapidly approaching in Japan the same fatal cycle of local disturbance, diplomatic pressure, and hostile intervention that has already proved so costly and burdensome in China and elsewhere.

(MORNING POST.)

We are at a loss to perceive the object of the discussion which took place in the House of Lords on Friday night on the present state of our relations with Japan. It must of necessity happen in the course of our intercourse with semi civilised races that difficulties will arise involving the employment of coercive measures. Had Lord Carnarvon or Lord Grey been able to furnish us with a persuasive formula which should be infallible in such cases, we should not have grudged them the time they wasted in desultory and captious criticism upon our policy in the East, which led to nothing except a display of weak logic and imperfect information. Had these two noble lords accompanied Messrs. Richardson, Marshall, and Clarke upon that ride in the course of which the former was killed and the two latter seriously wounded, we venture to say that their speeches would have been more worth listening to and conceived in a very different spirit; and if circumstances compelled them to protract their residence in Japan, we should not have them deprecating the measures which the Government have thought it expedient to adopt to protect the lives of British subjects in that country. The complaint made by persons on the spot is to the effect that these measures are not stringent enough, and, had they not been adopted at all, life would have been intolerable to people obliged to live under the daily dread of assassination. Whereas Lord Carnarvon would confine himself to letting British subjects be murdered without redress, Lord Grey would desire to furnish the Japanese with the legal means of exterminating them. Abolish, he says, the principle of exterritoriality, and hand what he calls the "scum of Europe" over to the Japanese Government. "These persons, when you withdraw your protection, will be promptly dealt with by the natives, and British subjects will, I have no doubt, be very kindly dealt with." The only inference we can draw from this is, that those diplomatic agents and other officials who were killed and wounded, and otherwise "unkindly treated" in Japan, were part of the "scum" Lord Grey denounces. We can imagine the satisfaction with which the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, after having had Lord Grey's speech translated to him, will pen a despatch to Colonel Neale, excusing the massacre of the next Englishman in Japan, on the ground that he is "scum." Lord Grey seems to have got into his head that all our troubles in Japan have arisen from the acts of a few disreputable individuals who happen to have misbehaved. The fact is that the conduct of foreigners has been, on the whole, very creditable; and, even if it had been otherwise, the Daimios, at whose instigation they were murdered, are just that class who have had no kind of intercourse with them, and whose hostility is not based upon any specific acts committed by foreigners, but upon a fundamental principle which applies to all strangers, and may very possibly include angels.

(MANCHESTER EXAMINER.)

Lord Palmerston has dragged the country into war after war. The noble lord at the head of the Government, if you would take his word for it, never had any deep or far reaching policy in regard to these Eastern countries. All he ever desired was simply reparation—now for one violation of treaty, now for another; but the result, as we all know, is that after a quarter of a century's constant persistence in his policy, he has reduced the Government of China to complete dependence upon the ambassador of England, and that at the present moment the Brother of the Sun is rapidly descending into the condition of the Great Mogul. That his lordship should seek to repeat his success in Japan need occasion no surprise. But it is undoubtedly somewhat extraordinary that the statesmen who, when out of office, saw so distinctly the faults of his Chinese policy, should now have become its warmest advocates, and should, moreover, display the utmost eagerness to repeat its main features in regard to Japan. The noble lord has certainly received ample satisfaction for more than one piece of eloquent denunciation under which he had to suffer during the celebrated debate in 1857. But although Earl Russell has now become so much enamoured of the "vigorous" and "spirited" foreign policy which he formerly opposed, we cannot so readily forget the principles for which we once had his authority. We cannot narrow this question to a mere point of law, and discuss it very much as lawyers would treat a case of alleged distress or trespass. The substantial issue is this—are we prepared to break up another Eastern empire at an immense cost of blood and treasure, in order that we may force our commerce upon an unwilling people? A very short retrospect of the circumstances which have led to the existing embarrassment will justify this assertion. It cannot be denied that the treaty of whose violation we complain was imposed upon the Tycoon and his advisers by the fear, if not the direct pressure, of superior force. . . . We all recollect the preposterous demands made by our merchants upon the Japanese authorities for supplies of corn, upon which they were able to make a considerable profit by exporting it. These acts, fraudulent and mischievous as they were, were those of individuals. But it seems that we have also, as a nation, failed grievously to fulfil our obligations. Having obtained by treaty the exemption of Englishmen in Japan from Japanese jurisdiction, we have failed to provide any competent means for ensuring their punishment if they commit crimes. So shamefully partial is the court which we have established, that an Englishman who had deliberately fired at a Japanese policeman, and wounded him severely, was only punished by it with a fine. That conclusively shows the animus of our countrymen who are resident in those islands, and certainly leads us to believe that the outrages of which we hear so much are not entirely on one side.*

LABOUR-SUPPLY AND ROAD EXTENSION IN CEYLON.

Considerable interest has been excited in trading circles by the report of the proceedings of the Planters' Association at Colombo, on 28th May last, and a general feeling of satisfaction has been expressed that, before it was too late, the Government had turned its attention to the two great requirements of a Crown colony like Ceylon—a steady supply of labour, and improved and extended means of communication between the various outlying coffee estates. The mode of raising the requisite funds for construction of roads has likewise attracted attention, as at once supplying an adequate test, *before* the expenditure of public money, and inviting to healthy exertion to attain the required standard of production. It will be necessary, however, to exercise strict supervision to prevent anything like laxity in the application of such a test, affording, as it necessarily must, unbounded facilities for fraud and favouritism. Of course, entirely embryotic as the scheme at present is (indeed it is only *assumed* to be the *probable* policy of the local Government), it would be idle to speculate as to the checks to be devised for attaining this desired provision, and *for guarding against spasmodic developments*, which might result in roads being constructed where the ground was in rapid process of exhaustion, thus entailing the expense of their construction upon the community at large. The measure, if carried out, will in fact depend for its success upon each district so opened up paying its own expenses; and it is precisely because the principle, though good in itself, is liable to abuse, that we administer this preliminary warning. We do not, however, anticipate that, in a measure so vitally affecting the welfare of the community, all requisite precautions will fail to be taken, and we therefore look forward to a long career of prosperity for the island. On the other question of labour we may have more to say at a future date, but though we are glad to find that it attracts public attention in Ceylon, we do not share in the apprehension that a dearth of labour is even near, far less imminent.

Egypt.—New Railways, &c.—Several new commercial and railway schemes are spoken of. Amongst the latter the project of a Central Egyptian Railway promises a very great success. It is proposed to run this line from Cairo by the Valley of the Nile to Kenneh, near ancient Thebes, a distance of 380 miles; from Kenneh to Cossier, on the shore of the Red Sea, a distance of ninety miles; and then along the coast of the Red Sea to Ras Benas (ancient Berenice), a distance of 130 miles, where there is a spacious deep harbour, capable of containing a great number of large ships. The representatives of this company, to whom a concession was promised by his late Highness Said Pacha, are still in Egypt, and I presume that some expression of opinion from the English Government will now be made upon the subject, so as to induce his Highness the Viceroy to seriously consider the propriety of confirming his predecessor's promises in this respect. The influential deputation which lately waited upon Earl Russell relative to this project stated very truly that the formation of this line would shorten the route from Southampton to Bombay by two days; and as the first section, from Cairo to Kenneh, is the garden of Egypt, the profits from at least this part of the line must be of a very remunerative character.

Literature.

Criminal Law Cases, Vol. IX, Part V., Edited by Edward W. Cox, Esq., of the Middle Temple, is published by Mr. John Crockford, 10, Wellington-street, Strand. The first part contains reported cases, the second the latest statutes of interest to the legal profession. In the latter we have the amendment of the Merchant Shipping Act, the Act to amend the law relating to the fraudulent marking of merchandise, and an Act for the incorporation, regulation, and winding-up of trading companies and other associations—all of importance to our colonies. This is an authoritative work, admitted in the Courts, and wonderfully compendious and clear in its statements.—A new edition of a *Cyclopædia of Commerce, Mercantile Law, Finance, Commercial, Geography, and Navigation*, by William Waterston, Esq., and edited by P. L. Simmonds, Esq., is published by Mr. Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden. The last twenty years has been prolific of change in all those departments to which this work relates; steam and the modifying effects of political influences, gold discoveries, free trade measures and industrial improvements, are changing the face of the world, and this work clearly and concisely presents all needed valuable information for reference on trade products, finance, law, shipping, and commerce.—*A Treatise on the Pathology and Treatment of Pulmonary Consumption;* the local medication of Pharyngal, Laryngal, Bronchial, and Nasal Diseases mistaken for, or associated with, Phthisis, by John Hughes Bennett, M.D., is published by Messrs. Adam and Charles Black, of Edinburgh. This is a standard medical work on the subject. The author has attained a wide fame for his science, skill, and scholarship. The laws governing the progress of pulmonary consumption are here clearly stated, the mode of judging the stage it may have reached

* Our readers will be astounded at such ignorance on Mr. Moss's case.

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in any individual case stated, whilst a knowledge of the means of correction and recovery are communicated, and the application of these means admirably elucidated.—*Five Hundred Plans of Sermons*, by the Rev. George Brooks, of Johnstone, is a work published by Messrs. William Oliphant and Co., of Edinburgh, and is of value for the very effective analysis it provides for stated texts.—*Eight Lectures Delivered at the School of Musketry, Hythe*, by Lieutenant Watson, 60th Rifles, Staff, Hythe, have been published by Mr. W. S. Paine, of Hythe. It is an explanation of the "theoretical principles" as laid down in the "Book of Musketry Instruction," and will prove of great service to all who desire to become good riflemen. — *The Memories of New Zealand Life*, by Edwin Hodder, Esq., published by Messrs. Jackson, Walford, and Hodder, has reached a second edition. After a graphic sketch of ship-board experience, the author bears us into Nelson Harbour, shows us the wharves, shipping, streets, and suburbs, and fairly introduces us into colonial society. That independent spirit which characterises true colonial life is admirably rendered, and the author well characterises New Zealand as a colony of self-made men. Placing the banner "Excelsior" in our hands, he carries us off to the diggings, and there we have a time of it; "Nothing venture, nothing have." What Hogarth was with his pencil Hodder is in verbal sketches.—*Scripture Alphabet Richly Illuminated* is a most tasteful and elegant work; the borders, which exhibit some most exquisite and chaste designs, and are printed in gold and colours, enclose on each page two lines of Scripture, designed in accordance with the accompaniment.—*The Shanghai Almanac* reached us only by the last mail; the contents are varied and useful. There is a general complaint, however, that the information most needed and expected—that is, the foreign residents at the new ports on the Yang-tse and further north—are not given; even Nagasaki is omitted, and the list for Yokuhama should have been compiled, showing the various firms. The space devoted to the Hong Kong Government would have been better used in this way, and the information more in accord with the publication, as we do not require a repetition of what has existed for many years in the Hong Kong directory. The tariff import and export duties would be also a valuable addition.

Monetary and Commercial.

City, Wednesday, July 25.

At a special meeting, on the 11th ult., of the proprietors of the Agra and United Service Bank, Dr. Farr, D.C.L., F.R.S, was unanimously elected an auditor of the bank, in the room of Mr. W Newmarch, F.R.S., who has resigned. The correspondence of the Clearing Committee, noticed in our last, was also laid on the table.

At the annual meeting of shareholders in the China and Japan (Coast and River) Steam Navigaton Company, held at 10a, Kings' Arms-yard, it was decided to pay six months' interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, being against the earnings only of the company's first ship. A report will be found in another column.

The underwriters at Boston and New York had further advanced their rates on American ships, and judging by the following they were quite justified.

The capture and burning of the American ship *B. F. Hoxie*, by the Confederate steamer *Florida*, laden with large consignments of silver ore, &c., to English merchants, made known at Lloyd's, produced some commotion among the underwriters, as also at the various marine insurance companies, who are interested in her cargo to the extent, it is stated, of £150,000, that amount of insurance having been written on the consignments. The *Florida* carried off $95,000 worth of silver bars from her previous to ordering the ship to be burnt. About the same time she also destroyed another large American ship, the *Red Gauntlet*, while on her voyage to Hong Kong from Boston. It is stated that in both instances the captain of the *Florida* offered to release the ships on bonds being exchanged, but the masters refusing the ships were burnt.

At the half-yearly meeting of the London Joint-stock Bank, Mr. Henry Christy in the chair, the net profits were stated at £58,689, and the usual dividend was declared of 12s. 6d. per share, or at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum, with a bonus of 7s. per share, leaving £189 to be carried forward. The guarantee fund now stands at £264,205, and the accounts of customers amount to £12,984,172. The report was received with satisfaction, and the proceedings were entirely formal.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Bank of London the available balance was stated at £33,606, and a dividend was declared at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. The sum of £18,000 was carried to the reserve fund, which is thus raised to £100,000, and this point having been attained, the directors will henceforth be prepared to recommend an increased rate of dividend.

Messrs. Dent, Palmer, and Co., the agents for the payment of the dividends on the debt of Indiana, have received advices that the dividend due on the 1st instant cannot at present be paid.

The *Ganges* arrived at Demerara from Hong Kong in 82 days with 398 Chinese emigrants.

The number of English limited joint-stock companies registered since the commencement of the present year has been 296, and their nominal capital represents £62,690,150. This total, however, has little real weight, since the amount paid upon shares actually issued would probably not be equal to 5 per cent. of that sum. The Irish companies registered in the same period have been only 9, with a nominal capital of £124,000; and the Scotch 11, with a nominal capital of £668,843. The smallest company registered is the Aberdare Public Offices Company, with a nominal capital of only £410., and the largest, the General Credit Company, with a nominal capital of £10,000,000. The average capital of each English company is £212,000, that of the Irish £14,000, and that of the Scotch £60,000.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company invite tenders for the manufacture and subsequent laying down of a submarine telegraph cable between Valencia (Ireland) and Newfoundland. The distance from point to point is 1,640 nautical miles, but about 2,100 nautical miles of cable will be required, of which about 2,000 miles are expected to be used. This gives an ample allowance for "slack." If the submersion of the cable take place next year, it will be between July and August.

Messrs. Glass, Elliot, and Co. have despatched a steamer to the Mediterranean, with a view to the commencement of operations for the repair of the fractured cable between Benghazi and Alexandria, about 500 miles in length. The cable will be gradually raised, and, on the fractured portion being discovered, a new piece will be "spliced" in.

THE ORIENTAL HOTELS COMPANY.

The Oriental Hotels Company, capital £250,000, in £10 shares, for the erection of hotels, first at Bombay and Point de Galle, and subsequently at Madras, Singapore, and Kurrachee. The capital with which the company commences operations will be subject to increase. The directory includes gentlemen personally acquainted with the East, and consequently with the requirements of travellers. The great want of the East has not only been adequate but suitable hotel accommodation. Hitherto a great many travellers by the overland route have from this cause been compelled to throw themselves on private hospitality of Eastern residents; but although this hospitality is known to be almost unbounded, there is a limit to the extent to which individuals would desire to take advantage of it; and, indeed, looking to the increase in the number of travellers by the Overland route, and the growing commercial importance of other points where this company contemplates commencing operations, there is no reason why they should not possess first class hotels. Looking to the large amount of patronage these establishments cannot fail to secure, the only wonder is that they have not been long since erected. The names that appear in the directory of this company constitute an ample guarantee that this great hotel want will be efficiently met, whilst there is no doubt the undertaking will prove amply remunerative.

THE MARINE INVESTMENT COMPANY.

The Marine Investment Company, capital £500,000, in £25 shares for the granting of temporary loans and advances on eligible ships and other eligible property, by way of mortgage or assignment on the vessels and their freight, covered by policies of insurance, and on such other security as may be considered suitable; and for receiving money on interest to be employed in the same way.

The amount of bullion by the P. and O. Company's steamer *Ripon*, from Southampton, on the 20th inst. was—in gold, to Mauritius, £10,000; to Madras, £1,467. In silver, to Madras, £10,986; to Calcutta, £28,800; to Singapore, £50,000; to Hong Kong, £49,909; to Foo-chow-Foo, £1,500; to Shanghai, £27,866. Total, in gold, £11,467; in silver, £169,061.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

Tea.—The market continues stagnant, the dealers being very desirous to lessen their stocks of old tea before the arrival of the new crop, whilst the demand for export has been extremely limited, the Russian market being now over-supplied with finer sorts of Congou. Prices generally show a downward tendency, through the non-arrival of fresh cargoes during the month—there being now about 9,000,000lbs. fully due—has in some degree supported them. Low and dusty kinds of Congou, also fair to good common, remain without change. Fair flavory kinds are only in moderate request, at prices rather in favour of the buyer. Fair to good Ho-Hows and Ning Chows, and second class Honams, Monings and Wopaks, are difficult of sale at ½d. to 1d. per lb. decline. Good to fine Congous, both Kaisow and Moning and Wopak kinds, have been sold at public auction "without reserve" at a reduction of 1d. per lb.,

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showing a fall of 3d. to 4d. per lb. from the highest point. No change in Tayshans. Oolongs, Souchongs, and Flowery Pekoes are neglected. In Scented Tea there is no material alteration. Uncoloured Japans have sold as before. Assam and Indian Teas sold at the public sales (of the 14th) at an advance of 1d. to 2d. per lb. Green Teas have shared in the general stagnation, with the exception of Young Hyson, for which there continues a small demand for export. The public sales consisted of 57,776 packages, of which 1,396 packages were Assam and Indian Tea, and 16,797 packages "without reserve." 27,749 packages were sold, including the Assam and Indian Tea.

SILK.—A notice will be found in our latest.

SUGAR.—Under the influence of numerous and extensive parcels advertised to be brought forward by auction, the market opened heavily, and the transactions, with few exceptions, were at a reduction of about 6d. per cwt., but more recently, buyers have again operated freely, and a good business has been done at prices nearly recovering the decline; 8,000 bags Clayed Manila, fair brown quality, were bought in at 31s. 6d. Our quotations are: Siam and China, white, 22s. to 26d. per cwt., brown and yellow, 14s. to 21s.; Manila, clayed, brown and yellow, 18s. to 19s., Muscovade, 15s. to 16s.; Java, grey and white, 23s. to 26s. 6d., brown and yellow, 15s. to 23s.; Penang, grey and white, 23s. to 25s. 6d., brown and yellow, 15s. to 22s. 6d. The Dutch Company's sale of 67,800 baskets Java, on the 15th instant, commenced at prices two guilders below those of May last, which were the valuations, and closed at about 1½ guilders below; the whole quantity being sold.

COFFEE.—More firmness has latterly prevailed, and towards the close of the sales a decided improvement was in most instances established. Ceylon: Of plantation, 1,050 casks, 716 barrels and bags have been offered by auction, which were taken freely at full rates to an advance of 1s. per cwt., fine fine ordinary to low middling 79s. to 83s. 6d., middling 84s. to 88s. 77 casks, 2,178 bags native were held firmly for an advance of 6d. per cwt., at which greater part was taken at and after the sales, good ordinary 69s. 6d. to 70s. MOCHA: 380 bales fair Alexandrian were disposed of at 86s. 6d. to 88s.

RICE.—Landed parcels continue in only partial request, and not above 15,000 bags have been sold, cargo Bengal 8s. 3d. to 8s. 4½d., good white 13s. 3d., fine new Bassein 11s., and middling Rangoon at 9s.; floating cargoes, however, have been more inquired for, and six of Nakrenzie have been realised at the following rates, viz., two, together 2,400 tons, at 9s. 9d. for the United Kingdom only, two, 1,710 tons, at 9s. 10½d to 10s. for the Continent, or 3d. extra for the United Kingdom; two together, 1,550 tons, 10s. for the United Kingdom.

SAGO.—Privately, 1,000 boxes large grain are reported sold at 17s. to 17s. 6d. Sago Flour: This article has been taken in small quantities at 14s.

SPICES.—Pepper: The market still exhibits little animation; 2,112 bags Penang, at public sale, were disposed of on rather easier terms, fair dark 3⅛d. to 3⅜d., a few grey 3½d. to 3¾d. Privately, about 1,000 bags Singapore have been sold at 3⅜d., and Penang at 3¼d. to 3⅜d. White: 140 cases, 13 bags Tellicherry were released as follows: Common to fine Coriander sort to 5½d. to 7d., good and fine white 9¾d. to 11½d.; but 162 bags Penang were bought in above the value. Pimento: 913 bags, in auction, went of steadily, low middling to good middling 2⅛d. to 2⅜d. Cinnamon: The quotations are—Ceylon, 1, 2, 3, 11d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.; Malabar and Tellicherry, 7d. to 1s. per lb. Cassia Lignea: This meets scarcely any demand, and only about one fourth of 817 boxes, at auction, was sold, middling (large bundles) 86s. loose and broken 77s. to 79s. Ginger: In public sale 563 cases Cochin were realised at moderate prices; ordinary to good small 60s. to 66s., middling to fair 67s. to 75., good bold 86s. to 90s. Nutmegs: 74 cases offered by auction, were only partly sold; middling to good 11d. to 1s. 6d., boldish 2s. 10d. to 2s. 11d., good bold 3s. 2d. to 3s. 9d. 3 cases Mace were bought in. The quotation for Mace is 8d. to 2s. per lb.

COTTON.—The market has had a dull tone, and prices of Tinnivelli, Madras, Kurrachee and Bengal are ¼d. to ½d. per lb. lower; the total sales being barely 3,400 bales, as follow:—Fair Kurrachee 12d. to 12½d., middling fair Compta to middling fair Broach (Surat) 16d. to 17d., ordinary to good Tinnivelli Madras 14½d. to 16¾d., and middling fair to good fair Bengal 11⅜d. to 13d.

HEMP.—Manila: Quiet, but not pressed on the market; of 889 bales at auction, about one-fourth sold at £25 per ton for fair roping; little business doing privately. Quotation for current quality, £23 to £26 per ton. Sunn: Only 139 bales Bombay at auction, about two-thirds sold at £23 to £24. 5s. per ton for ordinary to middling.

TIN.—This market has become quite inactive; business very trifling; quotations for Banca nominal; Straits offering at £122 per ton cash. The price of English lowered £4.

JAPAN WAX.—Rather cheaper; of 1,142 cases at auction two-thirds sold at 68s. to 69s. 6d. per cwt. for good saucers, and 60s. to 66s. fair to very good block; limited transactions privately.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Rum: Rather more steadiness has been observable in the market, and an increased amount of business has been done. Aloes: Nothing of consequence doing. Castor Oil: Fine quality has risen, ¼ to lb. Of 3,237 cases at auction, little more than one-half sold at 4¼d. to 6¼d. per lb. for straw to fine quality. Galls: We quote Japan and China 42s. to 65s. per cwt., without any business of consequence. Mother-o'-Pearl Shells: Firm at 25s. to 64s. per cwt. Teeth, elephants', 70lbs. and upwards, £33 to £39 per cwt.; 40 to 60 lbs., £31 to £38; 20 to 40, £27 to £33; Scrivelloes, £12 to £32; Ball do. cut, £43 a £55; Ball do. uncut, £23 a £43; Hollows, £13 to £30; Points and tips, £14 to £34. Sea Horse, 4 lbs. and upwards, 4s. a 11s.; 3 lbs., 2s. to 5s.; 1 to 2 lbs., 9d. to 2s. Tortoiseshell, 6s. to 20s. Beeswax: Quiet, we quote white, £9. to £9 10s. per cwt. Turmeric: Large business, commencing at 23s. 6d. per cwt., and gradually running up to 26s. 6d., and the market remains firm. Shellac: Has recovered as much as 5s. per cwt. of the recent decline, with a good general demand. Camphor: We quote China, £6. 5s. to £6. 10s. Of 260 cases at auction, 160 cases sold at £6. to £6. 2s. 6d. good, £5. 15s. to £5. 17s. 6d. fair, and £5. 10s. very dark. Cubebs: £5. 5s. to £5. to 15s. per cwt.; good demand. Dragons' blood: Firm; in reeds, £10. to £14; in lumps, £4 to £11. Gutta percha: 11 tons good reboiled, sold at 1s. 6d. per lb., being rather cheaper. India rubber: Sales of fine Java to a moderate extent effected at 1s. 6d. per lb.; 71 cases Assam sold at 9½d. to 10d. for lump, and 8¼d. ball.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £6. 5s. to £6. 15s.; nail rod, £7 to £7. 5s.; hoops, £8. 5s. to £8. 10s.; sheets, single, £9. 5s. to £9. 15s.; Staffordshire bars, £7. 10s. to £8; rails, £5. 7s. 6d. to £5s. 17s. 6d.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £16.

COPPER.—Sheet and Sheating, £99 per ton; yellow metal, 8¼d. to 8¾d. per lb.

TIN.—118s. for block; 119s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, I.C., 28s. 6d. to £29s. 6d. per box.

LEAD, &c.—English pig, £20. 2s. 6d. to £20. 10s.; shot, patent, £23. 10s., sheet, £21. 10s.; spelter, £18. 5s. to £18. 7s. 6d.; zinc, English sheet £23; quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

The following is from the circular of Messrs. French and Smith:—Metals continue as by our last price current, with the exception of English tin, which is reduced 4s. per cwt. Straits and Banca are a little lower. In Holland the quotations are rather higher.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold (per ounce)	...	...	...	...	£3	17	9			
Spanish Doubloons	...	...	...	...	3	16	3	to	3	17	0
United States Gold Coin	...	...	...	...	3	16	2½			
Silver in Bars ...	...	...	...	...	0	5	1			
Mexican Dollars	...	...	...	...	0	5	2¼			

Shipping Intelligence.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
July 6	Off Dover	Batavia	Conelia Hendrika	Swart.
— 6	Off Dungeness	Singapore & Shanghai	Sophie	Gerdan.
— 8	Liverpool	Manila	Jalawar	Carruthers.
— 7	Waterford Passage	Shanghai	Jeddo (str.)	Clark.
— 9	Glasgow	Hong Kong	Bonanza	Gilchrist.
— 6	Cardiff	Do.	Adriana Petronella	v. d. Velde.
— 5	Marseilles	Do.	Obey	Legros.
— 14	Sunderland	Galle	Cotherstone	Cole.
— 7	Cardiff	Do.	Valentia	Berwick.
— 8	Clyde	Singapore & Penang	Edinburgh Castle	Connell.
— 10	London	Cape and Ceylon	Frances	Hill.
— 10	Off Dartmouth	Dublin & Japan	Surrey	Lash.
— 13	Deal	Batavia	J. v. Puttershold	
— 14	London	Nagasaki	Water Lily	Towers.
— 8	Off Portland	Samarang	Henrietta	Visser.
— 8	Off the Wight	Singapore	Elise	Buhre.
— 9	Cardiff	Hong Kong	Willy	Sandstedt.
— 11	Liverpool	Singapore	Hyacinth	McFarlane.
— 11	Sunderland	Do.	Silver Cloud	Cairns.
— 12	Off Dartmouth	Batavia	Quartet	Mulder.
— 14	Liverpool	Shanghai	Kirkconnell	Hunter.
May 29	Callao	Macao	Eliza	de los Santos.
July 18	London	Hong Kong & Canton	Red Riding Hood	Nicolson.
— 16	Cardiff	Galle	Norwegian	Amundsen.
— 16	Shields	Batavia	Capella	Landweer.
— 17	Do.	Do.	Beatrix	Suredberg.
— 7	Off Portland	Do.	Baron v. Hardenbroek	
— 20	London	Singapore	Eliza Thornton	Maxwell.
— 20	Do.	Shanghai	Polmaise	Butler.
— 20	Do.	Colombo	Skimmer of the Waves	Hammond.
— 20	Do.	Sunderland & Galle	Gotheborg	Bjorek.
— 19	Gravesend	Hong Kong	Conflict	Watte.
— 20	Deal	Galle	Herrington	Miles.
— 18	Swansea	Shanghai	Attila	Dunwenbby (?)
— 19	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Stornoway	Tomlins.
— 21	London	Hong Kong & Canton	Alchymist	Dennett.
— 21	Do.	Cardiff & Singapore	Alardus	Popp.
— 16	Off Hastings	Batavia	Edouard Marie	v. der Koef.
— 18	Off Dover	Do.	Alcyone	Landweer.
— 16	Do.	Do.	Constantia	Overgaauw.
— 20	Liverpool	Shanghai	Edith Pepper	Twigg.
— 20	Do.	Batavia	J. C. Schotel	Groot.
— 20	Cardiff	Hong Kong	General Nowell	Milliken.
— 20	Do.	Batavia	Salamander	Lock.
— 20	Do.	Singapore	Henrietta	van Harten.
— 20	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Elfin (str.)	
— 20	Do.	Do.	Bella	Turner.
— 23	London	Nagasaki & Kanagawa	Ethelreda	Winsbarrow.
— 21	Deal	Galle	Isabella Robinson	Tulloch.
— 21	Cardiff	Do.	J. Baker	Stevens.
— 22	Liverpool	Shanghai	Queensberry	Pernie.
— 24	Cardiff	Galle	Europa	Hansen.
— 27	London	Hong Kong	Louisa	Tillman.
— 27	Off Dover	Batavia	Jeddo	Rossem.
— 27	Do.	Do	Juno	Nicolai.
— 24	Off Dungeness	Japan	A. Maria Wilhelmina	Winckler.
— 23	Guernsey	Newport & Colombo	Dreadnought	Henry.
— 25	Cardiff	Shanghai	Welf	Bahus.
— 23	Middlesbro'	Singapore	Mona (str.)	Bourns.
— 27	Cardiff	Galle	Zeefaud	Tjebbes.
— 28	Liverpool	Shanghai	Fort William	
— 30	London	Do.	Victory	Moon.
— 30	Do.	Cardiff & Hong Kong	Edith	Sydney.
— 30	Do.	Cardiff & Ceylon	Albatross	Pollock.
— 31	Do.	Manila	Burdeos of Habana, 2.	de Cortina.
— 31	Do.	Cardiff & Singapore	Hortensia	Dreyen.
— 28	Sunderland	Singapore	Hindostan	Williamson.
— 26	Texel	Sourabaya	Lodewyks	
— 30	London	Shanghai	Victory	Moon.
— 29	Swansea	Do.	Albatross	Davidson.
— 30	Liverpool	Do.	Zoe	Fox.
— 30	Cardiff	Do.	Mayflower	Kerr.
— 30	Do.	Do.	Matador	Johansen.
— 30	Do.	Do.	Shorey Leen (str.)	Mann.
— 30	Do.	Hong Kong	Norma	Lafrenz.
Aug. 1	Liverpool	Singapore	Early Dawn	Norrie.
Jun. 24	Buenos Ayres	Monte Video & S'pore.	Faenstacio (?)	Forteck.
— 22	St. Vincent C.V.	Borneo	Albatross	Pollock.
— 6	Do.	China	Duke of Roxburgh	Parnall.
Aug. 1	Off Dover	Singapore	Cymbeline	
July 30	Off Beachy Head	Do.	Amphitrite	
— 31	Off Hastings	Batavia	Louise	Hansen.
— 30	Newport	Shanghai	Java	Maun.
Aug. 1	Cardiff	Do.	Child of the Ocean	Moor.
— 1	Do.	Singapore	Bertie	Brumfelat.
— 1	Do.	Galle	Liberia	Divoir.
			Inimica	Geffiot.

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ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Jun.26	New York	Shanghai	Lily	Warden.
July10	Deal	Colombo	Star of the Teign	Edwards.
— 13	London	Kanagawa	Ocean Gem	Cubbins.
— 13	Deal	Manila	Orega	Ballingall.
— 8	Off Portland	Sourabaya	Drie Gebroeders	Kramer.
Jun.29	Montreal	Shanghai	Great Britain	
— 29	Cadiz	Manila	Cervantes	Aguirre.
July18	Falmouth	Bassein	Reinhardt	Borgfeldt.
— 18	Do.	Akyab	Eaglewing	Kelly.
— 3	New York	Manila	Galatea	Wendell.
— 18	Liverpool	Singapore	Ceylon	Latham.
— 4	New York	Manila	Mountain Wave	Hardy.
— 5	Do.	Sumatra	Thetis	Kimball.
— 20	Falmouth	Akyab	Alexander	Baxter.
— 20	Texel	Banjoewangie	Electra	Wegman.
— 19	Bouwershaven	Batavia	Ouderkerkad Amstel.	Swart.
— 22	Deal	Colombo	Francis	Higgs.
— 21	Texel	Banjoewangie	Estafette	Oepkes.
— 23	London	Cochin and Colombo	Menzies	Teasdale.
— 23	Off Falmouth	Akab	Julie	Haverbeck.
— 26	Liverpool	Shanghai	Carlotta	Kezer.
— 28	Deal	Canton	Lauderdale	Hutchins.
— 28	Off Falmouth	Bassein	Europe	Reid.
— 23	Do.	Akyab	Ludwig Holm	Leigh.
—	Off Queenstown	Manila	Patriot King	Craig.
— 23	Bordeaux	Colombo	Nouvelle Pallas	Dahan
— 25	Off Plymouth	Foo-chow-Foo	Merse	Moore.
— 28	Off Falmouth	Padang	Hjalmar	Norberg.
— 31	London	Shanghai	Vanguard	Scott.
— 28	Liverpool	Do.	Cyclone	Hossack.
— 29	Deal	Canton & Macao	Psyche	Warner.
Jun.17	Off St. Helena	Sourabaya	Wilhelmina Maria	Postma.
July31	London	Shanghai	Leichardt	Clarke.
— 26	Off Dungeness	Colombo	Silome	
— 29	Falmouth	Akyab	Grondwet	Kammenga.
Jun.29	Demerara	Macao	Ganges	Nourse.
July 4	St. Thomas'	Shanghai	Cæsar Helene	
— 15	New York	Foo-chow-Foo	Congo	Christiansen.
— 27	Texel	Banjoewangie	Koning Willem II.	Mentman.
— 30	Off Falmouth	Rangoon	A. H. Wille	Sejerstedt.
— 29	Off the Start	Colombo	Princess	Huntley.
— 30	Falmouth	Java	Robt. Mills	Barker.
— 31	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Foam	Innes.
Aug. 3	London	Foo-chow-Foo	Geologist	Clarke.
— 3	Do.	Canton	Kosmos	Kruger.
— 2	Falmouth	Akyab	Concurrent	Vanderkarst.
— 2	Do.	Do.	Minister Pahud	Kievit.
— 3	Do.	Do.	Portland	Sweetsir.
— 2	Do.	Foo-chow-Foo	Richard	Iversen.
— 2	Off Falmouth	Rangoon	Bremen	Schierenberg.
— 2	Do.	Foo-chow-Foo	Albertina	Koster.
— 1	Liverpool	Shanghai	Acapulco	Carrington.
— 2	Do.	Akyab	Bonaventure	Laing
July18	New York	Shanghai	Resolute	McGilvery.
— 18	Do.	Amoy	Guinea	Bundesen.
— 20	Boston	Manila	Danube	Whidden.
Aug. 3	Queenstown	Maulmain	Ocean Steed	
— 4	London	Foo-chow-Foo	Glendower	Walshaw.
— 4	Deal	Colombo	Eleanor	Sik.
— 3	Liverpool	Shanghai	Monsoon	Curry.
— 4	Deal	Hong Kong	Rachel	
— 4	Do.	Penang	Johan Cæsar	
— 4	Do.	Colombo	Canning	Sharp.
— 3	Liverpool	Rangoon	Conqueror	Jackson.
July30	London	Tuticorin & Colombo	Percy Douglas	Hamon.
Aug. 5	Deal	Shanghai	Ferozepore	Rankin.
— 5	Do.	Foo-chow-Foo	Algernon	Miller.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Shanghai: Lauderdale, Merse, Dunkeld, Unrivalled. For Hong Kong: Conflict. For Hong Kong and Canton: Her Majesty, John Banfield, Patrician, Perla. For Manila: Trafalgar. For Singapore: Flowery Land. For Singapore and Penang: Frederica. For Singapore and Bankok: Gwalior. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Carl Julius. For Colombo: Eclipse, Julia Augusta, Corsair's Bride, Wynaud, Geffrard. For Galle and Colombo: Duke of Wellington. For Trincomalee and Colombo: Frances.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Shanghai: Express, Blackburn, Star of the Sea, Vanda. For Hong Kong and Canton: Constantia, Annie Duthie. For Singapore: Belted Will, Thomas Blythe, Alexander, Sharpshooter. For Manila: J. A. U., Aureliana, Sales. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Drie Gezusters. For Colombo: Palmerston, Zelia. For Galle: Aequator. For Galle and Colombo: Queen of England.

At GLASGOW.—For Hong Kong and Canton: Lotos. For Singapore: Wursata. For Singapore and Penang: Scotland. For Batavia and Singapore: Favorite. For Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya: Lucie. For Manila: Perfecta. For Ceylon and Madras: Sea Horse.

SPOKEN.

TELEGRAPH, Amsterdam to Batavia, July 4, 47 N., 9 W.
WILD PIGEON, New York to Shanghai, May 5, 21 N., 28 W.
SPRING (?) London to China, May 29, 3 S., 24 W.
QUEEN OF COMMERCE, Liverpool to Colombo, June 24, 44 N., 12 W.
CONTEST, New York to Hong Kong, April 6, 32 S., 19 W.
BERMEED (?) Colombo to London, April 24, 8 S., 81 E.
AMELIE, Newcastle to Foo-chow-Foo, April 15, 9 S., 105 E.
PEGASUS, London to Shanghai, May 16, 6 S., 107 E.
PRINCE ALFRED (ship), Liverpool to Shanghai, April 8, 30 S., 105 E.
EMMA JANE, Portsmouth to Singapore, May 5, 39 S., 32 E.
ABDUL MEDJID (Fr. ship), for China, 5 N., 25 W.
JONGE BAREND (?) Fr. bq., Cardiff to Galle, 26 days out, May 31, 5 N. 24 W.
LEON (Fr. barq.), Bordeaux to Singapore, on the equator, 26 W.
MARION, London to Ceylon, 5 N., 22 W.
TREFUSIS (ship), Colombo (?) to London, June 18, 33 N., 40 W.
ZEEMANSHOOP, Rotterdam to Samarang, June 26, 49 N., 7 W.
INDIA PACKET, Amsterdam to Batavia, April 27, on the line, 24 W.
GUIDING STAR, Hamburg to Singapore, March 4, 35 S., 4 W.
ROCHESTER, Natal to Singapore, April 7, 31 S., 103 E.
GAZELLE, Hong Kong to Cape Town, April 24, in Straits of Junda.
JACOBA CHRISTINA, Amsterdam to Batavia, July 6, off Dungeness.
NICOLAAS WITZEN, Amsterdam to Samarang, May 31, 4 S., 28 W.
EGERIA, Sunderland to Shanghai, May 14, 12 S., 28 W.
HAMBURG (ship), 3508, 3rd. d. p. L'pool to Shang., May 18, 5 S., 28 W. S.
SURAT, Liverpool to Shanghai, 34 days out.
ELIZA CHARLES, Shields to Singapore, May 20, 1 S., 23 W.
EVA OF DUNDEE, for Shanghai, May 25, 4 N., 22 W.
MIRAGE, London to Shanghai, May 30, 23 S.
THOMAS AND REBECCA, Cardiff to Shanghai, July 8, 49 N., 9 W.
BRITISH BANNER (barque), London to Shanghai, June 1, 16 S., 34 W.
VESTA (Dutch barque), Rio Doce to Samarang, May 30, 16 S., 33 W.
RACHEL, Canton to London, June 6, 23 S., 3 E.
CALDERA, Shanghai to Liverpool, May 26, 35 S., 24 E.
SCOTT (barque), Amsterdam to Singapore, April 25, 25 N., 21 W.
SPARROW, London to Shanghai, May 4, 22 W.
EGERIA, Sunderland to Shanghai, May 21, 25 S., 29 W.
ACAPULCO, Shanghai to Liverpool, April 19.
RESOLUTE, Shanghai to New York, May 28, 32 S., 12 E.
DUTCH barq., Newcastle to Sourabaya, 30 days out, June 10, 7 N., 26 W
GEOLOGIST, Foo-chow-Foo to London, April 13, 7 S., 104 E.
GERTRUDIS, Manila, so Cadiz, April 27, 19 S., 80 E.
BURGOMEISTER, Hoffmann, Batavia to Rotterdam, June 1.
ISABELLA, Singapore to London, June 14, 26 S., 5 E.
PRINCE ALFRED, London to Singapore, April 30, 28 N., 19 W.
CARIB, Amoy to New York, May 27.
ARMETIA (?), China to New York, April 28, 35 S., 25 E.
PRINCESS, Ceylon to London, April 23, 27 S., 49 E.
CHRISTIANA (Dutch barque), Batavia to Amsterdam, May 29.
ALMIRA, Batavia to Rotterdam, May 28.
MARY SALTER, Ceylon to London, June 13, 28 S., 7 E.
KATE DYER, Ceylon to London, June 22.
BONITO, Singapore to Falmouth, May 26, 34 S., 29 E.
OTTO, Java to Rotterdam, June 8, 33 S., 12 E.
GAUNTLET, of Portsmouth, for Singapore, April 12, 5 N. 22 W.
HAWTHORN (barque), Sunderland to Shanghai, June 12, 2 N., 26 W.
JALAWAR (ship), Liverpool to Manila, July 15, 46 N., 12 W.
JASON, Rotterdam to Batavia, June 2, 26 S., 33 W.
PEKIN (Dutch barque), Newcastle to Singapore, July 3, 40 N., 16 W.
MARITANA (barque), Cardiff to Singapore, June 7, 3 N., 23 W.
MARIA ALICE, Rotterdam to Batavia, June 8, 5 N., 24 W.
PAK WAN, for Shanghai, July 17, 50 N., 13 W.
EDITH PEPPER, Lpool. to Shanghai, standing S.W., July 23, 50 N., 8 W.
BLANCHE (barque), Hartlepool to Shanghai, June 15, 4 N., 23 W.
SANTON, Sunderland to Shanghai, July 4, 7 N., 21 W.
INDIAN (Swed ship), Cardiff to Shanghai, June 18, 7 N., 26 W.
BREMEN (s.), No. 169 (Mathilde), Sun. to Sing., July 18, 49 N., 15 W.
DAMIETTA, Canton to London, May 1, 27 S., 45 E.
JOHANNA MARIA CHRISTINA (D. b.), Rot. to Sou., Jn. 13, 4 N., 24 W.
HEROINE (Amer. barq.), New York to Hong Kong, July 8, 34 N., 43 W.
WILLIAM SIMPSON, London to Batavia, May 27, 11 S., 30 W.
TYPHOON, Newport to Hong Kong, June 5, 4 N., 26 W.
STUART WORTLEY, London to Hong Kong, June 19, on the line.
MARIA CATHERINA (Dutch bq.), Clyde to Siam, June 17, 3 N., 30 W.
CUMBERLAND, Hong Kong to Liverpool, June 28, 10 N., 23 W.
RUDOLF, Rotterdam to Batavia, July 13, 37 N., 9 W.
ADVANCE, Liverpool to Singapore, July 1, 39 N., 17 W.
RALIMAAS (Ham. bq.), Sourabaya to Falmouth, June 7, 21 S., 1 W.
VELOZ (barque), Amoy to New York, June 16, 7 S. 17 W.
RICHARD BATLEY (?) (Dan. b.) Foo-Chow to Fal., July 2, 15 N. 31 W.
JOHANNA MARIA WILHELMINA, Rot. to Sou., June 13, 35 N., 24 W.
AVERY, from Ceylon, June 16, 13 S., 10 W.
TRITON (Sw. barq.), Sourabaya to Amsterdam, June 26, 7 N., 24 W.
ZEE NYMPH (Dutch barq.) Batavia to Amsterdam, June 29, 10 N., 26 W.
RAAP HOORN (Dutch ship), Rottdm. to Batavia, June 17, 2 N., 22 W.
NOE, Bordeaux to China, June 1, 5 N., 23 W.
HAROLD (Swed.), Batavia to Amstm., June 21, 1 S., 23 W.
LIGONIA (?), Colombo to London, June 28, 9 N., 26 W.
DUTCH BARQUE, No. 7,069, 3rd d.p., Bat. to Am., July 12, 31 N., 39 W.
JANET MITCHELL, Clyde to Shanghai, 70 days out, 36 S., 5 E.
BILLITON (Dutch), Padang to Rotmd., June 4, 15 S., 7 W.
KYKDUIN (Dutch), Amstm. to Sourabaya, June 16, 4 N., 23 W.
VIRGINIA, of Richmond, Cardiff to Galle, July 1, 38 N., 15 W.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Outward freights for vessels on the different berths remain quiet. Coal freights are firm, and better rates are obtainable for Shanghai and Hong Kong. The P. and O. Company have contracted for 9,000 tons to be shipped to Galle within the next three months, and vessels not being in over supply are not obtainable to the extent required for the various orders for coal for India and China now in the market. Homeward frieghts continue unaltered; suitable vessels find ready charters from Ceylon at 80s. per ton for coffee, &c.; from China at 70s. to 75s. for tea; from Manila to the United Kingdom at 75s.; and from the rice ports at 82s. 6d. to 87s. 6d., according to the size of the ship, to the United Kingdom or Continent.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth:—To Kanagawa: 55s. weight, 42s. 6d. meast. To Nagasaki: 65s. To Hankow: 65s. weight, 60s. meast. To Amoy and Foo-chow-Foo: 50s. weight, 42s. 6d. measurement. To Shanghai: 50s. weight, 30s. measurement. To Hong Kong: 40s. weight, 35s. measurement. To Manila and Labuan: 50s. weight or measurement. To Singapore: 30s. to 35s. weight or measurement. To Penang: 40s. weight or measurement. To Batavia: 40s. weight, 30s. measurement. To Bankok: 60s. weight or measurement.

The quotations for coal and iron from the North are as follows:—For Hong Kong: £42 and £2. For Shanghai: £5 and £2. 10s. 0d. For Manila: £1. 10s. For the Philippine Islands, Penay, or Zebu: £2. For Singapore: £27 and £1. 6s. 0d. For Penang: £24. For Galle: £27. and £1. 7s. These rates are from the Wear or Tyne, and Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, respectively.

The Admiralty have engaged freights for the conveyance of Government stores in the Red Riding Hood and Her Majesty, both from the River Thames to Hong Kong, and have invited tenders for the following:—To Hong Kong 585 tons (heavy and light). To Colombo 11 tons heavy, and 64 tons light. To Trincomalle 205 tons (heavy and light).

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CASUALTIES.

The Duke of Roxburgh, Parnell, from Cardiff, for Manila, arrived at Rio Janeiro, June 21, leaky.

The Gertrude, Whitman, from New York, for Shanghai, arrived at Rio Janeiro, June 13, leaky.

Ceara, June 16.—The Robin, Gammon, from London, for Shanghai, put in here June 6. The master reports that after crossing the line in 34 days the vessel could not make any further progress, owing to her bottom having become foul, and to her not answering her helm, wanting, in his opinion, a false keel. After trying to proceed for 50 days, he was obliged to let her drift before the wind. There being no means of repairing her here, she was advised to proceed to Maranham.

Shields, July 21.—The Anna and Elise, Roover, hence to Batavia, which was stranded at Sadler's Point, in the Tyne, May 19, was lifted to-day and towed further in shore.

Falmouth, July 24.—The Marianna, arrived at this port from Monte Video, for Antwerp, has on board the master of the Red Gauntlet, (Amer. ship), from Boston to Hong Kong, which was captured by the Confederate steamer Florida, on the June, 14, in lat. 9 N., lon. 35 W.

The Wilhelmina, Wiersma, from Macassar for Rotterdam, put into Ascension, June 23, with loss of sails and mainyard.

The Henrietta, Doe, which arrived at New York, July 15, from Bermuda, brought the crew of the Red Gauntlet, from Boston to Hong Kong, which was taken, as before reported, by the Confederate str. Florida, June 14, when a prize crew was put on board, and kept her in company till the 26th, when she was burnt in lat. 29, lon. 47.

Rio Janeiro, July 9.—The American ship Talisman, from New York for Shanghai has been captured by the Confederate str. Alabama, and her crew landed here. Vessel since reported as having been burnt, June 5, in lat. 14 S., lon. 34 W.

The Zarah, Grote, from London to Colombo, put into Bahia, July 2, leaky, and would have to discharge.

The Constitution, from Philadelphia for Shanghai, which was captured by the Confederate steamer Georgia on the 25th June, was retained to be fitted out as a cruiser.

The Mary Henzell, Richardson, from Shields for Galle, put into Rio Janeiro 25th June leaky. About 200 tons of her cargo has been discharged, and she has been recommended to be caulked from the copper upwards. This vessel brought on to Rio the crew of the American ship Talisman, from New York for Shanghai, which had been captured and burnt by the Confederate steamer Alabama, as before reported.

Maranham, June 27.—The Robin, Gammon, from London for Shanghai, came in here, June 16, from Ceara, where she put in with her bottom foul; about half her cargo has been discharged, and she was beached yesterday and found to be perfectly sound. It is thought that she requires repairs which will detain her for 15 or 20 days.

The Venilia, Paige, from Colombo for London, put into the Mauritius, June 13, having experienced hard gales from 22nd to 23rd May, in lat. 4 to 3 N. lon. 81 E., during which she sprung a leak, making a great deal of water. She had to discharge part of her cargo, and to caulk upper works, &c.

At St. Helena, May 31.—Monsoon, Curry, from Shanghai, and sailed, June 3, for Liverpool; June 1, Adelicia, Hopwood, from Japan, and sailed, 3, for London; Elizabeth and Jacoba Lucas, from Macassar, and sailed, 2, for Amsterdam; 2, Billiton, Gansewyk, from Padang, and sailed, 3, for Rotterdam; 3, Greenwich, Bands, from Ceylon; 4, Hendrika Aalborg, from Batavia, and sailed, 5, for Rotterdam; Johan Cæsar, Bruhus, from Penang, and sailed for London; Anne Jenkins, Jones, from Ceylon, and sailed, 5, for London; 5, Travancore, Johnson, from Batavia, and sailed, 6, for Rotterdam; 6, Albertine, Roester, from Foo-chow-Foo, and sailed for Falmouth; Mary Fry, Fry, from Manila, and sailed for Queenstown; 7, Merceses, Ebeling, from Macao, and sailed, 9, for Havana; 8, Cyclone, Hossack, from Shanghai, and sailed for Liverpool; Albis, Hunans, from Macao, and sailed, 9, for Hamburg; Carlotta, Cazier, from Shanghai, and sailed for Liverpool; Psyche, Wever, from Macao, and sailed, 10, for London; 9, Kamschatka, Crogius, from Foo-chow-Foo, and sailed, 10, from Cronstadt; Foam, Innes, from Hong Kong, and sailed for Liverpool; Triton Kraeft, from Sourabaya, and sailed for Amsterdam; Rosmos, Kruger, from Canton, and sailed, 10, for London; 10, Algernon, Miller, from Foo-chow-Foo, also Glendower, Walshaw, from Foo-chow-Foo, and both sailed for London; Canning, Sharpe, from Ceylon, and sailed, 12, for London. Zeenymph, Van Roggen, from Batavia, and sailed, 11, for Amsterdam; 14, Peterborough, Orchard, from Canton, and sailed for London; 12, Richard, Iverson, from Foo-chow-Foo, sailed, 13, for Falmouth; Akbar, Frazer, from Ceylon, sailed, 13, for London; 13, Avery, Grace, from Ceylon, and sailed for London; 14, Marie Amelie, Roze, from Ceylon; 15, Vanguard, Scott, and Ferozepore, Rankin, both from Shanghai, and both sailed for London; 18, Violet, Piton, from Singapore, and sailed, 20, for London; Diana, Leeng, from Banjoewangie, and sailed, 19, for Rotterdam; 19, Jupiter, Folkes, from Singapore; Little Edith, Can, from Singapore; 20, Anne de Bretagne, Bargilliat, from Manila, and sailed, 22, for Nantes; 24, Java Packet, Hellingman, from Batavia; 25, Rajah of Sarawak, Taylor, from Hong Kong, and sailed, 26, for Liverpool; Johann and Heinrich Wulff, from Padang, and sailed, 26, for Amsterdam; 27, Galilei, Vandermey, from Batavia.

At Table Bay.—June 6, Gazelle, Johannson, from Hong Kong, and sailed, 14, for Gwam: 15, Henry Harbeck, True, from New York for China, sailed; May 21, Fo-keen, steamer, Walker, for China; 27, Amoy, steamer, Salway, for China.

At Simon's Bay.—May 24, D. F. Weber, steamer, Leese, from Sourabaya for Falmouth, put in leaky, and for spars and repairs to rudder; sailed, May 26, H.I.C.M., steamer, China, for China; 28, H.M. steamer Osprey, for China.

At Madeira.—June 24, Ann Longton, Longton, from Liverpool, and sailed for Ceylon.

At Mauritius.—June 25, Bahama, Rowe, from Foo-chow-Foo; Jul 2, Matchless, Nicholson, from Colombo, sailed June 9; Chance (ex North West) Barton for Singapore; 12, Countess of Russell, Thompson, for Galle; 13, Lochnagar, Chester, for Singapore; July 1, Islay, Bertrand, or Batavia.

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NOTICE.

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Do. Chinese Ginger	...jars, 5s. and 10s.

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Incorporated under the Companies' Act, 1862, by which the Liability of each Shareholder is strictly limited to the amount of his Shares.

Capital £250,000 in 25,000 shares of £10 each.
(With power to increase to One Million Sterling).

First issue 12,500 shares.
Whereof a portion will be reserved for India.

Deposit £1 per Share on Application, and £1 on Allotment. Calls not to exceed £2 per Share, with an interval of not less than three months between each Call.

DIRECTORS.

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Colonel Anderson, C.B., Director of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company.
George Constable, Esq., firm of Henderson and Constable, Cannon-street, E.C.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart., Member of the Council of India.
Colonel French, Chairman of the Bombay and Baroda Railway Company.
Colonel Holland, Director of the Agra and United Service Bank.
John Stewart, Esq., Director of the Marine Insurance Company.
John Robert Thomson, Esq., Chairman of the London and South African Bank.
James Henry Young, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service.

AUDITORS.

T. R. Walker, Esq., 21, Hanover-square, and a Shareholder to be elected at the First General Meeting.

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The Agra and United Service Bank (Limited), 27, Cannon street, E.C.
The London and County Bank, Hanover-square, W.

BANKERS IN INDIA.

The Agra and United Service Bank (Limited).

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Messrs. Uptons, Johnson, and Upton, 20, Austinfriars, E.C.

BROKER.

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SECRETARY (PRO TEM.).

Macdonald Yates, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.

36, Cannon-street, E.C., and 5, Parliament-street, Westminster.

The deficiency of hotel accommodation in India, China, and other places in the East to which Europeans now resort in large and annually increasing numbers, is a subject of general complaint; and it is evident that the development of the means of transit by ocean and river steamers, and by railways, which has been in rapid progress now for some years, must imperfectly fulfil all its important objects, so far as European intercourse with the East is concerned, until this want is adequately supplied.

In England, and on the Continent of Europe, it is now an ascertained fact that the Joint-Stock system may most successfully be applied to the establishment of hotels of the first class. If this be so where good private hotels before existed in large numbers, there seems no reason to doubt that an equal degree of commercial success is attainable by the application of capital, upon the same system, to the same object, in countries where, though the demand is great and increasing, it may almost be said that good private hotels do not exist.

In Calcutta a Joint-Stock Company has lately purchased and undertaken the management of an hotel, and the prospects of the enterprise, as a commercial speculation, may be inferred from the very high premium at which their shares are quoted in the Calcutta market, see *Times* July 17, the *Englishman's Weekly Mail* of June 8th, 1863, and *Allen's Indian Mail*," viz., £25 paid, present value £42½ ex div., equal to 70 per cent. premium, and the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. for the half-year ending 30th April last, equal to 20 per cent. per annum. Bombay offers a wide field for the establishment of a hotel of a first-class character. The early completion of vast lines of railway converging in the island of Bombay, and the more frequent steam communication between that port and Europe, which will soon take place, must very much increase the demand for such accommodation. The same may be said of Madras.

It is under these circumstances that the Oriental Hotels Company (Limited) is established, in the confident belief that the application of European capital to India in this form, will not be less profitable than useful. It is proposed, in the first instance, to supply the urgent requirements of Bombay and Point de Galle. There are other equally important places which will naturally engage the early attention of the Company, such for example as Madras, Singapore, and Kurrachee; not to speak of many very important Railway Stations in the Interior of India, where there are now no Hotels at all, and where, at a comparatively small outlay, there is a large field for profitable operations.

The larger class of the Company's Hotels will afford all the conveniences of the best European Hotels, adapted to the climate, and to the habits of those for whom they are intended; whilst, in even the smallest class, the health and comfort of the inmates will be carefully studied.

It is intended to constitute Local Committees of Management in each Presidency, where Hotels may be established.

In the event of two-thirds of the first issue of Shares not being subscribed for, no allotment will take place, and the deposits will be returned to the subscribers, without deduction.

It is proposed to pay to Shareholders 5 per cent. interest upon the capital as paid up, until the first dividend is declared.

Prospectuses and forms of application for Shares may be had on application to the Bankers, the Broker, or the Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL HOTELS COMPANY (Limited).

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To be retained by the Bankers.

To the Directors of the Oriental Hotels Company.

Gentlemen,—Having paid to the Bankers of the above-named Company the sum of £ , I hereby request that you will allot me Shares in the said Company; and I agree to accept such Shares, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to become a member of the Company, and I authorise you to place my name on the Register of Members in respect of the Shares to be allotted to me, and I agree to be bound by all the conditions and regulations contained in the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, in manner provided by "The Companies' Act, 1862."

I undertake to pay the Balance (if any) of the Deposit of £2 per Share on the Shares allotted to me within ten days after notice of allotment, and in default thereof, I authorise you to cancel the allotment, and I agree that the Deposit paid shall be forfeited to the Company.

Dated this day of 1863.

Name in full .....
Firm (if any) .....
Business or Profession .....
Place of Business.....
Residence .....

CHINA AND JAPAN (COAST AND RIVER) STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

At the second Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, held at 10A King's Arms Yard, Moorgate street, on Tuesday, the 21st day of July, 1863,

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., in the Chair,

The advertisement convening the meeting was read.

The Common Seal of the Company was then affixed to the Register of Shareholders.

The report having been read by the Secretary,—It was proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by his Excellency H. B. Loch, C.B., and resolved unanimously,

"That the report now read be received and adopted."

It was moved by the Chairman, seconded by Harry Borradaile, Esq., and resolved,

"That six months' interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, be allowed on the capital paid up to January 31st, provided all calls made shall have been paid on or before the 30th June. Such interest to be payable on and after the 28th July instant."

It was moved by the Chairman, and seconded by Philip Shore Fletcher, Esq., and resolved,

"That George Braginton and George Lathom Browne, Esqrs., be re-elected directors of this company."

It was moved by Mr Alderman Dakin, and seconded by F. W. S. Oakes, Esq., and resolved,

"That Benjamin Dawson and Ellis Clowes, Esqrs., be re-elected auditors."

The Chairman having declared the business of the meeting concluded, it was proposed by H. Alers Hankey, Esq., seconded by Mr. Alderman Dakin, and carried unanimously,

"That the best thanks of this meeting are due, and hereby given, to the Directors for their attention to the interest of the Company."

(Signed) J. N. DANIELL, Chairman,
J. SPENCER PRICE, Secretary.

MEDITERRANEAN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that during the interruption on the Alexandria Line TELEGRAMS can be sent to AUSTRALIA, INDIA, &c., by post from Malta. Messages should be despatched from London about 24 hours before the mail is due at Malta.

By order,
HENRY C. ORTON, Secretary.

MEDITERRANEAN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited).

Gresham-house, Old Broad-street, E.C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street Within, in the City of London, on FRIDAY, the 7th day of August, at one o'clock precisely, for the purpose of the general business of the Company, and electing two directors.

Messrs. George B. Carr and Alexander Devaux retire by rotation, and offer themselves for re-election.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 7th August.

By order,
HENRY C. ORTON, Secretary.

July 20, 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK (Limited).

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833. PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling), in 20,000 Shares of £100 each. RESERVE FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d.

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Current Accounts of firms and individuals are kept at the Head Office, on the terms customary with London Bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

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Every other description of banking business and money agency, British and Indian, transacted.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued, payable at the chief cities of Europe and Asia, and also at Cairo and Alexandria

MACKINTOSH BALFOUR, General Manager.

NOTICE OF CALL.

THE BANK of HINDUSTAN, CHINA, and JAPAN (Limited), 16, Cornhill, London, July 13th, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a CALL of £5 PER SHARE is this day made by the Directors upon all the Shares of this Company, payable on or before the Tenth day of August next at the Bank of England, the Alliance Bank of London and Liverpool, 5, Lothbury, London, and Brown's-buildings, Liverpool; or at the Company's Offices, 16, Cornhill, London.

By order of the Board,
R. SWIRE TOMLIN, Secretary.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA. Incorporated by Royal Charter. Paid-up capital £500,000. Reserve Fund, £100,000.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants drafts, payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Singapore, Penang, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Mauritius, issues letters of credit and circular notes for the use of travellers by the overland route terms for which can be ascertained at the Head Office, in London.

The Bank will effect the purchase or sale of Indian securities, undertakes the safe custody of same, and the receipt of interest, dividends, pay, pensions, and other moneys, for remittance through the Bank or otherwise.

The Bank receives money on deposit, on which interest will be allowed according to the length of time deposited. Particulars as to rates can be ascertained at the Head Office, 52, Threadneedle-street, London.

Office hours 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 2.

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Deposits of £100 and upwards received, at rates of interest varying according to the length of time for which they are made. Quarterly payment of interest allowed.

Drafts on India and Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, &c., issued. Approved Bills on India and China purchased and sent for collection.

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J. OUSELEY, General Manager.

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NOTICE.

THE partnership hitherto existing between WALTER SCOTT LORRAIN, GEORGE MACFARLANE SANDILANDS, and JOHN BUTTERY at this place and Singapore, under the style of LORRAIN, SANDILANDS, and Co., at both places, is this day dissolved by effluxion of time.

The Liquidation of the Affairs of the Firm will be conducted here by Mr. GEORGE M SANDILANDS, and at Singapore by Mr. ALEXANDER ALLAN.

Penang, 12th February, 1863.

THE undersigned beg to intimate that they have this day established themselves as General Commission Agents at this place, under the style of SANDILANDS, BUTTERY, and Co.

GEORGE M. SANDILANDS.
JOHN BUTTERY.
JOHN ALLAN.

Penang, 13th February, 1863.

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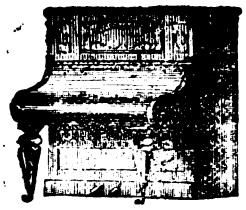

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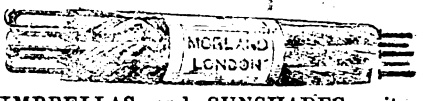

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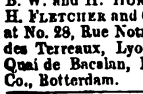

FOR COLOMBO, Ceylon, Direct, SKIMMER OF THE WAVES, A 1, 11 years; loading in the London Docks. Last shipping day 16th July.

CORSAIR'S BRIDE, A 1, 13 years, and continued now in London A 1, 4 years; loading in the West India Export Docks.

ECLIPSE, A 1, 12 years; loading in the St. Katharine's Docks.

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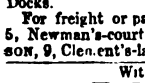

DIRECT for HONG KONG and WHAMPOA, the splendid clipper-built ship CONFLICT, A 1 nine years, 378 tons register, J. M. WAIT, Commander, loading in the East India Docks. This fast-sailing ship, presents a favourable opportunity to shippers of fine goods.

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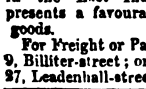

FOR HONG KONG AND WHAMPOA, the splendid British-built clipper PATRICIAN, A 1, 13 years, 1,139 tons register, owned by George Marshall, Esq., THOMAS PAIN, Commander, lying in the London Docks. This ship has a large and spacious poop, with cabins fitted for the Indian trade, and presents an opportunity for the conveyance of passengers to China rarely offered.

For Freight or passage, apply to PHILLIPPS, SHAW, and LOWTHER, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.

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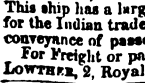

FOR SHANGHAI, the well known China clipper MERSE, A 1 thirteen years (belonging to Messrs. John Willis and Son), 698 tons register, F. M. MOORE, Commander, loading in the East India Docks. This ship has excellent accommodation for passengers.

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To follow the CORSAIR'S BRIDE. With despatch.

FOR COLOMBO Direct, the regular trader ECLIPSE, A 1 twelve years, 404 tons per register, JOSIAH HARRIS, Commander, loading in the St. Katharine's Docks. This fast-sailing clipper-barque is admirably adapted for the Colombo trade, in which she is well known. Has excellent accommodation for cabin passengers.

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To follow the "Skimmer of the Waves," with despatch.

FOR COLOMBO Direct, the fast-sailing clipper barque CORSAIR'S BRIDE, A 1 thirteen years; 323 tons per register; THOMAS ISAAC BROWN, Commander; loading the West India Docks. This well-known clipper is an excellent opportunity for shippers of fine goods, as she will carry no creosoted timber, and invariably discharges her cargo in perfect order. She is guaranteed to be continued A 1 for four years, and has good accommodation for cabin passengers.

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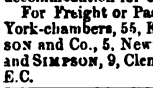
To follow the ELIZA THORNTON.—With immediate despatch.



FOR SINGAPORE and BANGKOK, the splendid fast-sailing ship GWALIOR, A 1; 336 per tons register; G. F. THOMSON, Commander, loading in the West India Docks. This vessel has superior accommodation for passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to ANDREW WRIGHT and Co., 19, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.; or to DOUGLAS and MILLS, 23, Billiter-street, E.C

With immediate despatch.

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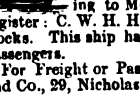
Last Shipping Day—31st August.



FOR SHANGHAI Direct, the well-known river-built clipper ship LAUDERDALE, A 1 thirteen years; belonging to Messrs. John Willis and Son, 851 tons register: C. W. H. HUTCHINS, Commander, West India Docks. This ship has very superior accommodation for passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to KILLICK, MARTIN, and Co., 29, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.

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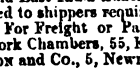

FOR RANGOON Direct, the splendid clipper ship EDOUARD AND JULIE, A 1, 444 tons register, J. MENNEN, Commander, St. Katharine Docks. This fine ship is well-known for her rapid passages in the China and East India trades, and she is confidently recommended to shippers requiring despatch.

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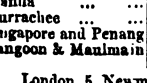

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Kurrachee	Telegraph ...	W.I.D.	With des.
Singapore and Penang	Frederica ...	W.I.D.	Aug. 8.
Rangoon & Maulmain	Edouard and Julie.	St. K.	With des.

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New Harbour, Singapore, March, 1863.

THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

THE FOURTH Volume of this JOURNAL was completed on the 14th Nov. 1862 The Subscription is 18s. per annum, or 5s. per quarter, not including Postage, and to the Export Supplement 12s. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines; and 6d. for each additional line.

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The London and China Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS, via MARSEILLES, in connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS."

VOL. V.—No. 114.] LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1863. [Sub. 18s. per ann., and 12s. to Supplement. Single copy of either, 9d.

Latest Advices.

	From London.	Arrived out.	Homeward. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			
Kanagawa			June 14
Nagasaki			„ 12
CHINA—			
Peking			May 18
Tien-tsin			„ 22
Hankow			June 13
Shanghai	April 26	June 16	„ 22
Foo-Chow-Foo			„ 22
Amoy			„ 26
Swatow			
Hong Kong	May 11	„ 20	„ 29
Canton			
Macao			
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	April 27	„ 14	„ 24
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			
Saigon			„ 28
SIAM—			
Bankok			„ 21
BORNEO—			
Labuan			
Sarawak			„ 14
JAVA—			
Batavia			„ 30
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	May 26	June 26	July 7
Penang	„ „	„ 24	„ 9
CEYLON—			
Colombo	June 10	July —	„ 15
Galle			

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail, to Marseilles, per Euxine, arrived Aug. 13.—From Hong Kong: Messrs. Requera, Boers, Ronkino, Dehe, and Romeo. From Shanghai: Dr. A. Barton.

To Southampton, per Ripon, expected to arrive Aug. 19.—From Shanghai: J. D. Oldegans, O. Crainsie. From Hong Kong: Capt T. Randall, late P. and O. service; Messrs. R. Gibbon, J. Appel, and E. Requera. From Singapore: Mr. A. Chimmo, Jas. McKie.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

By last mail, per Poonah, from Southampton, 4th Aug.—To Shanghai: Mr. Davey, D. Baldwin, F. P. Morris, Mr. J. Maitland.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Frank Leyburn, S. Tarleton, S. Sidney, Mr. Lalor.—To Ceylon: Mr. F. Y. Williams, J. Badenoch, P. L. Tottenham.—To Calcutta: Miss Goodland, Mr. and Mrs. Smart, Mr. R. Gordon, Mrs Gill, Messrs. S. H. Alexander, Campbell, and J. H. Burbage, Capt. Magniac, Messrs. Jno. Whyte and Sanderwick, C. R. Morton, W. Hely.—To Madras: Messrs. East, Roberts, Wilkes, and C. Monckton, Mrs. East, G. F. Oates, M. G. Harvey, Mrs. S. Crawford.—To Alexandria: D. Tattersall.

From Marseilles, per Massilia, to leave 12th Aug.—To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Carey, Mr. F. Carey, Mr. Currie, Mr. and Mrs. Annesley.—To Singapore: Messrs. W. Walters, Buxton, and Dennison.—To Ceylon: Mr. W. Pollock.—To Calcutta: Messrs. W. Keep, F. W. Emerson, and E. Chamberlain.—To Madras: Miss Fagan.

Per P. and O. steamer Pera, 20th Aug., from Southampton.—To Shanghai: Mrs. W. Birt.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. Marston and infant, Mr. Thos. Dobbin, R.N.—To Ceylon: Mrs. and Miss Anderson.

Per P. and O. steamer, 4th Sept., from Marseilles.—To Hong Hong *via* Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. G. Tyson.

Per P. and O. steamer, 4th Sept., from Southampton.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. Rice, Mr. Walker.—To Penang: Mr. J. Young.—To Ceylon: Miss A. Nicoll, Mr. G. Dammian (en route to Australia).

Per P. and O. steamer, 20th Sept., from Southampton.—To Hong Kong: Captain Thomsett, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Roesing.—To Ceylon: Mr. H. Kindersley, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Ronald.—From Marseilles, 28th Sept. To Hong Kong: Mr. Reine, Mr. W. Lamond.—From Suez to Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Probst, Mr. and Mrs. Bohsted.—To Hong Kong: Mr. W. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson.

Per P. and O. steamer, Sept. 27, from Southampton.—To Shanghai, *via* Bombay: Mr. Isla Sitwell.

Per P. and O. steamer, Oct. 4th, from Southampton.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Duncanson Mr. Hancock, Mr. T. Rothwell.—To Ceylon: Miss Tarrant, Mrs. Skinner and daughter, Mr. J. B. Evans, Miss M. B. Evans, Mrs. Horne, infant, and child. From Marseilles, Oct. 12.—To Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. Gibbon, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Stewart.

Per P. and O. str., Oct. 20, from Southampton to Penang.—Mrs. Walter Gillespie, infant, and two children.

Per P. and O. steamer, Oct. 28, from Marseilles.—To Shanghai: Mr. A. K. McDonell, Mr. Crawford Kerr. To Hong Kong: Sir Hercules and Lady Robinson. To Singapore: Mr. Callaghan.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS OUTWARDS.

Per P. and O. steamer, 28th Aug., from Marseilles.—To Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. Heudyside. From Suez.—To Hong Kong: Mr. E. Rothmund, Mrs. J. Secker.

Per P. and O. steamer, 4th September, from Southampton.—To Shanghai: Mr. Bartley.

Per P. and O. steamer, 20th September, from Southampton.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. Jack.

Per P. and O. steamer, 4th October, from Southampton.—To Penang: Mr. J. P Stewart. To Ceylon: Mr. Skinner, Mr. A. McGruer.

Per P. and O. steamer, 4th November, from Southampton.—To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hatch.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

Dates from Kanagawa come down to the 14th of June, and announce the adjustment of our demands, but the particulars had not been made public when the mail left. The following from the *Overland Trade Report* appears to be the reflex of general opinion on the subject :—

"From Japan the intelligence is most difficult to comprehend. The arrangement referred to in last report has clearly been carried, but all particulars are carefully suppressed. The probability is that wise councils have prevailed, and that war with England has been eschewed. The menacing attitude of affairs drew together about Yedo a vast number of Lonins, that is, the discharged retainers of the Daimios—a most desperate, dangerous class of men. That these men have banded together to kill all the foreigners who might fall in their way, the Japanese authorities declare, and make it appear that the difficulty has been to thwart and restrain them. Negotiations have been conducted with the Tycoon, who seems to be associated in Council with the young Prince of Mito, who is known to be adverse to the admittance of foreigners into the country. Whilst these negotiations have been going on, the authorities have managed to frighten every foreigner out of Yedo and Kanagawa too—all are now at Yokuhama. The United States Legation caught fire at Yedo by accident, and this circumstance was availed of to induce the Minister to abandon the capital. The warnings of the intentions of the Lonins succeeded in frightening the foreign dwellers from Yokuhama.

"The result of the negotiations, so far, has been a decided retrograde movement of the position of foreigners in the country, for not only are they restricted to Yokohama, in the Bay of Yedo, but they are actually confined there; for the authorities have given notice that the Lonins swarm to such an extent in the neighbourhood, that they cannot ensure the safety of foreigners beyond the precincts of the limited settlement. Besides all this, the loss of trade to British merchants, pending the negotiations, has been heavy.

"The probability is that the British Admiral has been completely 'choused.' The Tycoon's Government have doubtless convinced him that they cannot control the country, but that if he will save their faces and keep his demands quiet, they will arrange by degrees. The pecuniary demands will, of course, be satisfied, and as the poor admiral will doubtless be persuaded that a complete overturn of the Government and consequent anarchy will result by his proceeding to violence, he probably has been induced to temporize and yield. It is the Canton city gate affair over again. The Japanese seem to have had it all their own way, for immediately they had succeeded in driving all foreigners to Yokuhama, matters began to resume their wonted appearance. The servants began to return—artisans could be had as usual—the native shops of houses began to be filled with goods and furniture, and so on.

"The closest reticence was observed by the British authorities. It was believed that the indemnity claimed had been paid—that it was entirely out of the power of the Tycoon to surrender the murderer of Mr. Richardson, but that a tradal concession, in the state of an open port, would be given instead."

The following is on the burning of the American Legation, which we noticed in our last :—

"On the night of the 23rd May the temple at Yedo, in which the United States Legation resided, was burned down. The fire originated somewhere near the kitchen, and is thought by some to have been purely accidental, while others incline to the opinion that the priest to whom the temple formerly belonged, and who wished very much to get possession of it again, had some cognisance of the matter; and that it was a deliberate act of incendiarism. Be that as it may, we are sorry to hear that it has resulted in a very serious loss to the legation; nothing having been saved except the archives, which General Pruyn, by some extraordinary effort, succeeded in rescuing from the flames. We

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understand than his Excellency has sustained a loss of personal property to the amount of at least $10,000; and that the other members of the legation, in like manner, lost everything except the clothes in which they escaped; the fire consumed the whole building in an amazingly short time. General Pruyn, notwithstanding this privation, still remains at Yedo with his staff."

CHINA.

PEKING.

There is no news of any moment.

Tables showing the population of China under various dynasties have been transferred to the *China Mail* from the learned German work translated by the Rev. W. Lobscheid. From these it appears that the total number of inhabitants of China is upwards of 414,686,994, and of Peking and its environs, 2,553,159.

SHANGHAI.

CAPTURE OF TAI-TSAN.

The Bishop of Victoria's stirring appeal to those who were eye-witnesses of the atrocious cruelty perpetrated on the rebel prisoners after the capture of Tai-tsan, to place him in possession of reliable details of the affair, will not be in vain. Numerous rumours, reports, assertions of similar inhumanity on the part of the Imperialists towards their conquered enemies have at different times been circulated; but we believe no case has occurred susceptible of such undoubted verification as the present. An eye-witness, whose statements the *North China Herald* unhesitating endorses, adding that others were witnesses of the facts he relates, says :—

"About eleven o'clock a.m. on the day following the capture of Tai-tsan (Sunday, May 3rd), seven prisoners were brought into the Imperialist camp near Wy-con-sin, being stripped perfectly nude; they were each tied to a stake and tortured with the most refined cruelty. Arrows appeared to have been forcibly driven into various parts of their bodies, heads, region of heart, abdomen, &c., from whence issued copious streams of blood. This mode of torture falling short of satiating the demoniacal spirit of their tormentors, recourse was had to other means. Strips of flesh were cut, or rather hacked (judging from the appearance presented, the instrument seemed too blunt to cut), from different parts of their bodies, which, hanging by a small portion of skin, presented an appearance truly horrible. In no case, however, were their eyes injured. For hours these wretched beings writhed in agony. About sunset they were led forth more dead than alive by a brutal executioner who, sword in hand, thirsting to imbrue his hand in blood, seemed the very incarnation of a fiend. Seizing his unfortunate victims, he exulting led them forth, mocking and insulting them, and then, by hewing, hacking, and using a sawing motion, he succeeded eventually in putting an end to their sufferings by partially severing the head from the body."

The *North China Herald* adds the following remarks:

"These men were captured by the Imperialists mainly through the instrumentality of troops disciplined by Europeans and led by a British officer, and unless we use every exertion to prevent a repetition of such inhuman cruelty, we become morally implicated in the deed. No remonstrances that can be made by Sir Frederick Bruce to the Prince of Kung; no threats that can be held out by General Brown to the Fuhtai can be too strong for the occasion. The latter possesses the power, if he can only be inspired with the will, to check such acts on the part of his subordinates."

The plaintiff engaged to prove that the present defendant not only acted as his brother's agent, but as principal, in the matter. He had entered into a contract as the actual principal, and was liable for its performance. The sale to Mr. Sassoon D. Sassoon had been effected as stated in March, 1862. Since the 13th July of that year, defendant had been in receipt of all rents and profits accruing from the property; not a cent of them had reached Dr. Barton. Not only so, but the property had been re-let to the tenants now in possession, and the rents received by the defendant. The land was sold by Dr. Barton as Lot 117 and registered in the Consular Books—he should prove this by Mr. Solomon Sassoon—and nothing was said about measurement. Dr. Barton informed Mr. Sassoon D. Sassoon before leaving London, that he was coming out here to settle the matter; and after his arrival the contract was entered into on which he now sued the defendant, and by which the latter undertook to settle the affair with Dr. Barton. He signed it as principal, and said nothing about signing as agent. Mr. Sassoon had put up landmarks, showing he considered himself in possession of the property, and had left them standing until the previous day, with the mark of David Sassoon, Sons, and Co. on them. The reason why the contract was not fulfilled was as follows. A deed of sale had been prepared for signature, but objected to by Dr. Barton, because it specified a particular quantity of land. It was then, first, that Mr. Sol. Sassoon said he was only an agent, rescinded the contract he had entered into, and referred the matter back to his brother. He considered such conduct at least a gross instance of bad faith. However, whether the contract were rescinded or confirmed, it was urgent that it should be settled, and it was to hasten such a result that the matter was brought before the Court. There were two points to be considered—1st., whether the defendant were only an agent; 2nd, whether the contract were really entered into.

In his evidence Dr. Alfred Barton stated :—

"At the time of signing the contract, it was understood that the bond should be cancelled and the deed of sale executed. The bond has been cancelled. The deed of sale has not been executed, because the defendant would not allow the words 'more or less' to be inserted. The draft deed was submitted to my solicitor, who qualified the covenant by the insertion of these words. I said that 'more or less' must remain, and if it proved any smaller quantity they should still stand. I did not sell any actual quantity. I sold a plot of ground. One of the title deeds describes a part of the property as containing 10 mow 1 how; the other describes another part as 2 mow 7 fun. I don't know whether Mr. Solomon Sassoon's statement as to the quantity is right or wrong. I appointed Mr. Tootal my agent in Shanghai to conclude the matter. The sum of taels 1,000 was agreed on to settle a dispute of enchange, not on account of dispute about rents. There were disputes as to who should receive the rents. It was understood that he should pay £13,000, and that he should receive the rents. I do not know that the descriptions contained in the title deed are wrong. I went with Mr. Knevitt the surveyor and showed him the land. The agreement of 22nd December was so far carried out as to transfer the register. Mr. Sol. D. Sasoon's letter contains his objection. I am aware that he objects to take the property on the ground that it is less than is mentioned in the title-deeds. There has been a long correspondence. (Mr. Barton's letter replying to Mr. Sassoon's, accepting sale, produced.) I don't remember ever telling Mr. Sassoon that there were about 13 mow of land."

For the defence, Mr. Solomon David Sassoon testified :—

"I have acted as agent for Mr. Sassoon in London, in relation to the sale of Dr. Barton's property. My authority was by letter only. The original letters written by Mr. Sassoon D. Sassoon are in London. I was informed by my brother, through a Hebrew letter, that the property in question was 13 mow. I wrote to say I heard it measured about 10 mow; but he answered positively it was 13 mow—that I was mistaken. The date of his letter was August, 1862. I had not seen the title-deeds when I wrote. I did not consult a solicitor till December. That was when agreement of 20th December was drawn up. I had not seen the title-deeds on the 20th December. I got the deeds immediately after the agreement was drawn up from the Consulate. I wrote immediately afterwards to Mr. Sassoon in London. I believed the representation in the title-deed, that the property contained 13 mow. I got the impression as to its being 10 mow from the Land Renters' list. I did not know till I got the deeds how much was going to be transferred. It was after I got the title-deeds that I knew that there was a transfer of the 13 mow. But for the subsequent occasion which led me to get the property measured, I should have accepted the amount mentioned in the deeds as correct. Mr. Barton never told me that the descriptions in the deed were incorrect. On the 14th May I was anxious to have the matter closed, and the memorandum in question was drawn up. Nothing was mentioned in it about the bond or the deed, as drawn up by Mr. Barton's agent. I remember your telling me that I should have to be particular about the title-deed, as it might be questioned in London. The land proved about 4½ mow short. Acting as agent, I did not consider I could accept the quantity without consulting my principal. I have no letter from my brother which would justify me in accepting so short a quantity. The land measures 8m. 3f. I have been requested by him to be very particular. I have no personal interest in the matter. If I act beyond my instructions, I am liable for what I do; and for that reason I decline to accept a short quantity."

On the assembling of the court the following morning it was announced that it had been agreed to wait till an answer could be received from Mr. Sassoon David Sassoon in London, before taking any further proceedings. Mr. Lawrance said he was empowered by his client to accede to the arrangement, as a part of which Mr. Sassoon had agreed to pay Dr. Barton 4,000 taels on account of the rents he had collected. The case was accordingly adjourned for five months. On June 15th, however, the parties came again into court, unable to agree as to the form of receipt which should be used. The Court stated it was under the impression that the 4,000 taels were to be paid on account of rents. Counsel for the plaintiff contended that it was to be paid out of rents. After further discussion and evidence on the merits of the whole case, the Court decided that the defendant Solomon D. Sassoon had sufficient authority from his brother Sassoon D. Sassoon to enter into and complete the contract of the 14th May, 1863, for the purchase of the land in question; that the plaintiff did not give any warranty express or implied as to the actual area of the lots; that the plaintiff did not sell the lots "per mow" but in bulk, as a certain property with buildings thereon; that the defendant, by accepting the customary transfer of the property at the British Consulate so far back as the 28th July and 20th December, 1862, without any stipulation whatever as to the measurement; and by entering into the contract of the 14th May, 1863, by collecting the rents, renewing leases and exercising divers other acts of ownership, satisfied this Court that he, the defendant, bought the property, and the Court considers that the defendant is not justified in withholding the payment of the purchase money; and that the plaintiff had performed his part of the contract. Judgment was therefore given for the plaintiff with costs.

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The grievance caused by the Chinese Taoutae being allowed to tax residents in the foreign settlement, has been amicably adjusted by the establishment of a co-operative plan of taxation, by which half of the sums collected goes to the Municipal Council for civic expenditure, and the other half to the Taoutae for military purposes.

A meeting of the pew-renters of Trinity Church was lately held at H.B.M.'s Consulate, when it was agreed to memorialise Lord Russell to appoint a suitable chaplain for Shanghai, to whom £800 a-year will be paid.

On the 15th of June a sad accident occurred, by which two captains lost their lives by falling overboard while wrestling in a good-humoured way. Their names will be found in our list of deaths. Another accident occurred by an explosion of gunpowder, in which Monsieur Juvet lost his life.

An action had been brought in the Consular Court, before J. Markham, Esq., the officiating Consul, and J. G. Flowerdew and F. Gamwell (assessors), by Mr. Lessler against Messrs. Moses and Co, to recover the sum of 1,575 tls., which the plaintiff alleged he had lost owing to the non-fulfilment by the defendants of an agreement to carry 1,000 piculs of rice to Ningpo on board the steamer *Argus*. The morning the *Argus* arrived the plaintiff had asked Messrs. Moses and Co. whether they would load 1,000 piculs of rice in her. The answer was positively in the affirmative, and a shipping order was given for that quantity. The order could not then be stamped at the Custom-house, as the inward cargo had not been received. The next morning plaintiff found the steamer loading in ballast, and complained. The answer was that there was not time to take the rice on board. He had lost the opportunity of chartering another ship, because he could not make up the full cargo by 1,000 piculs. On the part of Messrs. Moses and Son, it was argued that to enable Mr. Lessler to bring an action he must show that Moses and Co. had contracted to send his cargo by the *Argus*, at a particular time and on that particular trip. There was not the slighest ground to assume that this was the case. The Court decided that this shipping order must be looked upon as a contract between them. Plaintiff had failed to show loss, and the judgment would merely mark the sense of the Court of the breach of contract. Defendants to pay plaintiff the sum of two hundred taels, and the costs of the suit.

The following was the verdict come to by the jurors assembled at the United Estates Consulate to inquire into the cause of the death of the master of the *Emily Banning*, to which we referred in our last :—

An inquisition taken for the people of the United States, at the "International Hotel," in this Port of Shanghai, China, on the 24th of May, 1863, before me, George S. Porter, Deputy-Consul of the United States, in and for the said port, upon the view of the body of Captain John McKinnon, then and there lying dead upon the oaths of E. H. Brown, J. S. Dollim, Captain C. L. Abbott, Captain J. McKay, W. C. Clemons and James E. Wainwright, good and lawful men of the said port, who being duly sworn to inquire on the part of the people of the United States, into the circumstances attending the death of the said Captain John McKinnon, and by whom the same was produced, and in what manner, and when and where the said Captain John McKinnon came to his death, do say upon their oath, as aforesaid, that one J. D. Bulkly, of the port of Shanghai, on the 22nd day of May, 1863, at 7.30 o'clock or thereabouts, in the evening of that day, with force and arms, did at Shanghai, the port aforesaid, then and there feloniously and violently make an assault, in and upon the body of the aforesaid Captain John McKinnon, then and there present, and that the said J. D. Bulkly, then and there with a certain pistol, which he the said J. D. Bulkly, then and there held in his right hand, violently and feloniously inflicted a mortal wound in the abdomen, about four inches above to the right of the naval, the ball passing through his body and lodging on the right side of the spine near the surface of the said Capt. John McKinnon, of which said mortal wound the said Capt. John McKinnon, at the hour of 3.15 o'clock P.M., on the 23rd day of May, 1863, died, and so the said jurors do say that the said J. D. Bulkly did then and there feloniously mortally wound and murder the said Capt. John McKinnon, against peace of the people of this port. In witness whereof, as well as the said Deputy-Consul, as the jurors aforesaid have this inquisition, set their hands and seals on the day of the date of this inquisition as aforesaid—Geo. S. Porter, Deputy-Consul; J. S. Dollim, J. H. Brown, Wm. C. Clemons, J. McKay, C. L. Abbott, J. E. Wainwright."

It is not usual that the Chinese present flattering testimonials to foreigners, therefore when such an incident occurs it is worthy of record; not merely as a mark of good-will and esteem between the givers and the receiver, but as another indication of the "new order of things in China," inaugurated since the commencement of the reign T'ung C'hi. Mr. Chaloner Alabaster, interpreter to H. B. M.'s Consulate at Shanghai, having signified to the Chinese mandarins, and other native persons of note with whom his duties have brought him in contact, that he had obtained leave of absence, in consequence of ill-health to visit his native land, they, without his knowledge, got up a testimonial to him, which they presented on the eve of his departure by the last French mail steamer. The mode of conveying their sentiments on the occasion was thoroughly Chinese, and gives us foreigners another example of their peculiar customs. On the day appointed, five "grave and reverend seniors" came to Mr. Alabaster's residence, their servants carrying a large crimson satin canopy, such as are borne over the heads of mandarins, only this had triple folds hanging down and covered with a profusion of Chinese characters; four large ones in velvet, and upwards of 600 embroidered in gold thread. The translation of the former, with three rows of small ones on the upper part, signify that "the gentry and people of Shanghai and Soon-kiong, present this testimonial to Interpreter Alabaster with gratitude and affection, for his eminent services in the council and the field. Shanghai, June 15th, 1863." Then follows the name of the donors, upwards of 200 in number, tastefully sewn with gold thread. This singular testimonial was presented in due form by the bearers of it "kotowing" to the recipient; which was responded to by Mr. Alabaster thanking them in his choicest Chinese, at which all parties were much gratified.

Mr. Henry Jefferd Tarrant, Barrister of the Middle Temple, was, on the motion of the Attorney-General admitted to the bar of this colony.

CHIN-KIANG.

Chin-kiang (says the *North China Herald*) as one of the three open ports on the Yang-tse, rarely commands the attention which it deserves. Formerly, before the descent of the Taipings into this province, it was a great commercial emporium, with a population of half a million, and presenting a bustle and activity unequalled by any other trading mart on the "Great River." Its proximity to the entrances—north and south—of the imperial canal, situated midway between Peking and Hangchow; its commanding site as a place of defence in case of hostile invasion, and its position on the first narrow rocky reach as you ascend the mighty stream, rendered it the central key of the Chinese Empire towards the sea. Since these devastating insurrectionists have made their appearance, this once populous city has become almost deserted, and its fine temples and streets a mass of blackened ruins. The legitimate commerce of the place has dwindled down to a limited import trade with foreigners, and the export trade in produce has ceased. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, Lord Elgin, with commendable foresight, stipulated in the Treaty of Tien-tsin that Chin-kiang should form one of the open ports; and that a tract of land, adjoining the town, be set apart as the British concession. Accordingly, shortly after the river was opened a number of enterprising merchants proceeded to the port in order to establish themselves in business; the foreign inspectorate of customs sent up a staff of officials, with a commissioner, and a vice-consul in H.B.M.'s service was stationed there. As the country at that time was in a more unsettled state than it is at present from the incursions of the rebels at Nanking and Soochow, it was deemed prudent by various members of this foreign colony to take up their abode in ships afloat; with the exception of the British Consul, who fixed his quarters on Silver Island, some two or three miles below the city. At first, when the traffic up the river did not exceed one or two vessels a week, and there was scarcely any competition in trade, this state of affairs was not felt inconvenient. But as shipping and commerce increased, the delays, nay the dangers, experienced by shipmasters in being obliged to stop at Silver Island—where the river during the greater part of the year runs like a sluice, was felt by English merchants to be a crying evil, from which traders of other nations were exempt. So much is this the case, that one English firm of long standing and influence in Shanghai, have a steamer plying on the river under the American flag.

A melancholy accident has occurred by the upsetting of a boat near Silver Island, in which a man-of-war's man belonging to H.M. gunboat *Hardy* was lost, and the British Consul narrowly escaped from drowning. The accident has brought to a climax the necessity of removing the Consulate and the Custom-house from that island to the mainland at Chin-kiang. The foreign residents had taken this occasion to call a meeting and petition Sir Frederick Bruce on the subject of a transfer of location.

NINGPO.

The following letter is from a correspondent of the *Friend of China*:—

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"There is a report here that the French are again going against the rebels, and are making grand preparations at Shauhing. But what place they intend to attack is a secret. The Footai is said to be trying all sorts of dodges to increase his revenue. The last was to put out placards warning the country people and merchants against selling their goods to foreigners! These placards are posted at Shauhing, Yeuyou, and on the other branch of the river, at Kungwha. It is evident that the French have an eye to this place, or part of this province. They do little or no trade here, but are never without a French Government vessel. The one here at present is the *Dorol dge* (formerly the *Duncan Hoyle*) a man-of-war. This craft came to relieve the *Tancrede*, which vessel left this last Monday. The French are building two large gunboats, and say they are going to build four. They have a regular dockyard just outside the South-gate of the city, where is also the residence of the French vice-consul, say about three miles from any place of business. This French consul styles himself, L. Verney, Vice-Consul de France, et Officier des Engineers.

"Consul Harvey may well be able to go home on sick leave and half-pay, if he only gets half the rent of the land and houses he owns down here. You can't walk 100 yards about the place but you see stones stuck up with F. P. cut on them, marking out Harvey's property, and also that of his boy.

"I never heard of so many vessels in Ningpo at any one time as there are at present. The place is crammed with them, and nearly all are foreigners—Danes, Germans, &c. So much for free-trade. They run all the English vessels off the coast. Steamers run every day from this to Shanghai, and *vice versa*."

SWATOW.

At Swatow the chief topic of interest continues to be the change of site for the Consulate. It is considered that the Consul's excuses for making the change are flimsy. Some remarks on the subject, as well as a letter from the Consular interpreter, are published in the *China Mail*.

HONG KONG.

The fortifications of Hong Kong are spoken slightingly of by the *China Mail*, which designates them as a few straggling earthwork batteries, calculated rather to alarm than to satisfy the minds of the timid, and we hear that a few Chinamen of substance are leaving the colony. The same thing happened during the Russian war, and it was some years until the absentees returned. As a naval and military depot, and the headquarters, in China, of both branches of the service, Hong Kong must always be garrisoned; but this important and wealthy colony is left to the protection of a few mud batteries.

Great improvements are taking place at Pokfoolum. Five permanent brickstone houses have been erected, one is a Japanese house, brought from the country of the Rising Sun, piecemeal, and put together here. Verdure is taking the place of barrenness; flowers, shrubs, and trees were being freely planted by the settlers, and groves of bamboos had also been laid out.

The clock-tower is a total failure as regards the site, except as viewed from the harbour. Still, it is found a great convenience, and a public appeal had been made to discharge the debt upon it.

The *Verbena* reports having been attacked by pirates outside Green Island. A suspicious-looking junk hove in sight astern of the ship, fired a gun across the vessel's stern; afterwards worked her way to windward, got in-shore off the land so as we could not see her. She fired several shots at the ship; we returned two or three shots from our large guns, and several musket shots. After the shots were fired, she lowered a boat with the intention of coming on aboard; several passengers could speak the Chinese language; the Captain told them to hail the boat, that if they should approach nearer the vessel, he should fire at them, so they returned to their junk. From the report of the junk's guns, they must have been heavy metal.

The Chamber of Commerce has published a report of its progress during the past year. The number of members is now down to forty-six; but as that number comprises all the best names in the colony, and as Mr. Lay's charges against the foreign mercantile body are to be dealt with immediately, the Chamber is likely to make its existence felt during the next twelve months.

CANTON.

Three French soldiers were captured by the Chinese in the western suburbs of Canton in the act of robbing a silversmith's shop, and it was only after a desperate resistance that they were seized and handed over to the authorities, who sent them to the French Consul.

Considerable alarm among the European residents at Honam has also been excited by the appearance of another burglar, bent, apparently, on emulating the feats of the "spring-heeled Jack" who committed so many adroit robberies there about a year ago.

The trade is thus noticed in the *China Mail*:—To commence with the summary of duties received, we are enabled to place in juxtaposition the totals reported during the years beginning with the last twelvemonth under the old system, which show unmistakably the progressive decline of the trade:—

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Duty receipts, ...	Taels 1,496,293	1,230,296	1,089 308

A difference of 400,000 taels between the years 1860 and 1862 shows a sad falling off in the revenue, and probably represents with tolerable fairness the relative condition of trade, though we have been given to understand that an amount of control formerly exercised by the Foreign Inspectorate over the foreign trade in native boats has of late passed into the hands of the native customs, so that the total amount of 1862 probably excludes certain receipts for duty which might legitimately have been credited to the revenue from foreign trade. Although, however, the amount of duty receipts is perhaps the most substantial form in which the movement of commerce can be exhibited, there still remains a tangible mode of representation, in the estimated value of the import and export trade. This we find represented as follows:—

	1861.	1862.
Total Export	$15.811,512	$17,742,590
Total Import	12,977,358	10,580,928

These figures, which are of course an approximation only to the truth, are arrived at by computing at an average price the total amounts which have been imported and exported of each description of merchandise. The detailed list from which these totals are taken—and which is suggestive of enormous labour in the compilation—affords some curious facts. Here, as everywhere else (it will be a satisfaction to our Federal readers to perceive), the American war has produced its mark. We find that, during 1861, the staple by far the most largely imported, was Bombay cotton, which figures in the return for that year to the enormous value of $3,105,917. In the first half of 1862, only $481,617 worth was imported, and after the 30th June, not an ounce seems to have found its way into port. During the six months ending 31st December, 1862, we only find foreign (Japan) Cotton to the value of $4,216 imported, but native cotton has been brought in from the coast to the value of $631,520.

With regard to opium, the year 1862 appears to exhibit a vast increase in the amount passed through the Customs—the result probably of the active measures adopted by the Chinese last year for maintaining a surveillance over the native trade. Thus we find that whilst in 1861 the gross value of opium imported is computed at $933,412, the value in 1862 is placed as high as $2,663,005. Still it would be difficult to determine how large a proportion of this increase is attributable solely to a difference in the average price.

Of Tea, we find there were exported in 1861, 39,474,859 lbs., of which upwards of 31,000,000 lbs. were for Great Britain; and in 1862, 32,894,031 lbs. The values are respectively computed at $9,829,028, and $8,066,485.

MACAO.

From Macao we learn that the new Governor (Amaral), who arrived from Lisbon a few days ago as successor to Governor Guimarens, was received with great rejoicings.

THE PHILIPPINES.

MANILA.

Dates from Manila are to the 24th June. The following letter is from a correspondent of the *China Mail*:—

"People here have not got over the panic caused by the earthquake; the destruction of life and property, especially the latter, has been terrible. I should estimate it at the very lowest at six millions of dollars. No statistics have been published of the killed and hurt—that is, no general ones—and those referring to particular places are very incorrect, and do not give anything like the real number. I should say that the killed cannot be less than 1,000, and the hurt 500 or 600. Some people estimate the former at 5,000 or 6,000, but this I think is not likely to be correct. The only foreigner killed was a Prussian engineer, who would go into the street, and was immediately crushed by the falling tiles and stones. In such cases, if you are living in a stone-house at Manila, you should always take refuge in the Zaguan or Porte Cochere, which is usually built with strong pillars and arches, and is the safest place in the house. The aspect of Manila now is exceedingly *triste*, and she will not recover her prestine splendour for fifty or a hundred years to come. Mr. Higgin has resigned the post of Acting Vice-Consul at Iloilo."

Notwithstanding the disturbance and confusion caused by the earthquake of the 3rd, the principal articles of export not only maintain their prices, but some have advanced. Hemp has been fixed at $4.3-8ths the picul, and sugar has not gone down. The want of warehouses and vessels will greatly con-

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tribute towards prices not corresponding proportionally to those of the markets of Europe and China.

The following is an extract of a private letter on the late distressing earthquake:—

"Shortly after seven o'clock p.m., while at my desk writing, I was abruptly startled by my wife running into my room with the intelligence that a broad and vivid flame had shot up from the earth, nearly encircling the city. I rushed out; but had scarcely reached the door-step when I became sensible of a slight trembling of the earth, and then a terrific vibration, as of thousands of cannon being discharged together. Before I had time to secure my papers, &c., the noise grew louder—the earth quaked; and then—how shall I describe it? houses fell in every direction, churches with tapering spires and beautiful architecture trembled, tottered, and fell; public edifices, mansions, and houses crumbled to a mass of ruins. All of this once beautiful city—the work of years—was annihilated in less than five minutes! Among the ruins is my own house. Thank God I saved my wife! Over the whole arose a dense cloud of dust, fillling the eyes and nostrils of the terrified survivors, whose cries of terror as they ran from street to street were heartrending. A most unpleasant and suffocating smell of sulphur pervaded the amosphere preceding and during the earthquake. After placing my wife in the Church of San Augustine (the only church that escaped destruction, and in which hundreds of fugitives took refuge). I sallied forth to ascertain, if possible, the number of human lives sacrificed. In the first street I visited there had once stood a most elaborately-built mansion, and it appeared the owner of which, at the moment of the earthquake, was entertaining a number of guests, as I saw several females in holiday attire wringing their hands and crying in despair for some lost relative or dear one. Costly furniture, books, plate, and valuables of every description were scattered around, damaged or broken. Low and piteous moans met my ears at every step. Numbers were flying towards the beach, in the hope of escaping by water from the horrors of the scene. Even the shipping, I am told, was heaved up during the earthquake, and the shore has sunk several feet, so altering the appearance of many places that they are almost unrecognisable. After considerable difficulty I managed to pick my way to one of the principal temples, where I knew, at the fatal moment, vespers were being performed—it was a mass of ruins; appalling were the groans proceeding from beneath the heaps of rubbish; here and there could be seen the end of a priest's garment, a mutilated face, or a dead infant. From reliable information, I believe there are about eight or nine hundred killed and some thousands wounded and maimed. The Governor-General, assisted by the Archbishop of Manila, have been indefatigable in assisting the needy, but God only knows when the wounded will be extricated and the dead buried; all is confusion; business entirely at a standstill. Temporary habitations are being erected for the homeless."

JAVA.

BATAVIA.

Batavia papers are to the 26th June.

The import and export duties collected in Java during the first quarter of 1863, are 27 per cent. less in amount than in the corresponding quarter in 1862.

The American whaler *Newark*, Captain Smith, was wrecked on the 24th April, at Sandalwood Island. The crew, nineteen in number, were saved and had arrived at Sourabaya. Seven other vessels were lost on the same Island in a violent gale, and the natives would appear to have behaved very badly, plundering the wrecks and burning them to get the iron and copper work.

Numerous shocks of earthquake, some of them of rather a smart kind, were felt on the west coast of Sumatra during the months of April and May last.

The Samarang papers state that seven vessels lying at Sandalwood Island had been driven on shore in a severe storm on the 9th May and destroyed. Part of the shipwrecked crews had arrived at Sourabaya.

Captain Ballard, of the English ship *Leven*, from the Cocos Islands, reports that on the 15th May that quarter was visited by a devastating hurricane. The largest of the islands, which yielded 90,000 cocoanuts per week, was completely destroyed and on the next to it there were only 40 trees left standing. The houses did not suffer much damage. The brig *Harriet*, which lay at anchor within the reefs, broke her chain and was driven on shore but without sustaining much damage. According to a report of the natives they observed after the hurricane a ship in a crippled state drifting at a distance; flag unknown.

THE RELAPSE OF TRADE IN JAVA.

The temporary suspension of a large house in Batavia was mentioned in our last. The following extract from a Batavian paper throws some light on the cause:—

"If we should judge of the journey of the Governor-General in the Western Provinces of Java by the reports given in the *Official Gazette*, or *Java Courant*, that voyage can have produced nothing of much interest to the public. Reports received from all parts of the country made us look to the future with great anxiety. Within the past few days attention has been entirely engrossed by the difficulties that have obliged one of the greatest and most respected houses in the commercial world to resort to measures of self-preservation. Seldom has any similar event met with so much sympathy, and the firm enjoyed the general confidence to such an extent that the delay of payment for which they had petitioned the Court was not only granted by the unanimous consent of the creditors, but even at their urgent solicitation. Rumours of war have also had an adverse influence, as the insurers have opposed the departure of ships for Japan—a measure of prudence fully justified by the last reports from our Consul-General. It seems, moreover, that the whole of our commercial community has obtained or taken a delay, if not for payment, at least not for carrying on any trade. No business whatever is done. It has been calculated that during the first five months of this year not half the usual number of stamps for commercial documents have been taken out. Many hundreds of chests of piece goods that had already paid the import duty are sent to British India, where they find most willing purchasers. And yet the Bank of Java hold obstinately to a discount of 9 per cent., in consequence of which their specie and emission, though allowed by their charter to be 8,400,000fl. or £700,000, are already reduced to 4,500,000fl., or £375,000. Some attribute this stubbornness, equally prejudicial to the trade and the shareholders, to the resentment of the directors, who cannot prevail on the shareholders to adopt their ill-concocted plans, and have therefore, as it is asserted, applied to the Government, so that these authorities may be induced to decree measures totally at variance with the charter and the rights thereby secured to the shareholders. It is, however, generally expected that the Government will not approve their course, and that the imbroglio will end in the resignation of the entire body and the accession of a new set of directors. If they persist in obstructing trade and industry, and if the authorities in Holland continue to put impediments in the way of the Governor-General, we shall soon see a difference between the progress of British India and the Dutch East Indies as great as the difference between the modes in which the local gains of revenue are treated here and there. Here they are remitted to Holland, for the construction of roads and the gratification of some speculators in public funds; there they are made use of to extend the railways of British India by a guarantee of interest, and to reduce continually the import duties on cotton goods, yarns, &c., and increase the consumption."

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

A frightful case of amok occurred on the morning of the 1st July, in Shaik Madarsah Lane, Campong Glam. A Javanese sailor, for what cause we have not yet heard, ran amok, cutting a woman nearly to pieces, and inflicting wounds more or less severe on other three persons. He then set fire to the house in which this took place, and brandishing a kris in one hand and a large knife in the other, defied all attempts to capture him. Inspector Cox having arrived on the spot, repeatedly called upon the murderer to surrender, but he refused and attempted to break through the partition into the neighbouring house. Inspector Cox then fired at him through the Venetians, intending to disable him, but the ball went through the heart.

Complaints continue to be made of the inconvenience caused to the public from there being only one person at the stamp office authorised to issue stamps. When sickness or engagements elsewhere cause the absence of the collector, there is no one else to give out stamps, and applicants, however urgent their need for stamps may be, must wait for the return of the collector to his office, whether the delay be only of hours or days.

Her Majesty's steamer *Osprey*, Captain Tunes, from the Cape the 28th May last, arrived here on the night of the 5th of July, and sailed for Hong Kong.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

BORRADAILE—On the 9th inst., at the residence of her father, the wife of T. S. Borradaile, Esq., of Hong Kong, of a daughter.

BOOKER—On the 9th inst., at the parish of Edmonton, the wife of Fred. Booker, Esq., of a son.

COPLAND—On the 9th inst., at 3, Bedford-terrace, Clapham-rise, the wife of P. Copland, Esq., of a daughter.

GODDARD—On the 28th ult., at 7, Victoria-road, Clapham-common, the wife of Mr. James Goddard, jun., of a son.

LESSLER—On 1st June, at Bangkok, Siam, the wife of Paul Lessler, Esq., of a daughter.

LEVESON—On 4th June, at Singapore, the wife of E. J. Leveson, Esq., of a son.

MONTIGNY—On the 6th inst., at 32, Pembridge-square, Bayswater, the wife of Rémi de Montigny, Esq., of twin daughters.

TURNER—On the 29th May, the wife of the Rev. S. W. Turner, Consular Chaplain, Amoy, China, of a daughter.

WILLS—On the 6th June, at Shanghai, the wife of J. H. Wills, master of the ship Kingsan, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BARNEY—DENNISON.—On the 4th inst., at the English Episcopal Chapel, Dunoon, H. G N. Barney, R.N., to Mary, sixth daughter of the late William Dennison, Esq., Knight of the Netherlands Lion, of Sindang Lael, Java. No cards.

BELL—BEECH.—On the 29th inst., at Richmond, Mr. Lawrence R. Bell, of Leith, to Emma Isabel Turner, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Beech, late of Manilla. No cards sent.

FITTOCK—WILKINS.—On the 4th inst., at St. James's, Hatcham, by the Rev. H. C. Seller, B.A., James Fittock, Esq., H.M.'s Civil Service, youngest son of Captain J. R. Fittock, R.N., to Marion Lavinia Emma Wilkins, elder daughter of the late J. W. Wilkins, Esq., R.N. No cards

RENAUT—RICHES.—On the 1st inst., at St. Ann's, Limehouse, by the Rev. E. R. Jones, Chas. H. Renaut, of Limehouse, to Anne Jane, eldest daughter of the late Capt. James J. Riches, ship Imaum of Muscat, who died in Hong Kong. No cards.

SARGENT—TREDWELL.—On the 28th ult., at St. Luke's, Lower Norwood, Surrey, by the Rev. Wodehouse Raven, M.A., incumbent of Christ's Church, Streatham, John Sargent, C.B., Knight of the Legion of Honour, Lt.-Colonel of The Buffs, formerly stationed at Hong Kong, to Alice Mary, second daughter of the late Thomas Tredwell, Esq., of St. John's Lodge, Lower Norwood. No cards.

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DEATHS.

CRAMER—On the 8th inst., at 10, Stockwell Villas, Stockwell, Sarah Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. F. A. Cramer.

DUDDELL—On the 17th June, at Macao, the infant son of Henry Duddell.

EVANS—COUTTS—DURAND—In the interior, about the 10th June, Daniel Evans, Henry Coutts, and Jeanne Durand, mariners, supposed to have been murdered by their native subordinates in a silk boat.

GREEN—On the 14th inst., at the residence of his brother-in-law John Dennis, Esq., Hill-side, Streatham, William Henry Green, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Gilman and Co., China, aged 34 years.

JUVET—On the 15th June, at Shanghai, from the explosion of gunpowder, F. Louis Juvet, watchmaker.

LAKER—On the 23rd June, at Hong Kong, of fever, Charles Laker, master of the British ship Granville aged 42.

LUBECK—On the 14th June, at Macao, Ludwig August Lubeck, a native of Sweden.

MCLEOD—On the 14th Feb. killed before the walls of Taitsan, while gallantly leading his men to an assault of the breach, Captain William Duncan McLeod, aged 27, of the Chinese Contingent, youngest son of the late William McLeod, Esq.

MOUAT—On the 15th June, drowned, at Shanghai, — Mouat, master of the British ship Raphael

SMITH—On the 15th June, John B. Smith, of the Shanghai Pilot Company, a native of Aberdeen, aged 30.

WILLIAMSON—On the 15th June, drowned, at Shanghai, — Williamson, master of the British barque New York.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CHINA EXPORTS.

TEA.—Canton: The market has been cleared of the few chops which remained of last season's Congous at previous rates, the refined chop of the previous season being also taken at a low figure. The arrival of new Congous is still delayed, probably owing to the favourable terms which the holders can make in the Hankow market, and it is now said that even the Oonahms will not be down for ten days or a fortnight. A few small musters are upon the market. In Scented Teas the purchases have been principally of Capers, without material alteration in rates. Of Canton Greens a moderate business has been done at prices previously current. The stock on the market is stated as follows:—Congous, country Teas, none; Tayshaans, about 1,000 half chests; Canton, packed, 3,000 ditto; Oolongs, 3,500 half-chests; Scented Teas, 30,000 boxes Caper and 20,000 boxes Or. Pekoe; Canton Greens, uncertain.

SHANGHAI.—Black: New season's Teas have come forward freely during the whole of the fortnight, and a considerable portion of the Hankow purchases have been offered on this market; there has generally been little disposition shown to purchase, and most of the settlements reported below were made to fulfil freight engagements, and assist in the dispatch of the first ship. We quote good to fine Oopack, Tls. 38 to 42½; finest Oonahms, Tls. 38 to 40. Settlements during the fortnight, 4,308 chests. Reshipments on owners' account, 18,978 chests. Stock 10,000 chests. Green: All arrivals from Kewkiang have been readily placed at previous rates, and a fair amount of business has been done during the fortnight. New crop country Teas are not expected at Kewkiang before August, but the Hoochow leaf will come forward next month. Settlements and reshipments during the fortnight 2,500 half chests. Stock, 3,000 half-chests Country Tea; 3,000 half-chests Japan Shanghai, packed; 500 half-chests Hoochows.

FOO-CHOW.—There has been a steady business transacted in Congous during the fortnight, prices of all sorts having been firmly maintained. At one period (owing to the inclemency of the weather retarding supplies on the way to market) rates were so firm as to be almost deducible to an advance of one tael. The weather moderating the supplies came forward, and market rates continued as before. Souchongs have been eagerly settled up to 55 taels, one favourite chop fetching the extreme rate of 63 to 65 taels. The settlements of the fortnight are reported as under:—Congous, 19,500 chests, 24,200 half do., and 800 boxes at 6½ to 17 taels for ordinary and broken; 16½ to 23 taels for good common to flavoury; 23 to 29 taels for Souchong kinds to middling Kysows; 29½ to 37 taels for fine, and 39½ taels for finest. Flowery Pekoe.—200 chests at 26 taels for good Paklum. Oolong.—5,200 hf.chs. and 400 boxes at 26 to 26 taels for fair cargo to superior. Scented Teas:—2,700 boxes at 27 taels for fair. The stock on the market is thus reported. Congous.—13,500 chests (say 3,000 ordinary, 7,000 good common to flavoury.—3,500 good flavoury to fine (finest none). Souchongs.—12,300 chests. Flowery Pekoe 400 ditto. Oolong 1,700 hf. ch. and Scented Teas 2,500 boxes. The supplies of the new season's Congous to date amount to 144,800 chests against 134,600 ditto same period last season.

AMOY.—Buyers of Congou had been very eager to secure the best chops and high prices were being paid. Settlements amounted to 6,300 half-chests at $22 to $32 for ordinary to good flavoury. Plain Orange Pekoes were not attracting much attention; the settlements reported amounted to 500 hf.-ch. and 700 boxes at $15 to $19. Oolongs had commenced to arrive but no business had been done in them. The late advices state that the quality of the new crop is superior to that of last season.

KEWKIANG.—Green Teas: The settlements of the fortnight on foreign account exceed 2,500 half-chests com. to mid. Fychow at 24 to 26 taels. In addition to these the Shansi dealers have entered the market and purchased for shipment North. These men are said to be making purchases in the tea districts. The stock on the market is reduced to 500 packages refuse. The coming crop is stated to be short and the cost of course high. Black Teas: Of the new Congous five chops of contract teas have arrived (Oopack and Ningchow). One chop Oopack is offered at 35 taels. It seems probable that a proportion of the new Congous will be bought for the Russian market. The total shipments of tea during the season just over, amounted to 56,500 chests black, and 276,900 half-chests green. The intelligence as to the Taipings in the tea districts is very unfavourable.

HANKOW.—The tea market on the 29th ult. stood at 34 to 35 taels on the best Oopacks. A few days subsequent intelligence was received of the reduction of duty in London, when a little excitement was manifested and an advance established of 2 to 3 taels. Of the new Congous between 120 to 130 chops have arrived, about 30 of which were contract teas; about 70 chops have been settled at from 34 to 38½ taels, 3 chops ranging from 30 to 33 taels. The stock remaining on the market is a little over 20 chops. The quality of the fine Oopacks is pronounced superior to the produce of last season. Really fine teas appear, however, to be scarcer than then. The stock on the market, and the musters of the teas coming forward, exhibit a decided inferiority, and the probability is that little business will be done until the ideas of holders become rectified. The Challenger loaded at Hankow with Congous, and left Woosung on 13th June for London. The steamer Annette has also left. The Silver Eagle with troops took her lower hold full and sailed on the 16th.

RAW SILK.—SHANGHAI.—Considerable arrivals of new silk have taken places the bulk has however been brought down under contract, the first of which were shipped by the French mail steamer of the 17th ult. The prices paid in the interior are reported extremely high, and in consequence those asked here are beyond the ideas of buyers, so that the market has not yet opened. The new silk is decidedly inferior to last season, and the yield of the first crop is reported short. Their supplies have come forward from Japan, estimated at about 1,600 bales, principally inferior silks. The sales of the fortnight are estimated at about 2,000 bales, against the like amount at corresponding fortnight of last season, and 1,900 bales the season before. The stock on the market is stated at 5,000 bales, against 4,000 bales same time last season, and 3,000 the season before.

KANAGAWA.—We believe the season now affects the supply of this article—the old crop being almost exhausted and the new crop not yet quite ready for the market. We have been informed that the producers of this staple are very sanguine as to the superiority of this year's crops, both in quality and quantity; and, other circumstances favouring, a large business is anticipated. The best foreign judges, who have seen the new samples, speak well of them. Current quotations are Ida, best and medium, none; inferior, $400 to 440 per picul. Mibashi or Sinchiu, best, 530 to 540; medium, 500 to 520; inferior, 480 to 400. Sodai and Coshia, none. Oshio, best, 510 to 530; medium, 460 to 490, inferior, 400 to 440. Adsudjee, 365 to 375. Taysaam sorts 440.

DRUGS, &c.—Canton: Cassia Lignea, settlements 1,250 piculs at $15.25 to $15.75, stock 1,500 piculs. Cassia Oil, no supplies have come forward. Cassia Buds, 30 piculs have been taken at $48. stock 25 piculs. Rhubarb, still no supplies. China Root, no settlements reported, stock 250 piculs, quotations $3.75 to $4.25. Galangal, no settlements stock 300 piculs, quotation $4 to $4.25. Galls, no sales.

CHINA IMPORTS.

HONG KONG.

COTTON YARN has been in fair demand during the fortnight, and holders have succeeded in establishing an advance of fully $3 to $6 per picul upon the quotations then given. The actual sales are estimated at 362 bales in Hong Kong, 100 of which have been purchased by foreigners. In Canton, where the value has also advanced somewhat, transactions are put at 180 bales.

GREY SHIRTINGS have met with active inquiry at the hands of the Chinese dealers, while a moderate amount of business has also been done upon foreign account, at prices which, as in the case of Yarn, show a satisfactory improvement as compared with previous quotations. The sales are put at 23,000 pieces to Chinese, and 14,250 pieces to foreign buyers. At Canton the sales are limited to 1,750 pieces, rates remaining much as before.

WHITE SHIRTINGS receded nominally in value early in the fortnight, but to-day's quotations show an advance upon those previously given. The business done in these fabrics in Hong Kong has been but of little moment, being limited to about 1,800 pieces, and stocks are greatly reduced. A slight inquiry, for the purpose of exporting these goods to Shanghai, has arisen during the last two days, but holders are not desirous of quitting their stocks at present rates.

T-CLOTHS have likewise been in fair demand amongst the native dealers in this colony, and have been taken to the extent of 15,450 pieces at an advance in value of 10 to 15 cents. In Canton these goods are quoted 20 cents higher, but there are not any transactions reported from thence.

AMERICAN DRILLS.—A sale of 550 pieces is reported at about previous rates.

WHITE SPOTTED SHIRTINGS, DYED DO., BROCADES, WHITE AND COLOURED.—The only transactions reported in these goods, which (with the exception of Coloured Brocades) remain at about their previous value, is a sale of 750 pieces Coloured Brocades, taken at some advance. 960 pieces of these goods have also found buyers in Canton.

CHINTZES AND HANDKERCHIEFS.—A small sale of 500 pieces of the former at $3.30 is reported. In Handkerchiefs there have been no transactions.

RAW COTTON.—A further advance on the quotations given in last report is observable in the value of this staple, and the business transacted has been upon a fair scale, amounting to about 14,000 bales, equally divided between foreign and native purchasers. In Canton, the sales of the fortnight are limited to 1,420 bales.

WOOLS.—Spanish Stripes, Medium Cloths, Ladies and Habit Cloths.—The value of these goods remains without material alteration to notice, the sales in Hong Kong during the fortnight being limited to 352 pieces of the first mentioned. In Canton all goods of woollen manufacture remain uninquired for.

LONG ELLS.—180 pieces sold in Hong Kong at some decline in price as compared with last quotations, constitute the business of the fortnight.

CAMLETS have also given way in price, and have met with purchasers in this colony to the extent of 520 pieces.

LASTINGS remain without inquiry here; but in Canton 200 pieces have been sold at about previous rates.

BLANKETS.—No sales reported.

METALS.—Iron, flat, &c., have been in but moderate request in Hong Kong, and the value of all kinds, with the exception of hoop and wire (which show some improvement) remain in much the same position as at the date of last report. The sales of the fortnight are estimated at 1,400 piculs of nail rod, 1,800 of hoop, and 20 kegs of wire.

LEAD has declined about 10 cents in the colony, and about 5 cents in Canton, the sales at each port being estimated at 250 and 2,000 piculs respectively.

TIN.—1,750 slabs have been purchased, and the value of the article shows a slight advance.

TIN PLATES.—300 boxes have been purchased in Hong Kong.

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EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

		Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai . . . (per Tael.)	6 months sight.	6s. 6d. to 6s. 6¼d.	6s. 6¼d. to 6s. 7¼d.
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	6 ditto	...	...
At Canton . . .	6 ditto	4s. 10¼d.	4s.10¼d. to 4s. 11d.
At Hong Kong . . .			
At Macao . . .			
At Singapore . . .	6 ditto	4s.10d to 4s.10¼d.	4s. 10d. to 4s. 11d.
At Manila	6 ditto	4s. 7¾d.	4s. 8d.
At Batavia . (guilders.)	6 ditto	..	..
At Colombo		...	..

The Exchange on India at Shanghai was 314 to 316 rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 237 per 100. Bar silver at Shanghai 111.40 per 100 tls., and Hong Kong 5 per cent. prem. The current quotations at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 77 tls. per $100, and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 25 per cent. discount.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN SEASON 1862-63.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton and other ports.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From June 1, to May 31, 1863	45,742,617	42,663,450	...	118,692,138	83,264
Comparative period last season	31,252,317	42,115,889	...	107,351,649	73,322
TO UNITED STATES.					
From June 1, to May 31, 1863	...	...	...	21,941,422	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	29,063,716	...
TO THE CONTINENT.					
					Bales.
From June 1, to May 31	...	...	...	3,444,516	...
Comparative period last season...	...	...	...	1,916,780	...
TO SAN FRANCISCO.					
				Packages.	
From June 1, to May 31	...	...	...	53,492	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	63,180	...
TO AUSTRALIA.					
				Total lbs.	
From June 1, to May 31 1863	...	...	...	7,932,955	
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	9,266,220	...
TO GREAT BRITAIN.					
From 1843 to 1844	...	...	...	51,022,600	...
„ 1845 to 1846	...	...	...	57,334,200	18,604
„ 1850 to 1851	...	...	...	63,972,300	22,143
„ 1853 to 1854	...	...	...	77,327,800	61,980
„ 1855 to 1856	...	...	...	92,210,300	50,180
„ 1857 to 1858	...	...	...	76,999,255	68,811
„ 1858 to 1859	...	...	...	65,789,792	83,136
„ 1859 to 1860	...	...	...	85,560,152	64,163
„ 1860 to 1861	...	...	...	90,066,150	79,644
„ 1861 to 1862	...	...	...	109,554,010	70,199

The picul is 133⅓ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cent and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

At Japan.—None.

At Shanghai.—June 6, Royal Bride, from Liverpool, Osaca, from New York; 7, Pegasus, from London; 8, Ravensbourne, from Sunderland, Ocean Mail, from London, Assyrian, from London, Sir W. F. Williams, from London, Catherine, from Hamburg, Macedon, from Sunderland, J. S. Williams, steamer, from New York; 9, Parliament, from New York, King Arthur, from Liverpool, Humphry Nelson, from Cardiff, Sir Harry Parker, British steamer, from Sunderland.

At Hong Kong.—June 18, Northfleet, from London; 20, Prince Alfred, from London; 22, Che Kiang, Austrian steamer, from New York; 23, John Nicholson, from Cardiff; 23, Maiden Queen, from London; 27, St. Patna, from London; 26, Benefactor, from New York; 28, Queen of the Ocean, from Sunderland.

At Manila.—June 24, Nuevo, Lautaro, from London, 25, Maria Y Vicenta, from Liverpool.

At Singapore.—June 20, Panic, from Liverpool; 27, Batavia, from Cardiff; 27, Spirit of the Age, from Liverpool; July 4, Otilia, from Newcastle.

At Penang.—None.

DEPARTURES.

From Hankow.—For London: Challenger, str., Annette.

From Japan.—None.

From Shanghai.—June 9th, Ophir, for Liverpool; 12th, Mary and Louisa, for New York; 17th, Oxus, for Liverpool.

From Foo-Chow.—June 4th, Robin Hood, for London; 5th, Ziba, for Liverpool; 13th, Highflyer, for London.

From Hong Kong.—June 13th, Yuca, for Liverpool; 23rd, Beatrice, for London.

From Canton.—None.

From Macao.—None.

From Manila.—Flora, for Liverpool; Nabob, for New York; John Banks, for London; Governor-General, for London; Thrudvang, for London; Duiveland, for London; Hermelin, for Falmouth; Carribean, for London.

From Singapore.—June 23rd, Ellenborough, for London.

From Penang.—Borneo, for Boston *via* Padang.

LOADING.

At Hankow.—White Adder, Celestial, for London. For Liverpool: Diana.

At Japan.—None.

At Shanghai.—For London: Areolite, Carn Tual, Chaa-sze, Coulnakyle, Glen Aros, Grenadier, Guinevere, Hanover, J. C. Munroe, James Paton, Kestrel, Lorton, Ocean Mail, Procymatia, Raphael, Seawfell, Silver Eagle, Spray of the Ocean, Vigil. For Liverpool: Empress of India, Onangondy, West Derby. For New York: None.

At Foo-Chow.—For London: City of Aberdeen, Maggie Leslie, Shakespeare, Star of China. For Colonies: Chanticleer, Corriemulzie, Capiolania, Empress Eugenie. Supposed for Russia: Eupatorie. For New York: None; Amoy: None.

At Hong Kong.—For London: John Lidgett, Northfleet, Westminster. For Liverpool: Chrysolite, Eliza Stewart, Invincible, Jura, Verbena.

At Canton.—For London: Banian, Tamana. For New York: Panama.

At Macao.—None.

At Manila.—For Liverpool: Maritana. For Falmouth: Frederic, Java. For New York: Antonia Terry.

At Singapore.—For London: Dewa Gungadhur, Swalay, Chaladw. For Liverpool: Sparkler. For Falmouth: Carl and Aguste, Agricola, Panic.

At Penang.—None.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From England and Continent to China, &c.—12th June, Fair Wind, Shields to Hong Kong; 13th, Johanes Christian, London to Batavia; 15th, Weymouth, London to Shanghai; 16th, Canadian London to Hong Kong; Saint Mary, Cardiff to Manila; Alavesa de Dobaraw, Cardiff to Manila; Rock City, Liverpool to Shanghai; 17th, Jane Mitchell Clyde to Shanghai; 19th, Agincourt, Sunderland to Hong Kong; 20th, Camilla, Liverpool to Shanghai; 23rd, Esperanza, London to Kanagawa; Eduard, Bremen to Kamschatka; 27th, Peep-o'-day, Newcastle to Hakodadi; Ariadne, Bordeaux to Hong Kong; 28th, Slade, Southampton to Shanghai; Lucania, Liverpool to Batavia; Sextant, Cardiff to Shanghai. From United States to China, &c.—16th June, Helen Jackson, Boston to Kamschatka; 24th, Georges, New York to Hong Kong and Shanghai. From China, &c., to England and Continent, &c.—15th, Thames, Ningpo to Liverpool; 16th, Monarchy, Whampoa to London; 17th, Marchioness of Londonderry, Shanghai to London; 22nd, Margaretha Reeckmann, Foo-chow to Portsmouth. From China to United States.—15th, Hound, Foo-chow to New York; 27th, Wild Pidgeon, Hong Kong to New York. Manila to Cadiz.—13th, Luisita. From Singapore to England, &c.—12th. Lady Agnes Duff, Singapore to London; 22nd, Ystroom, Singapore to Liverpool.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

SHANGHAI.

Excepting a few first-class clipper ships to load new teas for London, little employment is offering. The rates of freight for tea varying from £4 to £6, according to class of vessel. Cotton is scarce, a few vessels only loading; rates £4. 4s. per ton. For New York there is no vessel on the berth. Coast rates are very low; to load at New-chwang for South, 33c. to 35c. is given. Cotton for Hong Kong is freely taken at 40c.

HONG KONG.

The following are some of the settlements of the fortnight:—England.—Eliza Stuart (British barque) 494 tons, for Liverpool at £4. 10s.; Invincible (British ship) 657 tons, for Liverpool, at £4; John Masterman (British ship) 608 tons, hence to Singapore, to load there, at £3. 10s.; Northfleet (British ship) 876 tons, for London, at £4. 10s.; Emma Mathilde, 381 tons, to land at Foo-Chow-Foo; Melbourne, £5. 7s. 6d. E. T. L. (Ch. barque) 299 tons, loads at Manila for Australia, at £4. 7s. current rates to Shanghai, 26 to 30 cents; to Ningpo, 30 to 32 cent per picul; to Nagasaki, $7 to $8.

MANILA.

Tonnage is but little inquired after. The only settlement is the Maritana for Liverpool at the following rates: £3 12s. 6d. per ton for clayed; £4 for unclayed Sugar, and £4. 10s. to £4. 15s. for Hemp.

SINGAPORE.

The Avalanche (692), from Penang to London, £2. 15s. per ton; £3. 15s. sugar, £4. 15s. light goods, and 4½ per gal. for rum less 5 per cent. Gawerly, Chludon (Russ. 1,026 tons) to London, £2. 15s.; tin, £3; gambier and dead weight, £4. 5s.; light freight. Rates of freight.—Tin, £3. 5s.; sago in boxes, £4; sago flour, £4; gambier in bales, £3. 5s. per ton; sugar, £4, twenty cwt. per ton; black pepper, per ton, £4; hides and horns, £4, and six cwt. per ton; coffee, £4 per ton of eighteen cwt.; measurement goods of fifty cubic feet, £4. 10s. per ton.

CASUALTIES.

JAPAN.

The American ship Viking was wrecked on the 4th June, on Prince's Island, near Simoda. The following account of the disaster is from the *Japan Commercial News*:—"The Viking, an American ship of 1,349 tons, Capt. Townsend, sailed from Hong Kong, May 17, with Chinese emigrants bound for San Francisco. On the 4th instant, at about 1.15 o'clock A.M., the vessel went ashore on the N.W. side of Prince's Island—one of the Japanese group off Simoda—having been driven there by adverse wind and strong currents. The captain and crew did everything in their power to get the vessel off; she would not move, however, and the water gained so fast on the pumps that the lower hold soon filled, and it was found necessary to land the passengers. This was easily done, the shore being very near, and when the captain was starting in his long-boat for Simoda, which was about sixty miles distant, one-half of the passengers were landed. The Chinese passengers number upwards of four hundred. The captain left the vessel about 1 P.M., and arrived in Simoda the next afternoon. The Japanese officials treated him very kindly, and provided him with a boat to come to Kanagawa, where he arrived on last Sunday afternoon. He got severely hurt on board the ship, and had to be carried from the

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boat to the United States Consulate after his arrival in the boat from Simoda. The United States steamer Wyoming, with Col. Fisher, the United States Consul, and some Japanese officials and others, started for the wreck early on Monday morning. Preparations are being made for forwarding the passengers and for stripping the ship, &c. Captain Townsend states that the centre passage had been characterised by light adverse winds, calms, much rain, and currents variable in strength and direction, and his chart has proved to be very incorrect. We must await the return of the Wyoming for further particulars." We have heard by private note that all the passengers were landed in safety.

SHANGHAI.

The Bremen barque *Amalia* was lost on the Loochoos on her way from Hong Kong to Shanghai. Crew and passengers saved.

The *Carnatic*, from Calcutta to Shanghai, was lost on the Saddles, on 2nd June.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

CITY, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN TABLES.—Aug. 8, at Deal from Singapore, Violet; 7, at Falmouth from Rangoon, Constance; from Maulmain, Edwin; 8, from Sourabaya, Kalimaas; 7, Falmouth from Singapore, Bonita; 5, at Bremen from Rangoon, Von Berg; from Akyab, St. Helena; 6, at Texel from Batavia, Zeenymph, Harold; July 2 5, at Cadiz from Manila, Gertrudis; 10, at Deal, from Colombo, Mary Scott, Avery, Hotspur; 9, at Falmouth, from Akyab, Bristolian, Susan Fearing, Valkyrien, Potomac; from Bassein, Rival, Allegonda, Jacoba, James Jardine; from Rangoon, Hedwig; from Singapore, Jupiter; at Liverpool, from Akyab, Robert Ritson; 10, at London from Galle and Colombo, Belvidere; July 12, at Havana, from Macao, Mercedes; 25, at New York from Manila, Franklin; Aug. 10, at Falmouth from Rangoon, Landwursten; from Bassein, Sourabaya, off Falmouth, from Akyab, Gumtje and Marie; off Queenstown, from Akyab, Fop Smit. At London from Bankok, Lizzie and Kate; off the Wight from Batavia, Padang Packet; 8, from Banjoewangie, Twee Gezusters; off the Lizard, from Batavia, Wilhelmina; 6, at Texel, from Banjoewangie, Macassar; at Brouwershaven, from Banjoewangie, Diana; 9, as Brouwershaven from Padang, Billiton; 11, at Queenstown from Manila, Mary Fry; from Akyab, Rex; 7, at St. Nazaire from Manila, Anne de Bretagne; 11, at London from Colombo, Akbar; 12, at Deal, from Colombo, Devondale; 9, off the Owers, from Macao, Albis; 10, off Weymouth, from Batavia, Travancore; at Marseilles, from Alexandria, Peluse, str.; 12, at London, from Colombo, Ann Jenkins; 12, at Deal, from Colombo, Leila; off Portland, from Sourabaya, Ludwig; off Queenstown, from Akyab, Annie Sise; at London, from Galle and Cochin, Shallett; 13, at London, from Colombo, Greenwich; 9, off [illegible] Head from Sourabaya, Triton; 11, at Texel, from Banjoewangie, Senior; at Helvoet, from Macassar, Wilhelmina, July 29, at New York, from Colombo, John Robinson; 12, off Beachy Head, from Shanghai, Martaban; 11, off Plymouth, from Akyab, Catherine Jacoba Henriette; 12, at Texel, from Macassar, Elizabeth Jacoba; 14, at Queenstown, from Maulmain, Derwent, Lady Douglas; at Falmouth, from Bassein, Amos Lawrence; 15, at Deal, from Singapore, Isabella.

DEPARTURES.—Aug. 8, from London for Shanghai, Dunkeld; for Cardiff and Ceylon, Ardencraig; 6, from off the North Foreland for Batavia, Maria Anna; from Sunderland for Shanghai, Osborne House; 8, from Deal for Batavia, Albrecht Beyling; 7, from Cardiff for Singapore, Passing Cloud; for Galle, Ellora; 6, from off Falmouth for Singapore, Mary Goddard; 8, Zwerver; from off the Lizard for Batavia, Hendrina; 9, from Shields for Singapore, Maude; for Galle, Thomas Dryden; 12, from London for Hong Kong and Canton, Patrician; for Cardiff and Singapore, E. A. Hall; 11, from Cardiff for Galle, Ephrem; 13, from London for Singapore and Penang, Frederica; for Cardiff and Singapore, Augusta Norwood; from Cardiff for Shanghai, Oscar; 13, from Swansea for Singapore, Verena Collet; 15, from Liverpool for Galle, Aquator; for Shanghai, Blackburn.

SPOKEN.—Fort William, Liverpool to Shanghai, steering W.S.W., July 31, 50 N., 13 W.; Ridderkirk, Rotterdam to Batavia, June 14, 2 N., 24 W.; George (Brem. schnr.), Bremen to Hong Kong, June 18, 26 S, 31 W.; Lexington, Colombo to London, July 29, 42 N., 30 W.; Era (?), China to Liverpool, May 19, 29 S., 39 E.; Almonde, Surie, Amsterdam to Batavia, June 20, 5 S., 24 W.; an English barq., showing 3rd d.p., No. 9,128, Cardiff to Shanghai, 3 days out, Aug. 4, 49 N., 8 W.; Isabella (Bremen barque), Singapore to London, July 5, 4 N., 26 W.; Wilhelmina Catharina (Dutch brig), Macassar to Rotterdam, July 31, 41 N., 28 W.; Catharina (barque), of and from Hamburg for Singapore, July 9, 9 N, 26 W.; Vorsetzen (Hamburg barque), Batavia to Hamburg, July 12, 11 N., 26 W.; Triton (Swedish barque), Sourabaya to Amsterdam, July 30, 41 N., 30 W.; Zeemeeuw, Shields to Batavia, 50 N., 3 W.; Era, from Shanghai, July 7, 11 N., 29 W.; Laurentius, Emilie, Java to Amsterdam, May 24, off Cape Recife; Henrietta Gertruida, Amsterdam to Batavia, April 14, 25 S., 29 W.; Johanna Hendrikus, Ferdinand, Shields to Sourabaya, August 1, 49 N., 9 W.; Ariadne, Singapore to Littlehampton (?), July 19, 12 N., 31 W.; Bentinck, Liverpool to Shanghai, May 20, 23 S., 33 W.; Lodestar (brig), of Exeter, London to Singapore, 40 days out, June 30, 2 N., 24 W.; Otto (Dutch barque), Batavia to Rotterdam, July 6, 12 N., 27 W.; Lebanon (?) Colombo to London, ninety days out, July 3, 13 N., 30 W.; Burgomeister Hoffman, Banjoewangie to Rotterdam, July 10, 10 N., 27 W.; Rotterdam (Dutch ship), Java to Rotterdam; June 18, off Algoa Bay, Stad Enschede, Amsterdam to Sourabaya, June 8, 23 S., 35 W.; a ship showing 1st d.p. No. 4,208, Amsterdam to Batavia, July 4, 11 N., 25 W.; Philip I (?), Shanghai to London, fifty-four days out, May 23, 35 S., 23 E.; Estreala (?), Port. barque, Macao to Lisbon, sixty-six days out, May 27, 34 S., 16 E.; Pet, Hong Kong to Antigua, eighty-seven days out, June 13, 14 S., 8 W.; Cossipore, Manila to Falmouth, June 19, 17 S., 5 W.; Brockenhaven, Rotterdam to Penang, forty-one days out, June 19, 4 N., 14 W.; Samuel, Sunderland to Shanghai, June 28, 18 S., 32 W.; Laurina (?), London to Hong Kong, June 27, 19 S., 34 W.

AT TABLE BAY.—June 30, Henry Harbeck, True, sailed for Shanghai.

AT ALGOA BAY.—June 9, Star King, Smith, sailed for Singapore.

LAID ON AT LONDON.—For Hong Kong and Canton: Isabella. For Singapore: Avondale.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Shanghai: Sea Nymph. For Singapore: Oriental.

At GLASGOW.—For Singapore and Penang: Roslin Castle.

The Admiralty have invited tenders for the conveyance of thirty-six tons Government stores from the River Thames to Trincomalee, Ceylon.

The Adriatic, Tomogonops, and Shakespeare, arrived on the 6th of August at Liverpool, are from Bombay, and not from Manila, as reported.

THE CHINESE INSURRECTION IN SHANGHAI.

FOREIGN OFFICE, AUG. 14.

The following despatch has been received from Sir Frederick Bruce, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Chief Superintendent of Trade in China:—

"Peking, April 30, 1863.

"My Lord,—Referring to my despatch * of September 8, 1862, I have the honour to state that Mr. Medhurst, before leaving Shanghai, published the letter to him which formed inclosure in that despatch. The publication has done good, by clearing up the misapprehension that prevailed as to the real position of foreigners at the Chinese ports open to trade, and as evidence that Her Majesty's Government will not agree to any system which does not respect the territorial rights of the Chinese Government, and its exclusive jurisdiction over its own subjects. The exclusive jurisdiction of China over Chinese, and of each foreign nation over its subjects, is the foundation on which the international relations of China with the outer world is based.

"I am glad to say that Monsieur Berthemy enclosed to the French Government the paper containing my correspondence with Mr. Medhurst as expressing the views entertained by him on this delicate question. They are fully concurred in by the Russian and the American Ministers.

"The British and American communities have appointed a committee to prepare a scheme for the municipal government of the large part of the settlement inhabited by them in conformity with these principles, and I hope that, with the aid of their experience, a system may be found which will meet the requirements of the place, and to which the Chinese Government will give its assent.

"The growth of Shanghai is wonderful; its population is estimated at 1,500,000, and it bids fair to become soon the most important city of the East. The Chinese flock to it on account of the security it enjoys, and the silk manufacture, which was destroyed by the Taiping occupation of Soo-chow and Hung-chow, is taking root at Shanghai.

"It is a subject of great satisfaction to me that our resolution to save Shanghai from the destruction that menaced it at the hands of the Taiping hordes has not only been productive of great benefit to trade, but has afforded a safe asylum and an escape from ruin to so large a body of the industrious and respectable native population.—I have, &c.,

"FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE.

"The Right Hon. Earl Russell, K.G., &c."

THE VICEROY OF EGYPT'S CARRIAGE.—This superb carriage, which is now completed, was built by Messrs. Laurie and Marner, and is one of the most perfect vehicles ever constructed; the style is quite new, and the finishing very beautiful. The body is painted of a brilliant azure colour, and is suspended on light C and under springs. The carriage is blue, vermillion, and gold. It is an open carriage, and the lining is not only of the most *recherche* character, but also novel in its arrangement, being made reversible, forming two distinct linings—a scarlet morocco and a rich blue silk. It is to be despatched to Egypt direct in a day or two.

DEPARTURE OF M. DU CHAILLU.—This celebrated traveller left St. Katharine's Docks in the *Mentor* for Africa. Amongst his stores is a complete photographic apparatus, for the purpose of taking views, portraits of animals, &c. M. Du Chaillu has received lessons in the art of photography from Mr. H. Claudet, who has taught him his newly-discovered quick process, by which means moving accidents by flood and field can be transmitted to paper.

CROWN APPOINTMENTS.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Wilberforce Wilson, Esq., to be Assistant Surveyor-General for the Colony of Hong Kong. The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Julius de Gorreguer Dolmage, Esq., who is actually and entirely employed beyond Her Majesty's dominions in the military service of the Shah of Persia, in which he holds the rank of Colonel, Her Majesty's Royal licence and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Persian Order of the Lion and Sun, of the third class, which the Shah of Persia hath been pleased to confer upon him.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament was prorogued by Royal Commission on the 28th July. The following is Her Majesty's speech, on the peculiar emptiness of which it would be superfluous to comment. The Speech was read by the Lord Chancellor:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—We are commanded by Her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to convey to you Her Majesty's acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your duties during the session now brought to a close. Her Majesty has seen with deep regret the present condition of Poland. Her Majesty has been engaged, in concert with the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Austria, in negotiations, the object of which has been to obtain the fulfilment of the stipulations of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815, in behalf of the Poles. Her Majesty trusts that those stipulations will be carried into execution, and that thus a conflict distressing to humanity and

* See No. 62 in papers relating to rebellion in China laid before Parliament in 1863.

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dangerous to the tranquillity of Europe may be brought to a close. The civil war between the Northern and Southern States of the North American Union still unfortunately continues, and is necessarily attended with much evil, not only to the contending parties, but also to nations which have taken no part in the contest. Her Majesty, however, has seen no reason to depart from that strict neutrality which Her Majesty has observed from the beginning of the contest. The Greek nation having chosen Prince William of Denmark for their King, Her Majesty is taking steps with a view to the union of the Ionian Islands to the kingdom of Greece. For this purpose Her Majesty is in communication with the Powers who were parties to the Treaty of 1815, by which those islands were placed under the protection of the British Crown; and the wishes of the Ionians on the subject of such union will be duly ascertained. Several barbarous outrages committed in Japan upon Bri ish subjects have rendered it necessary for Her Majesty to demand reparation; and Her Majesty hopes that her demands will be conceded by the Japanese Government without its being necessary to resort to coercive measures to enforce them. The Emperor of Brazil has thought fit to break off his diplomatic relations with Her Majesty, in consequence of Her Majesty not having complied with demands which she did not deem it possible to accede to. Her Majesty has no wish that this estrangement should continue, and would be glad to see her relations with Brazil re established.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her warm acknowledgments for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year, and towards the permanent defence of Her Majesty's dockyards and arsenals; and Her Majesty commands us to thank you for the provision you have made for the establishment of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—The distress which the civil war in North America has inflicted upon a portion of Her Majesty's subjects in the manufacturing districts and towards the relief of which such generous and munificent contributions have been made, has in some degree diminished, and Her Majesty has given her cordial assent to measures calculated to have a beneficial influence upon that unfortunate sta e of things. Symptoms of a renewal of disturbance have manifested themselves in Her Majesty's colony of New Zealand, but Her Majesty trusts that by wise and conciliatory measures, supported by adequate means of repression, order and tranquillity will be maintained in that valuable and improving colony. Her Majesty has given her assent to a measure for augmenting the income of a considerable number of small benefices, and she trusts that this measure will be conducive to the interests of the Established Church. Her Majesty has given her assent to an Act for the revision of a large portion of the Statute Book, by the removal of many Acts which, although they had become obsolete or unnecessary, obstructed the condensation of the statute law. Her Majesty has felt much pleasure in giving her assent to an act for placing upon a well-defined footing that Volunteer Force which has added a most important element in the defensive means of the country. Her Majesty has gladly given her assent to an Act for carrying into effect the additional treaty concluded by Her Majesty with the President of the United States for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade; and Her Majesty trusts that the honourable co-operation of the Government of the United States will materially assist Her Majesty in those endeavours which Great Britain has long been engaged in making to put an end to the perpetration of that most disgraceful crime. Her Majesty has assented with satisfaction to many other measures of public usefulness, the result of your labours during the present Session. It has been gratifying to Her Majesty to observe, that notwithstanding many adverse circumstances the general prosperity of her empire continues unimpaired. Though great local distress has been suffered in Great Britain from the effects of the civil war in America, and in Ireland from the results of three unfavourable seasons, the financial resources of the United Kingdom have been fully maintained, and its general commerce with the world at large has not been materially impaired. It has been a source of great satisfaction to Her Majesty to find that her East Indian possessions, rapidly recovering from the disasters which lately overspread them, are entering upon a course of improvement, social, financial, and commercial, which holds out good promise for the growing prosperity of those extensive regions. On returning to your several counties you will still have important duties to perform; and Her Majesty fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your efforts to promote the welfare and happiness of her subjects, the object of her constant and earnest solicitude."

REVIEW OF THE PARLIAMENTARY SESSION.

THE TIMES.

The session just ended has been barren of legislation and even of debate. Not a single party division has occurred in either House, and few but those who have been engaged in recording Parliamentary proceedings from day to day will be able to recall the principal subjects of discussion. The comparatively interesting debates which occasionally diversified the ordinary course of business were conducted by the accustomed speakers. The House of Commons still follows its well-known leaders, with the exception of the wise and thoughtful statesman whose unexpected death in the middle of the session caused universal regret. Lord Palmerston rules the House with growing authority, supported by a tact which rarely fails him. . . . . Even the annual measures which are, according to custom, brought forward by private members have lost their former attraction. Maynooth mustered only 100 votes against 198: Sir Morton Peto's Burials Bill was equally unsuccessful; the Ballot was extinguished after a mere pretence of debate in a thin and indifferent House; and the opponents of Church Rates for the first time suffered a defeat, in place of the barren victory which in the last year had degenerated into a drawn battle. Mr. Forster's attempt to re-open the question of the Game Act of 1862 was summarily suppressed by a majority which refused to listen to the arguments even of the Home Secretary. It appears that quiet times are not unfavourable to religious liberality and moderation. The House of Commons rejected the scheme of the Puritan and Temperance fanatics for imposing, by Mr. Somes's Bill, a Sunday fast on the working classes; and the most eminent members of the Opposition in both Houses supported the Government in passing an Act for payment in certain cases of Roman Catholic chaplains in gaols.

In the paucity of matters of political interest the Budget was expected with a curiosity not unmingled with cheerful expectations. It was observed with satisfaction that the financial statement was not pressed on with morbid hurry, and that Mr. Gladstone dispensed with his usual warnings against the extravagance which he sometimes imputes to his colleagues and to Parliament. The House of Commons adopted the resolutions on tobacco the more readily, when it was observed that the metropolitan members, under the influence of their constituents in the retail tobacco trade, offered an active opposition to the change.

The only important Government measure of the Session was brought forward in the middle of June, for the prospective relief of Lancashire distress. Mr. Villiers' Bill for enabling the Unions to borrow a million and a quarter for the employment of the operatives in useful public works was passed without serious opposition. A vote of little intrinsic importance gave rise to the most animated debate, or rather to the most tumultuous division, of the Session. The pretensions of the coterie of officials at South Kensington had provoked growing dissatisfaction both in Parliament and in general society. It was known that the projectors of the Exhibition had hoped to convert the establishment into a permanent institution, and suspicions had arisen that an unauthorised use had been made of the name and authority of the Prince Consort. . . . . In almost the only thoroughly bad speech which he ever delivered in the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone increased the irritation of his opponents while he discouraged his few supporters.

The foreign questions which have for some years become more and more prominent in Parliamentary debates have by no means lost their interest and importance; but it happened that there were strong reasons for avoiding the full discussion of the two contemporary contests which engage universal attention. Both Houses saw the necessity of allowing a large discretion to the Government in dealing both with the American war and with the Polish insurrection. In the debate on the Address Lord Derby, while he criticized Lord Russell's conduct in all other parts of the world, approved the strict neutrality which had been maintained in the American quarrel. It was unnecessary to be equally cautious in speaking of Denmark, Greece, or of China; nor could Lord Derby be expected to resist the temptation of quoting Lord Melbourne's frequent question, "Can't you let it alone?" The Government had little difficulty in showing that its conduct after the Greek Revolution had been dictated by a sincere goodwill, which those principally concerned have fully appreciated. The unanimous opinion that it would have been unwise to accept the Crown for Prince Alfred was pretty reconcilable with an approval of Lord Russell's determination to baffle the intrigues of Russia. At a later period the Ministers succeeded, after several abortive offers, in procuring for Greece a promising King of unobjectionable pedigree and religion. The proposed session of the Ionian Islands has excited neither alarm nor indignation. . . . . Mr. Liddell and Lord Naas, in the later part of the Session, called attention to the official and indirect support which has been lately afforded to the Government of Peking. . . . .

The relations of England with the United States are even more delicate and difficult than the problems of European diplomacy. It will be generally allowed that Parliament has shown commendable prudence in discountenancing, as far as possible, all debate on the American contest. When Lord Campbell, before the Easter recess, delivered an elaborate argument on the recognition of the Confederacy, Lord Russell briefly replied on behalf of the House of Lords, as well as in the name of the Government, that the precedents were not strictly applicable; that the war was undecided; and that, as it was not for the present expedient to act, it was desirable to say as little as possible on the subject. The difficulties which have arisen between the Federals, as belligerents, and the English Government in its neutral capacity, furnished a more legitimate subject of debate. Lord Russell, in the House of Lords, and the Solicitor-General, in the Commons, have repeatedly argued that the complaints of the owners of the captured vessels are properly subject to the adjudication of the American Admiralty courts. . . . . On the 27th of March, the Solicitor-General, in answer to Mr. Forster, delivered an elaborate apology for the conduct of the Government in the matter of the *Alabama*. Lord Russell, however, admitted in his correspondence, that the duties of international comity were more expansive than the strict rule of law. Mr. Roebuck, with his usual disregard both of prudent as well as of unnecessary reserve, determined that the session should not terminate without notice to the Americans of the North that one member of Parliament at least was not afraid to avow himself their open enemy.

Legal.

THE ACCOUNTANT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK V. FERSDAY.

Our readers will be surprised to find by the following evidence that Mr. Macnab, the Accountant of the Oriental Bank Corporation, has been arrested at his post in consequence of his connection as a partner in a business in the "white lead line." His salary was £900 per annum, and we presume that comfortable income is now in the possession of another person, as it would be highly dangerous and discreditable for the bank directors to allow anyone in such a post to be in any way connected otherwise in business. Mr. Macnab is no doubt now free to follow out his *penchant* for white lead profits.

This was an action brought in the Exchequer for false imprisonment, in which the damages were laid at £1,000. Judgment having been allowed to go by default, a writ of inquiry was executed to assess the amount of compensation to be awarded.

Mr. Kenealy appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Serjeant Ballantine for the defendants.

From the opening statement of the learned counsel and the evidence given by the plaintiff and two other witnesses, Mr. Hilliard, Sergeant-at-Mace, and also the testimony of a clerk to the plaintiff's attorney, it appeared that Mr. Macnab, who was accountant to the Oriental Banking Corporation, Threadneedle-street, was served with a copy of a writ of

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summons on a bill of exchange for £70, and had obtained leave to appear, and notwithstanding such permission, he was arrested at the bank in Threadneedle-street on the 19th of June last, and was about to be taken to Whitecross-street Prison, but was allowed to remain at the office of Mr. Hilliard, the Sergeant-at-Mace, till ten o'clock at night, when he was released, it having been discovered by the defendant, Mr. Fereday, who was an attorney, that an appearance had been entered to the action. The other defendant was stated to be a bill discounter. For the detention from three o'clock to ten o'clock the action was brought, and as the defendants had admitted the complaint, the only question was the amount of damages to be assessed. The plaintiff stated that he resided at Bucklers-villas, Belsize-park, Hampstead, and Mr. Fereday lived near him. He was at the bank when arrested in an action in which he had obtained leave to appear, and was detained in custody until ten o'clock at night. There was ample property at his residence to pay the amount had an execution been levied. On cross examination, Mr. Macnab said his salary at the bank was £900 a-year. On being pressed, he said he was in business in Hill-street, Finsbury, under the firm of Sinclair, Roberts, and Co., as white lead merchants, and was not aware that the directors of the bank knew of the circumstance. The bill in question was connected with the business, and he was defending the action.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine proceeded to examine the plaintiff as to his bill transactions with the firm of Sinclair, Roberts, and Co.—Mr. Kenealy objected to such a course of examination. The only question was the injury committed by an improper arrest.

The learned Secondary ruled that, under certain limitations, the plaintiff might be examined. The plaintiff was accordingly examined, and the learned serjeant complained of the manner in which he gave his evidence.

Mr. Hilliard, Sergeant-at-Mace, proved the arrest after the banking hours. He was offered a check for the amount, but could not take it. The plaintiff's attorney was sent for, and the plaintiff remained at his office until nearly ten o'clock, when he was released. The clerk to the plaintiff's attorney, in answer to Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, said he did not know that notice was given to the other side of the appearance being entered to the action. It was some hours before the discharge was obtained, and the plaintiff was all the time under detention.

Mr. Kenealy, no witnesses being called for the defendants, asked the jury to award substantial damages for the injury committed on a gentleman holding such an important situation as accountant to the Oriental Bank being arrested while attending to his duties in the City, and who had ample property at his residence, where an execution might have been levied. The defence would, no doubt, be that "a mistake" had been committed in not searching for an appearance; and, no doubt, the learned serjeant would comment on the business and bill transactions in which the plaintiff had been engaged. He would submit to the jury that he had answered the questions in a modest manner, and that on the whole he was entitled to have his character set right with the directors for the improper manner in which he had been arrested while attending to his duties.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine commented in strong terms on the manner in which the plaintiff had given his evidence. As to the action, there was, in fact, no answer. An appearance had been entered, and it was not discovered before the arrest took place. It was the practice of attorneys to give notice to the other side, but in this case it had not been done. The jury had heard the statement made by the plaintiff as to his transactions with the firm of "Sinclair, Roberts, and Co.," and the manner in which he had answered the questions. He (Mr. Serjeant Ballantine) was surprised when he heard that his salary was £900 a-year. His learned friend had taken credit for the modesty with which the plaintiff had given his testimony, but he must be permitted to call it the shuffling manner in which he had answered the questions. He submitted that it was a case for small damages.

The learned Secondary placed the case before the jury as one in which they would say what amount ought to be awarded for an admitted false imprisonment by an arrest in a case in which an appearance had been entered. All the jury had to do was with the present cause, and the circumstances arising out of the bill of exchange. It would appear that leave had been obtained, an appearance had been entered, notwithstanding which the plaintiff had been taken in execution, and would have been taken to prison; he was, however, allowed to remain in the custody of the officer for some hours until he was discharged on it being discovered that an appearance had been entered to the action, which would probably be heard in another court. For the detention which had taken place from about 3 to 10 o'clock, the plaintiff was clearly entitled to compensation. The jury could not agree in the box, and retired; after a brief consultation they assessed the damages at £50.

Literature.

The second number of the "Chinese and Japanese Repository," published by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., has appeared, and will be found to repay its supporters. It contains, among other interesting articles, "Thoughts on the Past and Future of China," by Count D'Escayrac de Lauture, a memoir of the celebrated orientalist Rémusat, and "Notices of the Political Aspect of Affairs in China and Japan," by the editor, the Rev. J. Summers.—The "Technologist," a valuable periodical, very efficiently edited by P. L. Simmonds, Esq., and published by Messrs. Kent and Co., contains in the August number an able article on the tallow tree (*stillingia sibefera*), so extensively cultivated in the provinces of Kiangsi, Kongnain, and Chihkiang; and the pela, or insect wax of China, viewed botanically and commercially, by D. J. Macgowan, M.D.

Continental Intelligence

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Amsterdam, Aug. 6.

The *Staats Courant* publishes the text of the Royal Decree of the 20th of July, No. 46, letter H 3, containing the new regulations for the cultivation of sugar in the island of Java, the leading features of which are as follows:—The establishments for the manufacture of sugar, the contractors of which have lost their claim to an extension of time and renewal of their contracts by not giving their adhesion to the general fundamental principles published in the *Java Courant* of the 15th of June, 1860, will, on the expiration of the now running engagements, be put up to public competition and let for ten years. The persons admissible to take the contracts are Dutch subjects residing in Netherlands India, to the exclusion of natives placed on the footing of the Dutch, or Dutch subjects residing in the mother country, but their representatives or agents must come under the above category. The contractors must undertake to keep the sugar mills and the buildings belonging to the establishment in good order, and give them up to Government in perfect repair at the expiration of the contract. The competition will be held at the chief town of the district in which the works are situated, and due notice of each will be given in the *Java Courant* at least eight months before the day fixed. Those contractors, whose contracts have been prolonged in consequence of their having accepted the fundamental regulations, have a right to claim new contracts in accordance with the conditions of the present Royal Decree. They have for that purpose to send in a petition to that effect to the Governor-General, who will grant them a new lease for the period their present ones have to run. The sugar plantations are to be divided into *dessas*. Not more than one-fifth part of the *sawars* of each dessa will be used, including the space required for roads, and the sluices, dykes, and ditches not used for general purposes, but exclusively for the irrigation of the sugar canes and the convenience of those by whom they are planted. The land cultivated in sugar will be changed every year in the usual manner. The canes must be planted in such a manner as to become ripe in regular succession, and brought to the sugar mills for crushing at the most suitable period. The contractor is authorised to demand that the ground be manured on his paying the expenses of that operation. The extent of each plantation will be fixed by the Governor-General with reference to the population of the district, but in no case can it exceed 400 *bauws*, each of five hundred square roods. The contractor is bound to pay to the native workmen wages according to the quantity of sugar produced from the canes on each bauw, according to the following scale:—For each of the first 45 piculs, 3 fl.; for every picul above 45, 1 fl. 50 cents; but with a minimum of 90 fl. per bauw, even with a less produce than 30 piculs per bouw. Of these working expenses 45 fl. per bouw must be paid as soon as the planting of the canes is completed, and the other 45 fl. when they have arrived at maturity. The Governor-General is nevertheless empowered on the renewal of contracts as above mentioned to insert the condition making it binding on the contractor to pay a minimum of 75 fl. for wages to the native workman for each bouw, in which case 45 fl. must be paid at the planting and 30 fl. when the canes are ripe for cutting. To the chiefs of dessas the contractors are bound to pay a compensation for their superintendence of the plantations and for their time and trouble, according to the following scale:—

If the produce is less than 20 piculs, nothing.							
From 20 to 30 piculs per bouw				1 fl.	50	cents	per bouw
Above 30	„ 40	„	„	1 „	75	„	„
„ 40	„ 50	„	„	2 „		„	„
„ 50	„	„	„	2 „	25	„	„

Wherever it can be done without prejudice to the cultivated lands of the natives themselves, the sugar mills may be put in motion by water. If water cannot be obtained steam may be used as a motive power. In each contract the condition will be inserted if steam or running water is to be the motor. The cutting of the sugar cane, its conveyance to the mill and all the other operations, will be performed without any interference on the part of Government. In case the contractors are not able to find sufficient volunteer labourers to cut and bring in the canes, they may apply to the Government who will furnish the number of men required, to be paid wages at . . h

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cent per bundle of twenty-fine canes. Contractors are not permitted to crush and boil any canes not grown on the plantation belonging to the establishment. No money is to be advanced to the contractors to enable them to carry on their operations, but they are permitted to demand a payment of half the value on account on all quantities of sugar delivered in to the Government stores, the rest to be left till the final settlement. The contractors are bound to deliver every year into the Government stores a certain quantity of sugar, 70 per cent. of which must be of the standard samples No. 16 to 20 inclusive and the remainder of the quality from No. 12 to 15 inclusive. The price to be paid by Government for the sugar is fixed at 8 fl. per picul of 125 Amsterdam lbs. for the standard sample No. 16, with an increase of ½ fl. for each higher number up to No. 20, and ½ fl. less for each number down to No. 12. The former fundamental regulations published in the *Staats Courant* of the 15th of June, 1860, are hereby repealed. The Minister for the Colonial Department is charged with the due execution of the Decree, and is bound to give a copy of it to the Council of State. Dated at the Hague, 20th July, 1863.

The Government has sent to the Second Chamber of the States-General the Budget for 1862 concerning the financial service for that year in Netherlands India, with the usual calculations and explanations, from which it appears that the expenditure, including 9,800,000 florins for interest on the Indian debt, is estimated at 84,018,936 fl. in India, and 18,351,904 fl. at home, making together 102,370,240 fl. To cover these expenses, the revenue is estimated at 61,127,184 fl. in India, and 47,577,794 at home; together, 108,684,978, showing a surplus of 6,314,737 fl. To make up the difference in the requirements of the service in Netherlands India, 22,981,752 fl. will have to be sent out in remittances and specie. As compared with the budget for 1861, the new one shows an increase in the expenditure of 7,998,897 fl. in India, and a reduction of 38,066 fl. at home; and in the receipts an increase of 7,554,857 fl. in India, and a reduction of 1,618,914 fl. at home. The revenue derived from trade (coffee, sugar, indigo, tin, spices, tea, and cochanille) is estimated to produce 16,828,731 fl. in India, and 46,850,000 fl. at home, showing an increase of 3,369,693 fl. for India, and 1,150,000 fl. less in Holland. The charge for the army in Netherlands India is put down at 20,832,353 fl.

The capital required for the construction of the railroad in Java has been subscribed, and a company is in the act of formation, at the head of which are Mr. Poolman and Mr. S. Jacob, both of the Hague, and Mr. Van Heukelom, of Amsterdam, Member of the Second Chamber of the States-General.

H.M.'s steam frigate *Zeeland*, 51 guns, has arrived at Vlisingen from her cruise in the Mediterranean, and is to be overhauled and fitted out with immediate despatch for the East. It is stated in naval circles that she is under orders for Japan, to reinforce the Dutch squadron there for the protection of the merchants and their property in that country. The third class screw corvette *Vesuvius*, of 10 guns, from the East Indies, last from Surinam, has arrived at Niewe Deep.

A fine clipper-built frigate ship called the *Dordrecht*, of 800 tons, has just been successfully launched from the building yard called Merwede, of the shipbuilders Messrs. Cornelius Gips and Son, of Dordrecht. She is intended for the East India trade, and belongs to a private association under the direction of Messrs. Gerrit van Hoogstraaten and Son of that city. She will be commanded by Captain F. H. Loos, who is well known in the trade.

At a meeting of shareholders of the Dutch Trading Company, Mr. A. Rueb was elected commissioner, and Mr. C. P. Sandel his substitute.

Mr. D. Bauduin, partner in the firm of Messrs. Kreglinger, Dumbler, and Co., of Batavia, now residing at Breda, has been elected one of the directors of the Bank of Rotterdam, just established in that city.

A letter from the Cape of Good Hope states that the Dutch ship *Prince of Orange*, from Java to this country, had been condemned as unseaworthy and sold for £1,100. The hull alone realised £260. The Hamburg ship *D. F. Weber Senior*, from Sourabaya had put into Simon's Bay, leaky and with damage to sails and rigging.

During the month of July 20 vessels have arrived from the Far East (against 40 in June, 25 in May, and 13 in April), bringing 47,388 bags of coffee, 38,627 kranjangs of sugar, and 2,198 bags of pepper. Four of these vessels brought cargoes for the company, and 16 for private merchants. Thirteen discharged at Amsterdam, and seven at Rotterdam. Three came from Batavia, four from Sourabaya, seven from Banjoewangie, two from Samarang, one from Passaroean, two from Padang, and one from Macassar.

The King of the Belgians has been pleased to accept the resignation of Ruys, hitherto H.M.'s. Consul at Batavia, and to appoint Mr. Rochussen to the vacant consulship.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Kobold has just died at Maestricht, in his 60th year. He entered the army as a private, and went out to India as far back as 1825, when the war broke out in Java. In the following year he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, 1833 to be First Lieutenant, 1836 to be Captain, 1842 to be Major, and 1845 Lieut.-Colonel with the command of the Djayang Secars and Pradjoerits, in which capacity he remained till 1853, when he became Colonel and commandant of the First Military District in Java. In 1832 he received the medal for the campaign in Java, and then was named Knight of the Military Order of Willem. Two years later he was praised in the despatches for his conduct on the West Coast of Sumatra, and raised to the Third Class of the Order of Willem. He was buried at Naastricht with military honours, a funeral oration being pronounced over his grave by Colonel Lebron de Vexela, himself decorated for his gallantry at Kjaga Raga, the late King having presented him with a sword of honour as he had declined being made a military knight.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Electra*, Captain Wegman, at Amsterdam, from Banjoewangie: Dr. and Mrs. Eisinga, Captain de Rochemond and family, Captain Benschop and daughter, Mr. Baersmayer van Barienkhoven.

Per *Ouderkerk an der Amstel*, Captain Zwart, from Java: Rear-Admiral du Cloud, two children, and a Javanese servant, Lieut.-Colonel Moerman, of the E. I. Artillery, lady and four children, Mr. Helfrich, medical officer of the first class, lady, three children and a Javanese servant; Mr. Greiner, medical officer of the second class, Mr. van den Berg, pensioned officer of the Civil Service, Mrs. Hupscher and child, Miss L. Ottenhoff, Mr. C. Boen, and eighteen passported soldiers.

PASSENGERS OUTWARDS.

Per *Fagel*, Captain Verloop, from Amsterdam to Kanagawa (Japan): Mr. W. C. Bonger.

Per *Java*, Captain Mann, from Rotterdam to Batavia: Messrs. A. de Jaeger and N. C. Ament.

Per *Jedo*, Captain van Rossem from Rotterdam to Batavia: Mr. Coets van Baggen, officer in the East India Civil Service, Miss Coets van Baggen, Mr. J. Jut, Mr. de Roock; 1 Javanese servant.

Per *Doetwyn*, Captain Hoffman, from Brouwersnaven to Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Lens, Mrs. Mrs. Sellewyn Gelpke, Mrs. Boers, Miss Linden, Messrs. Schas, Dumoulin, and Zaalberg; 3 Javanese native servants.

Per *Maria Anna*, Captain van Monnom, to Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. S. J. de Vries, Miss Beykerk and Miss A. Hiebink.

COMMERCIAL.

COFFEE.—Since the departure of last mail the market remained quiet for a week; but since then more activity has sprung up, and there have been some considerable sales effected at full prices. They consisted chiefly of Sumatra, of which 10,000 bags were taken at 45 cents, and 1,200 bags of inferior quality at 36. Of private trade Java the market is bare, and only a few lots out of the company's last sale have changed hands, for which a trifle above sale prices was paid by needy purchasers. The deliveries in July were 21,288 bags, against 20,605 last year. The deliveries for the first seven months were 433,194 bags, against 449,241 last year, and 607,457 in 1861. The present stocks on company's warrants are 100,962 bags, against 41,895 last year.

SUGAR.—The raw articles continues in a depressed condition, though rather less so during the last week. Refiners appear to have provided themselves largely with stock at the company's sale, and have enough to go with for some time. A few hundred kranjangs of Java have been sold for exportation at 1 fl. under the prices of the July sale. Refined sugars enjoy a little more demand. There is also again some inquiry for shipment to Russia.

RICE.—A sale of 6,000 bags of inferior paddy at 4¼ fl. depressed the market for a few days, but it is gradually recovering, and since then 4,000 bags have been placed at 5 fl. For cleaned descriptions there is but little demand, though values are not lower.

SPICES.—Java cinnamon, No. 3, finds easily purchasers at 97 to 98 cents. All other descriptions calm in expectation of the company's sale.

TIN is again lower. Sales have been made both here and at Rotterdam at 74½ fl., but purchases might be made at 74 fl. The total stock in warrants is 129,855 blocks, against 136,043 last year.

COPPER.—At the company's sale of 300,000 kil. the whole found purchasers, the large cakes at 50½ to 51¼, and the small at 50¼ to 50¾ fl. At a private trade auction that followed, 785 cakes (30,700 kil.) were all bought in 53¼ fl.

RATTANS.—At the company's sale of 172,400 bundles (10,014 piculs) all was sold as follows:—Banjermassing, 13 fl. 20 c. to 17 fl. to 10 c.; Padang, 13 fl. 50 c. to 17 fl. 10 c.; Koetie, 11 fl. 30 c. to 12 fl. 50 c.; and mixed parcels, 12 fl. 50 c. to 15 fl. 90 c.

HIDES.—For all descriptions there is a better feeling, and several parcels of E.I. have been sold for export; among which 1,167 light Java ox, imported per *Dominion*. During the first seven months of this year the import of E.I. has been 67,923 ox, and 22,981 buffalo, against 51,570 and 13,330 respectively in 1862. The present stocks of East India are 40,201 ox, and 19,382 buffalo, against 40,992 and 11,123 respectively last year.

TOBACCO.—East India calm, but prices well supported. Stock of Java 9,485 bales.

INDIGO.—Limited dealings, chiefly for Germany, but prices firm.

COCHENILLE.—Inactive, and in values no information to report.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

A Register is kept of the addresses of all persons connected with the Far East, and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the office or by letter.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1863.

PEACE IN JAPAN.

The news from Japan, though of a pacificatory character, is far from satisfying us that all danger of hostilities is averted, or that our foreign residents are not as liable as ever to the outrages of arrogant and arbitrary power. The delay first accorded to our *ultimatum* is succeeded by delay in enforcing its full conditions, by agreeing to accept a part and not the remainder until reference shall have been made to England. Our national honour—taking it as semi-barbarians comprehend it—is thus sacrificed, and an analysis of the "political position" at Japan will disclose that in every form which Asiatic cunning can suggest we continue to be openly defied. The Japanese must think us essentially simple if we put up with the plea that the Tycoon is powerless to arrest and give up the murderers. The Japanese, though little better than a vegetative mass of beings, own to a strong nationality; and the greatest and mightiest of their princes must and will yield to an inexorable national necessity. We know enough of their internal political arrangements to be satisfied that Japan is only a land of divided authority when occasion serves. It is easy enough for the Prince of Satsuma, surrounded by his army, to proclaim defiance of any attempt of the Tycoon to coerce him. This is part of the cunning which the Japanese enjoy heartily. The Tycoon, with the utmost desire to conciliate us, gets as far out of our reach as he conveniently can, and establishes the Prince of the House of Mito, traditionally the most virulent against foreigners, as acting Tycoon at Yedo. The evasion of the Asiatic suggests numberless combinations, whilst to complicate the phenomena and to prevent us from drawing any correct deductions as to how the balance inclines, Western Japanese Princes whom we never heard of, are quoted for having a wholesome dread of us. All this mystery on the subject is a sham. We put no more confidence in the friendliness of the Tycoon than in Prince Satsuma. If there is any difference between the two Asiatic barbarians, it is merely a difference of interest.

The present delay will not fail to be regarded in the light of a concession, extorted from us by duplicity, if not diplomatic skill, and as such is to be deprecated. In the Japanese we have condoned the price of blood, and been quieted at least for awhile. No doubt the Prince of Satsuma has secretly made good the £120,000 to the Tycoon. The prospect is by no means pleasant of having to put up with more petty manœuvring in the settlement of our national account. It is impossible we can act in this matter consistently, decisively, or successfully, so long as we listen to lying Japanese representations, and refuse to take counsel solely of ourselves. Until we cease to listen to excuses, we shall never overcome Japanese officials. They will have hopes of getting the upper hand. The Russians are really more regarded than ourselves by the Japanese, simply because the Muscovite thoroughly understands Asiatic cunning, adapts himself to the supple Japanese so far as serves the purposes of trade, but when rights are claimed will not yield an iota, knowing this would be accepted as a sign of weakness. It is the half yielding and conciliating spirit—a spirit not understood—that must be deprecated.

Is the British Government wholly exempt from the blame of this inglorious postponement? The Japanese, doubtless instructed by Russian officers that our force was insufficient for operations ashore—that, in fact, we could not make good our hostile demonstration—have acted accordingly. Had we been ready to land a large and imposing force, as well as dash the water-batteries to pieces, on receiving such a reply as they have tendered, then the most vital of our requirements—the arrest and delivery of the murderers of Mr. Richardson—would not thus have been virtually foregone. The Tycoon would have found his authority and his power in our ultimatum; and no internal difficulties—no dissevered jurisdiction—would have been pleaded.

THE FRENCH TREATY WITH THE KING OF ANNAM.

The *Moniteur* has published the decree promulgating the treaty of peace concluded between France, Spain, and the King of Annam. The principal provisions of the treaty are as follows:—The Europeans are to have full liberty to practice the Christian religion in the kingdom of Annam, and to make converts. The three entire provinces of Bien-Hoa, Gia-Dink, and Dink-Tuong (Mitto), as well as the island of Pulo-condor, are ceded to France. If any other nation desires to acquire territory on Annamite ground, the King is bound to inform the Emperor of the fact, and the latter is at liberty to lend or to refuse his aid to the Government of Annam as he may think fit, but no cession of territory can be made without the sanction of the Emperor. French subjects are free to carry on trade with the ports of Tourane, Balat, and Quang An. The King of Annam is to pay an indemnity of four millions of dollars, to be divided over the space of ten years. The citadel of Vinh-Long is to remain till further orders in the hands of the French, but it is to be given up as soon as the King of Annam shall have put an end to the rebellion, "which at present exists *by his orders* in the provinces of Gia-Dinh and Ding-Tuong, and the country shall be in a state of tranquillity."

It is impossible to forget, with respect to this treaty, that when the expedition was sent forth it was stated in the most emphatic manner that neither France nor Spain would, under any circumstances, make a settlement in Cochin-China, or accept a single foot of territory! The approaching arrival of an Ambassador from King Induk is announced, the principal object of his visit being the arrangement of the terms of a commercial treaty. The Ambassador, after leaving France, will proceed to Spain. The Imperial printing-office is engaged in the production of several works intended to facilitate relations between the two countries. One of these is a dictionary of the Annamite and French languages, of which the first volume has already been published at Saigon.

FRENCH VIEWS RESPECTING CHINA AND JAPAN.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, August 6.

The prospect of war between the English and the Japanese, and, in fact, everything that relates to the Far East, attracts considerable attention here at the present moment; and as the point of sight and the habit of mind of the French differ widely from those of the English, the views and speculations of the former upon the state of affairs in the Far East are peculiarly worthy of attention at the present moment.

In the first place, the conduct of English merchants and speculators is not regarded with any special leniency, and the public here is told that, since the treaty of commerce was concluded, the manœuvres of the English merchants and their modes of acting have given birth to a spirit of hostility in the breasts of the Japanese which is constantly on the increase. That war with Japan is imminent is as clear to the French as to the English; and it is believed, or at least asserted, here that our Government is drifting into a great difficulty. A war with Japan, it is said, will entail upon England great expenses, and there is nothing to prove that she will not encounter difficulties similar to those which met the French expedition in Mexico. Of course, it does not escape the penetration of our neighbours that the interference with trade must have an effect on our establishments in China; and some people here are not averse to entertain the idea of the possible failure of a campaign against Japan, and say that, should such a reverse happen, the commercial edifice which since 1842 the English have raised to such colossal proportions in the East will be suddenly threatened with ruin. The principal force of Europeans, say they, consists in the moral authority which they exercise in the East, and which, being derived from military success, has a tendency to wear out in time; and the effect of a failure like that which occurred to the English fleet on the Pei-ho in 1858 would bring about a violent reaction, so that England has every reason to avoid a war, the results of which may be so disastrous.

It is curious to note the working of the French mind in the above remarks; the whole authority of the Europeans is supposed to be derived from military power, commercial energy integrity and perseverance go for nothing. We succeed in the East because we first made ourselves feared, and our power will decline unless we keep up the wholesome moral terror! The

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lesson learned by all the rest of the world that military conquest and government never of itself yet created a colony or gave rise to a great commercial edifice—to borrow a term used by our neighbours in the present case—seems to have been wholly thrown away upon the Gallic mind. As regards the probable effect of warlike proceedings against the Japanese, it is said that if the hatred of the Japanese nobility for foreigners should force the Mikado to fight and to repel an armed, as it has a pacific invasion, and if the inhabitants of Yedo, foreseeing the destruction of their city, should retire into the interior of the country, the appearance of an English fleet on the coast may not suffice to bring about an arrangement even after the bombardment and burning of the ports, and then a land force, with all the heavy material necessary in such cases, will be required. Our arsenals in China and India are, no doubt, it is said, well supplied, and the Sepoys will furnish an imposing force; but the authority of Lord Clyde is quoted to prove that "English soldiers will be required to supply the iron for the lance[s]," and it is imagined that in the present state of India, "still trembling after her recent troubles," the British troops there could not be spared. It is admitted that during the last three years in spite of the constantly increasing insolence of the Japanese, the English authorities have constantly tried temporising schemes, and have made all imaginable concessions, but this is not attributed to any desire to avoid bloodshed, or to any good feeling on the part of the British, but simply to the fact that our position in China is a very dangerous one, and that any difficulties elsewhere would probably bring about a catastrophe. But in connection with the position of the English in the Far East a curious theory is broached here. Great stress is laid on the rapid growth of the Russian power in China and on the neutral position always maintained by the Russian Government with respect to the Chinese and Japanese, and it is conjectured that the English Government "seeing the *extremity* in which it is placed, and the dangers that it runs," will endeavour to obtain the support or the intervention of the Russians in its quarrel with Japan. This idea, we are gravely assured, is one of the principal causes of the tergiversations at present exhibited by the British! For if, it is said, the Russians were to promise their support to the Japanese, or were no longer to leave the Chinese to the tender mercies of the English Legation at Peking, and if their promises should hereafter pass into acts, the consequences would very soon become visible at Shanghai and Calcutta, and the commotion felt there would produce a terrible shock in the heart of the city of London itself. After the preceding passages you will be prepared for what is to come. If war should break out in Europe on account of Poland, and England should at the same moment have to struggle in another hemisphere for the maintenance of her prestige and her commercial empire, it is to be feared, say these French writers, that notwithstanding her sympathies with a people oppressed, she would find herself constrained to make common cause with Russia in establishing in Japan and China a system of compensation which would bode no good to other civilised nations, and to France in particular. When a fierce and bloody struggle again deluges the Continent of Europe with blood, and absorbs the resources of France, we are told that Great Britain and Russia rejoicing in the exhaustion of other powers, will set aside their mutual animosities in order to secure to themselves a power acquired by the force of arms and political foresight. One will continue to weigh upon the liberties of Europe, while the other will pursue its dominion over the rest of the world, and turn it to commercial advantage.

These are certain curious ideas, but they furnish a fair reflection of the general run of French notions concerning English policy, not only in the Far East but all over the world.

The conduct of the English in Madagascar is spoken of here in terms that are a disgrace to a civilised country, but even the violent diatribes of the Imperial and other journals upon this subject supply useful hints. It is said that a naval force is about to be despatched to protect the French Consul and residents in that island, and this announcement draws forth an expression of fear lest this should indicate the commencement of a new expedition following those of Mexico and Cochin China. The war party here is thoroughly tired of peace in Europe, it thirsts for blood near home and pants for laurels to be plucked in the fair fields of the Old World, and it consequently deprecates all expeditions such as those referred to, which have been almost universally unpopular with the French army as well as with the public.

THE DEATH OF LIEUT. TINLING BY THE REBELS.

EXAMINER.

The conduct of Lieut. Tinling, killed when engaged in illegal hostilities against the Chinese rebels, must not be treated as a mere personal question, and disposed of on the ground that he was acting under superior orders. Captain Dew has taken the responsibility for the lieutenant's death, and in so doing he makes himself gravely responsible for himself violating and causing another to violate the orders of his Government. Admiral Kuper, indeed, states that, by taking a part in hostilities beyond the prescribed limits of thirty miles, Captain Dew exceeded his instructions. If a sentry were found beyond his post, would that be merely called exceeding his instructions? Captain Dew has trespassed against instructions, and thereby caused the service the loss of a valuable officer, besides presenting a pernicious example of insubordination for partisanship. Yet in the House of Commons not a word of blame of Captain Dew was uttered, nor indeed was his conduct characterised or adverted to in any way, except as exonerating the memory of his unfortunate brother officer. Yet if we are not to have another Chinese war, it is of the highest importance that rules should be strictly maintained against unnecessary interference in the intestine troubles of the Empire. Thirty miles seem a liberal allowance of scope for partisan zeal, but if that wide boundary may be passed with impunity, we may not only have to deplore the loss of good officers in barbarous conflicts with which we have properly nothing to do, but shall be drawn into affairs committing the honour of the flag, and leading to complications the end of which it may be impossible to foresee. We may, indeed, be made parties in this interminable Taiping war. Nowhere is Talleyrand's caution against zeal more necessary than in China. Let it have head, and as sure as fate we shall again have war in China.

LONDON REVIEW.

It may be a maxim with Secretaries of the Admiralty and other officials that, like kings, they can do no wrong, but it is a maxim which is apt to make men ignore generosity and to violate justice. We do not suppose that Lord Clarence Paget is remarkable for ill-nature, but we must say that his conduct towards the family and the relatives of poor Lieutenant Tinling, who lost his life the other day in China, displays a lamentable spirit of pettifogging pedantry. This young officer was the acting lieutenant on board H.M.S. *Encounter*, under the command of Captain Dew, now in China. Captain Dew had the strictest orders from the Admiral upon no account to go thirty miles beyond Ningpo. Instead, however, of obeying these instructions, he proceeded, with his subordinate officers, among whom was Lieutenant Tinling, to take part in the siege of Showshing, far beyond the prescribed limits; and in the course of the operation this young man lost his life. That Captain Dew was guilty of a gross act of disobedience, it is impossible to doubt; and indeed Admiral Kuper distinctly told him that in acting as he had done he had exceeded his instructions. Lord Clarence Paget cannot understand how poor young Tinling can be said "to have died in the service of his country." He cannot admit that he was wrong in asserting "that this gallant young officer lost his life through his own indiscretion, and when acting as an amateur." He is, of course, deeply grieved that anything he has said should give pain to a "respectable family," and to a young man whom he has known personally; but his duty to his country forbids him to apologise for the slur which he has cast on a young officer's character. Nobody denies that the authorities are quite right to set their faces against British captains mixing themselves up in the hostilities between Imperialist and Taiping. But in order to obtain this laudable end it cannot be necessary to violate the principles of ordinary justice, and to stigmatise a gallant young officer who has died in the performance of his duties, as an "indiscreet amateur." Lord Clarence Paget should remember that the reputation of a youth who has fallen in battle may be dear to some he has left behind; and that if the conduct of such high-spirited lads as Lieutenant Tinling is to be criticised in this spirit of perverse and ungenerous pedantry, the Admiralty will find it less easy than hitherto to fill up the list of naval cadets.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF INDIA.

THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT BY THE INDIAN SECRETARY OF STATE (SIR C. WOOD).

We gave an abstract in our last issue of the Indian Budget. The following details will be of interest to all interested in the Far East as illustrating the wonderful progress of India:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—1861-2.

The accounts with which we have to deal are those of 1861-2, up to the 30th of April, 1862, and the regular estimate for 1862-3. As to the year 1861-2, I am glad to say there has been a great increase in the revenue of India. When the regular estimate was submitted to the House last year it was estimated that there would be a deficiency of some £600,000. I am happy to say that, although the expenditure has been somewhat larger than the estimate, to the extent of £370,000, yet the revenue has increased to a large extent—viz., £920,000 in round numbers. So the deficiency, instead of £600,000, will be only £56,000. The actual revenue was £43,829,000, the estimated amount being only £42,911,000. The actual expenditure was £43,880,000, the estimate having been £43,506,000, or an increase of £374,000; but the excess of revenue over the estimate, as I said, reduced the actual deficiency to only £56,000. I think I may fairly congratulate the House upon the circumstance that so soon after the mutiny year we have arrived at a practical equality between Indian expenditure and Indian revenue.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—1862-3.

I now come to what is called the regular estimate for the year 1862-3, which is an estimate of the public income and expenditure for the year, made up shortly before the close of the year, and very nearly approaches correctness. The Budget estimate of 1862-3, as transmitted from India, shows a probable surplus of £179,000, but it was my duty to state last year that I thought some items should be omitted and some inserted, and I said a year ago that in the result the probable deficiency would be £800,000. But in this case, still more than in that of 1861-2, the estimate of revenue and also to a lesser extent of expenditure were under

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the mark. It appeared clear soon after the year had begun that revenue was increasing more rapidly than had been estimated in April. As long ago as December last, we received a despatch from India which showed that in all probability the revenue would be £920,000 higher than the estimate laid before the Council of India in the April preceding, and that the expenditure would be about £600,000 higher than had been estimated, thus reducing the anticipated deficiency by about £320,000. But I am glad to say the increase of revenue has been more extraordinary and the increase of expenditure has been less great. The regular estimate of 1862-3 gave a probable income of £45,105,000. The Budget estimate of April, 1862, assumed a probable income of £42,971,000. In March, 1863, the increase of revenue, compared with the estimate, was no less than £2,134,000. The result, therefore, is, that the regular estimate of expenditure is £43,825,000, and the Budget estimate £43,779,000; the increase of expenditure, taking India and England together, is only £46,000; and, subtracting the expenditure from the revenue, a surplus of £1,280,000 is left upon the year. I am still more happy to say that I have not the least doubt that the revenue will exceed the regular estimate. Even in this country it is not easy to be correct in estimating revenue, and in India it is even less easy, the estimate of revenue made by Mr. Laing before he left India being more than £2,000,000 under the amount received. But what is more material, as indicating the progress of the country, is comparison of the estimate for 1862-3 with the actual accounts of 1861-2. The revenue of 1862-3 may be taken at £45,105,000; that of 1861-2 was £43,829,000; so that the revenue of 1862-3, if the anticipations of the regular estimate are verified, will show an increase of £1,276,000, compared with the revenue of the preceding year. Of this increase about £1,500,000 is due to the opium revenue; and the increased revenue from salt in 1862-3, as compared with 1861-2, is £770,000. The expenditure in India in 1861-2 was £37,245,000; in 1862-3 it amounted to £37,228,000, the reduction of expenditure in the latter year being thus only £16,000. That is owing to accidental circumstances. The army has been reduced by about £1,215,000; but the opium charge was more by £550,000, and a larger amount of interest has been paid, to the extent of £270,000. The increase in expenditure is £46,000, taking England and India; the increase of revenue is £1,276,000. This is the more satisfactory because the reduction of the ten per cent. duty to five per cent. has taken place, so that the revenue has kept up in spite of that reduction.

ESTIMATES AND REDUCTION OF TAXATION—1863 4.

I now come to the year 1863-4, which is the current year. This is what is called the Budget estimate, which is laid by the Government of India before the Council of the Governor-General. The revenue of 1863-4, before the reduction of taxation, was estimated at £45,306,000., and the expenditure at £44,490,000, leaving a probable surplus of £816,000. That being the state of the prospective revenue and expenditure, the Government of India thought it advisable to reduce taxation to a certain extent. Everybody knows that a sort of pledge was given that the income-tax should cease at the end of the appointed period, and in order to show that they were honest in this intention, and to relieve the people of India from the pressure of a tax which is felt very severely, the Indian Government reduced the income-tax by a penny in the pound. At the same time they reduced the duty of ten per cent. upon the raw material of iron, and also a duty which I think ought never to have been imposed—the duty upon beer, one of the most wholesome beverages in India, and consumed there by Europeans, to the exclusion of spirits, which are much more deleterious. The reduction of the income-tax and the Customs' duties together amount to £335,000, leaving a probable surplus of £480,000 for the current year. In the estimate opium figures to a very large amount, the anticipated revenue from this source in the course of the year being no less than £8,000,000. The increased expenditure is upon public works, to the amount of from £400,000 to £500,000, but there is also a very considerable increase in the charge for the police force and for law courts—establishments intimately connected with the peace and tranquillity of the country. These items represent the whole increase in the expenditure of the year. The satisfactory condition of the revenue is, of course, owing to the general improvement and growing prosperity of the country. The reduction of expenditure is due, in a great measure, to the exertions made by the Government of India; and the Committee would probably like to see what these reductions have been during the last three or four years.

DISCONTINUANCE OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

During the last year we have discontinued the Indian navy. That has been not from the slightest disregard of the merits and claims of this branch of the service, but because the state of things had very much changed from what it was in former years. In the early period of Indian history there was, in point of fact, no Indian navy at all, and the defence of India depended entirely upon the Royal navy. Subsequently the Bombay marine and the Indian navy were created, mainly for local purposes—the conveyance of troops, the suppression of the slave trade, and the prevention of piracy—and they performed these services admirably. But a considerable change has now taken place. Large French frigates now constantly visit those seas, and, with a view to the adequate protection of English interests there, it is indispensable that such a naval force should be there as could not be maintained by the Indian Government. The Indian navy was not calculated to meet or to cope with the vessels of first-rate European Powers. It was therefore thought desirable to reduce that force within smaller limits; but on learning that this was our intention, the officers, and the commodore who was at the head of that navy, expressed the opinion that if we were to reduce it to so small a force as was proposed, it would be hardly possible to keep up the spirit and the character of that force. We therefore determined that it would be far more advantageous to put an end to the service altogether; but it must not be supposed on that account that the officers, wherever they were employed, did not perform the most distinguished services. The measure adopted did not originate in any doubt as to the admirable manner in which they discharged their duties, but it was thought desirable, simply for public reasons, not to continue the service.

PUBLIC WORKS—SANITARY CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

The great item in which an increase will take place is, of course, that of public works in India which are necessary for so many purposes, and which can only be carried on by the Government. The first great cause of increased expense under this head will be for military works, with an improved construction of barracks. In consequence of the report of the commission appointed to inquire into the sanitary condition of the Indian army, a question was put the other night for the purpose of ascertaining whether we were prepared to take any steps in reference to the mortality in the Indian army. I am sorry that that question was put, because I think that a careful examination of the documents contained in the report would have shown that the general conclusion as to the mortality, though perfectly correct, was based on facts going so far back that they do not afford a very good index of the sanitary state of the Indian army at the present moment. There is not the least doubt that the habits of the soldiers were more intemperate in former years than now, and the rate of mortality which prevailed some forty years ago is no good criterion of the rate of mortality at present. If we look to the appendix of the report, we find that the conclusion arrived at is founded on accounts embracing four or five years of extraordinary mortality, which serve to swell up the average. For instance, in the Burmese war, during 1824 and the two following years, the mortality was 129 per 1,000, per 157 per 1,000, and 158 per 1,000. In the war of the Cabul massacre the mortality was 107, and in the first year of the Sikh war 124 per 1,000, These few years swell the average in a wonderful way. Those were periods of war, but if we take periods of peace, the decrease of mortality is remarkable as we approach the present time. Before the Burmese war the mortality was 75 per 1,000; and in the next periods of peace after, the mortality was respectively 53 per 1,000, 50 per 1,000, 42 per 1,000, and 32½ per 1,000. During the mutiny in India, the mortality in twenty regiments which were sent from this country, but which were not in action, was only 34 per 1,000; and in eight regiments, which were in India at the time, the mortality was only 30 per 1,000. But coming to the last year for which we have complete returns—the year 1861—I find that in that year in Bengal the mortality was 47 per 1,000, of which nearly one-half was owing to an outbreak of cholera; in Madras the mortality was only 12·8 per 1,000, and in Bombay only 20 per 1,000. This is by no means a higher mortality than prevails in more temperate climates. Referring to the rate of mortality in the West Indies, I find it stated at 60 per 1,000; in Ceylon at 38 per 1,000; in the Bermudas at 35 per 1,000; and in the Mauritius at 24 per 1,000. The rate of mortality, therefore, as stated in the report of the commission on the sanitary state of the Indian army, is not a fair representation of the ordinary mortality, sufficient allowance not being made for the casualties of the service, and for the deaths of persons suffering from wounds and diseases contracted in service. The ordinary mortality in India in times of peace is nothing like that which has been stated in the report, and I think it right to make this statement, because some alarm might otherwise exist in the public mind. It is not, however, to be supposed that we will relax in the least in our sanitary precautions, for it is incumbent on us to take every means for the preservation of the lives of our troops in India.

RAILWAYS—OPENING OF THE BHORE GHAUT INCLINE.

Another source of increased expenditure is the carrying on of works of a reproductive character. The total sum applied to public works amounts to £5,237,200, and, including the guaranteed interest on railways, to £9,237,200. On this point Sir C. Trevelyan, in his financial statement for 1863-4, stated:—

"The Government desires that it may clearly be understood that any funds that can be expended with advantage on cotton roads, on works of irrigation or navigation, or on any other useful works, will be granted during the ensuing year. There will be no difficulty as far as money is concerned. The only limit will be the impossibility, in particular cases, of getting value for the outlay."

I can assure the House that for some years past there has been no check whatsoever as far as money goes. If hon. gentlemen will look at the report laid on the table by Mr. Dawes, they will see that many railroads are now approaching completion, and that others are progressing rapidly. The whole amount now opened is 2,500 miles; 747 were opened last year, and 759 in 1861. The East India Railway is very nearly completed, with some small breaks, and I am glad to say that, under the direction of Mr. Turnbull, the works have been admirably executed. The Great Indian Peninsula—one of the greatest works ever accomplished—is rapidly progressing. The Bhore Ghaut incline, which surmounts an elevation of 1,800 feet in fifteen miles, was opened in April last. The scenery there is most beautiful; it really is almost worth while going that far to see the magnificent works which have been erected there. If anyone is disposed to go by this time next year he would have an opportunity of seeing works equally great on the sister incline - the Thull Ghaut inclines. The amount of the estimated expenditure on these great lines was £60,000,000. Of this, £56,000,000 has been sanctioned, £48,000,000 has been raised, and £46,000,000 has been spent. The opening of these different means of communication from one part of India to another will be of the greatest possible advantage to that country As I have mentioned Mr. Turnbull, I ought also to mention Mr. Berkely, who unfortunately was not spared to see the result of his skill and labour. I have been charged with having overrated the value of railroads, and neglected other means of communication; but it does so happen that though I sanctioned the opening of the Godavery, the Irawaddy Irrigation, and other great works, it never fell to my lot to sanction the opening of any of these great lines of railway. When the railways are once commenced, the more rapidly they are pushed on the better. We guarantee the interest, and until the receipts begin to come, of course that is so much out of pocket. The House will be glad to hear that whereas in 1861-62 the traffic returns were only £390,000, in 1862 63 they rose to £868,000. That, of course, is deducted from the guaranteed interest which we are liable to pay.

WASTE LANDS—CHINCHONA.

I need not go into topics which have already been made the subject of discussion here this session—such, for instance, as the sales for waste lands. On a matter of that kind I will only refer to one assertion made—that there had been no applications to purchase waste lands. I have made inquiries, and I find the statement is totally inaccuaate. Applications were made to know whether there were lands for sale, by persons who

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required first to inspect maps of the district, so that they might select their lots. Of course there were no maps which would enable them to do that; and hon. gentlemen will see that these complaints of the want of a survey are quite inconsistent with the violent attacks made against me for requiring a previous survey. I see in some papers we have recently received from Madras that they have carried out my instructions, and insist upon nothing more than marking out the boundaries, and special care being taken that there is no encroachment on lands belonging to private persons. So far from there being no demands for the purchase of land, I find that there has been a great demand in almost every part of Madras. I should mention also that we have lately introduced into India the culture of the chinchona, or bark plant, An enterprising gentleman, who is at present a clerk in the India-office, sent to South America for some plants, carried them out to India, and plantations of them have been established in various parts of Madras, with every prospect of their flourishing and becoming a very important feature.

COTTON—SALT—THE PUBLIC DEBT.

With regard to cotton cultivation, on a recent occasion I stated what had been done and what might be done, and to what extent the natural demand would induce the ryots to cultivate cotton to a larger extent. A considerable drawback has been the want of gins—for those sent out from Manchester did not answer the purpose. When the question was discussed here no practical suggestion of any sort or kind was made differing from what had been actually done. I should be glad of any suggestion, but I don't believe it is possible to offer any. I believe the Government have done all that can be done, but I can assure my Manchester friends that the Government will spare no possible exertions to stimulate the production of cotton. It may be remembered that a matter which used to excite frequent discussion here was the taxation on salt. The Government of India were asked to do first one thing and then another; they left the matter alone, and the result is this: In 1842-3 the native salt was 4,700,000 maunds, and the English salt 892,000 maunds—altogether, 5,592,000 maunds. In 1862-3 the native salt had fallen to 1,800,000 maunds, while British salt had risen to 6,054,000 maunds—in all 7,854,000, a total increase of 40 per cent. The importation of English salt in the twenty years had increased sevenfold. The natives at first had great prejudices to overcome, but at last they had come to prefer clean salt to dirty salt. To give an illustration of the advantage of railways I may mention that of 1,220,000 maunds of salt sold at the Madras depot, as much as 1,000,000 went by rail into the interior. As to the Indian debt, it has been reduced by about one million and three-quarters, and we propose to make some changes in regard to debentures. About £5,000,000 of debentures become payable in October, and £300,000 in April next. We deem it, however, very desirable to create a debenture stock at a lower rate of interest than is now paid, and we have, therefore, resolved to issue some new stock at 4 per cent., redeemable at the end of twenty-five years. It has been offered in the first instance to the holders of debentures that are about to expire, and if they will not accept it, they will, of course, be paid off. Thus I shall either establish a considerable amount of 4 per cent. stock, or reduce the debt by paying off existing debentures. The great object we have in view is to place the credit of the Indian Government on a sound footing. The best way to do that is to prove that we are acting in good faith, by never borrowing except when it is really necessary, and by paying off our debts whenever we have the means to do so. We have shrunk from nothing that appeared to be desirable for the improvement of the country, and finding ourselves in possession of a surplus we have thought it best to apply it to the reduction of the public debt. I trust that the statement I have made will be regarded as satisfactory by the committee.

GENERAL PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTRY.

Throughout the length and breadth of India we hear of a progress and prosperity which must be deeply gratifying to all who have the interests of that country at heart, and from all quarters I receive assurances of the contentment and loyalty of the people. Although the material improvement has been owing to the development of the natural resources of India, still I believe that the measures which have been proposed by the Government and passed by Parliament have contributed not a little to this very satisfactory state of things. The natives have been admitted to the highest positions. They have been placed in the Council of the Governor-General, on the bench, and in other situations of high trust and dignity. The people are now, I hope and believe, convinced that India is governed by us for the benefit of the great mass of the population. In referring to these results I should not be doing justice to my own feelings if I did not express my obligations for the assistance I have derived from my Council and the support which the House has uniformly afforded to me. In conclusion, I now beg to move the following formal resolutions:—

"1. That the total net revenues of the territories and departments under the immediate control of the Government of India for the year ended the 30th day of April, 1862, amounted to £3,098,196 sterling, and the charges thereof, for the same period, other than military charges, amounted to £2,857,876 sterling.

"2. That the total net revenues of the Bengal Presidency, for the year ended the 30th day of April, 1862, amounted to £11,066,513 sterling, and the charges thereof, for the same period, other than military charges, amounted to £2,140,555 sterling.

"3. That the total net revenues of the North-Western Provinces for the year ended the 30th day of April, 1862, amounted to £6,026,080 sterling, and the charges thereof, for the same period, other than military charges, amounted to £1,845,487 sterling.

"4. That the total net revenues for the Punjab, for the year ended the 30th of April, 1862, amounted to £2,763,785 sterling, and the charges thereof, for the same period, other than military charges, amounted to £1,257,807 sterling.

"5. That the net revenues of the territories and departments under the immediate control of the Government of India, of the Bengal Presidency, of the North-Western Provinces, and of the Punjab together, for the year ended the 30th day of April, 1862, amounted to £22,864,574 sterling, and the charges thereupon, including the military charges, amounted to £15,469,629 sterling, leaving a surplus available for the general charges of India of £7,394,945 sterling.

"6. That the total net revenues of the Madras Presidency (Fort St. George), for the year ended the 30th day of April, 1862, amounted to £5,925,140 sterling, and the net charges thereof, for the same period, amounted to £5,905,800 sterling, leaving a surplus available in the above Presidency, for the general charges of India, of £19,331 sterling.

"7. That the total net revenues of the Bombay Presidency, for the year ended the 30th day of April, 1862, amounted to £6,931,348 sterling, and the net charges thereof, for the same period, amounted to £4,627,011 sterling, leaving a surplus available in the above Presidency, for the general charges of India, of £2,304,337 sterling.

"8. That the total net revenues of the several Presidencies, for the year ended the 30th day of April, 1862, amounted to £35,721,062 sterling, and the charges thereof amounted to 26,002,449 sterling, leaving a surplus revenue of £9,718,613 sterling.

"9. That the interest on the Registered Debt of India, paid in the year ended the 30th day of April, 1862, amounted to £3,134,897 sterling, and the charges defrayed in England on account of the Indian territory, in the same period, including guaranteed interest on the capital of railway and other companies, after deducting net traffic, receipts of railways, amounted to £6,634,344 sterling, leaving a deficiency of Indian income for the year ended as aforesaid, to defray the above interest and charges, of £50,628 sterling."

AN ENGLISH ENGINEER'S OPINION ON THE SUEZ CANAL.

(THE TIMES.)

The report of an English engineer on the whole of the works now in progress in Egypt by which it is proposed to connect the Red Sea with the Mediterranean, by a Ship Canal through the Isthmus of Suez, will be read with interest by both parties in the controversy the undertaking has excited. When the late Pasha of Egypt visited the International Exhibition last summer his attention was not entirely engrossed by its marvels of industry. In his own country one of the boldest conceptions of modern enterprise was being carried out by a company of Franks, and doubts had arisen whether the completion of the scheme was physically possible, even if the funds could be raised to pay the cost of it, the last question being by no means a minor point in the discussion. To the Oriental mind the machinery of a company by which money can be raised by millions, to be expended at any place, for any purpose that merely promises a future return of dividends, must appear like the rubbing of Aladdin's lamp passed into the hands of Western possessors. By some such inscrutable process, however, was made visible the commencement of an undertaking that Egypt itself had never dreamt of in its long sleep of ages. But the doubts referred to at last became disturbing, and the late Pasha, being largely interested in the scheme, whether it succeeded or failed, naturally wished for fuller and more impartial information on the subject. During his stay in England, therefore, he requested Mr. Hawkshaw to visit Egypt, to examine professionally the line of the proposed Ship Canal, and report his opinion of that work to the Egyptian Government.

Mr. Hawkshaw accepted the commission, and, accompanied by four Egyptian engineers, made his survey in the course of last winter. He was in direct communication with M. Lesseps, the president of the Canal Company, and states that he and all the officers engaged on the works readily answered every question put to them, and without hesitation gave him access to every document he required. He adds that the labour of investigating so large a subject had been much lightened by the vast amount of research that had been previously bestowed upon it.

The undertaking of the company is twofold. The first and principal scheme is, of course, the Ship Canal itself, to be cut directly across the desert, northward from Suez to Port Said, on the Mediterranean. Port Said is nearly at the eastern point of the great Delta of the Nile, that includes the whole of the fertile region of Egypt, the better known port of Alexandria being at the extreme western extremity. The sea coast of the Mediterranean is the base of the great triangle, of which Cairo may be taken as the apex. Port Said itself is situated on the long narrow spit of land that shuts in Lake Menzaleh from the Mediterranean, Through the shallow water of this lake the canal has been formed by dredging. This process has been so far completed that, for nearly one-third of the whole line proposed, a channel has been deepened through water "covering the earth." It is only at the southern point of Lake Ballah that the work of cutting through the dry and sandy soil of the desert commenced. From this southern point of Lake Ballah an excavation, ten miles in length, has, Mr. Hawkshaw states, opened a channel navigable "for flat-bottomed boats of small draught of water" from the Mediterranean into Lake Timsah. On summing up, therefore, what has actually been accomplished, we find that such boats, adapted for very shallow water, can penetrate the Isthmus from north to south for a distance of fifty miles from the sea, and of this distance thirty miles have been obtained by the process of dredging.

The second scheme undertaken by the company is independent of the first, and though called a "fresh water canal," is, more strictly speaking, only an aqueduct. It is not intended to be navigable as the term canal generally implies in England. It is better described as a large trench or cutting, for the purpose of conveying the water of the Nile from Cairo northward, curving to the east, through a tract of land "purchased by the company," to Lake Timsah, before-mentioned, and then southward to Suez. At present all the fresh water to be obtained at Suez is brought from Cairo by the railway. Large trains, conveying iron tanks filled from the river, are constantly passing along the line that conveys the passengers by the overland route, from sea to sea. The whole line of the proposed Ship Canal, from Suez to Port Said, runs either through the two salt water lakes on the Isthmus, the wide expanse of Lake Menzaleh on the sea coast, or the soil of the desert, "a barren land, where no water is." Labour is impossible without a certain and abundant supply of this element, for the want of which travellers in similar arid regions have often perished. This aqueduct is, therefore, a work of necessity, if the larger undertaking is to be carried on. It will also be employed to irrigate such portions of the soil through which it passes as may be worth cultivating, and of this secondary purpose a beginning seems to have been made.

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The portion of the Ship Canal still to be excavated is the whole of the line from Lake Timsah, southward, through another large sheet of salt water called the "Bitter Lakes" and the Desert that lies between them and the northern point of the Red Sea. This last section of the line will run parallel with the ancient canal, and a little to the eastward of it. The course of the old work can be traced, but no part of it has been taken into the modern scheme. The works of the new harbour will carry the canal through the water of the Red Sea, past Suez, and terminate near a point on the eastern or Arabian shore marked as the "Fountain of Moses."

It is scarcely necessary to say that the portion of the line described as completed and "navigable" is very far from the accomplishment of the object in view. What has to be done exceeds what has been finished in about the proportion a large heavily freighted merchant ship bears to a "small flat-bottomed boat of small draught of water." In fact, the Suez Canal at present is a narrow and shallow cutting, marking out what is to be the course of an artificial channel that must be navigable for large ships of heavy burden, or be useless. It has been ascertained that the seas on both sides of the Isthmus have nearly the same level, and as the soil along the whole line across it is strewed with shells common to the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, it is evident that "at no distant period, geographically speaking," those seas spread over the desert track through which it is proposed to unite their waters again. But by far the greatest portion of the work has yet to be done. Without reference to the plans and sections by which the report is illustrated it is difficult to convey a clear idea of the proportion of what has to be excavated to what has been marked out by the cutting on land and the dredging through shallow water; but if the reader will suppose that the furrow drawn by a subsoil plough marks the course of what is to be enlarged into a ditch he will have a rough notion of the approximation of what exists, compared to what is proposed. Nothing has yet been done between Suez and the northern end of Lake Timsah; and from that point northwards to the Mediterranean nearly five times the amount of work completed has yet to be executed. The earthwork done is estimated at 7,848,000 cubic yards; the amount still to be performed is 34,000,000 yards. The cost of the works, so far, has been, by the French estimate, £1,220,000. Mr. Hawkshaw states that he sees no unusual difficulty in the execution of the plan, nor does he conceive that any contingencies can arise which engineering skill could not surmount; and, if completed, he thinks the canal could be maintained without any extraordinary yearly expenditure. But, considering the possibility of meeting with rock at the Red Sea entrance, and that the deep sea dredging at the Mediterranean end may cost more than the first estimate—considering also "the money already expended compared with the work done"—he thinks it would be prudent for the promoters of the scheme to calculate on having to expend £10,000,000 sterling, and five years of labour before a single cargo can be towed across what is now a neck of dry land. This is the least encouraging part of the report to those customary victims of modern enterprise, the "original shareholders."

When in the end of 1858 it was determined to proceed without the firman, the whole capital of £8,000,000 was forthcoming in less than a month. From that time M. Lesseps and his friends have practically had their own way. The Porte had reserved its rights, and, as the only wish of the British Government was to maintain those rights, there was no further cause to interfere. As a political question the Suez Canal has ceased to be discussed for several years, much to the advantage of both ourselves and our neighbours. A general interest was revived a few months ago by the Note of the Porte which followed on the Sultan's visit to Egypt, and which was directed to the questions of the forced labour by which the Canal is constructed, the possession of the lands on its banks, and the agreement with regard to its neutrality. This communication of the Porte, though quite consistent with its former policy in not granting the firman, of course brought it at once into collision with France, and has produced discussions of rather a spirited kind—France being as imperious as usual, and the Sultan showing more resolution than was expected of him. The end, we learn, is a compromise. On the first point it is understood that the fellahs are to be better paid, and it is promised that they shall be fairly hired, though this last substitution for forced labour is not likely to be fully carried out. But the most important question relates to the company's land, and on this subject it is stated that the Viceroy is to come to an understanding with the company, which will receive a pecuniary compensation, to be decided hereafter, in place of the grant of the lands. The third question—of the neutrality of the canal—is likewise satisfactorily settled. When everything is arranged between the Viceroy and the company on the bases already agreed to, the Porte will ratify the convention and recognise the undertaking.

We may congratulate all parties concerned on this conclusion, which must entirely remove the Suez Canal from the domain of politics, and puts an end to any uneasiness that may have been felt at Constantinople, or, in a less degree, in London. The Porte has, in fact, established the principle for which it contended in 1855, when it declined to recognise the late Viceroy's concession. The company's enterprise is now merely an ordinary work of industry, and as such will be looked upon with goodwill by all Europe, and by no people more than by the English, who, if it succeeds, will profit by it most. On this last question we have no desire to give an opinion. Mr. Hawkshaw has, after a long examination of the works in progress, reversed, as it were, the judgment of Mr. Robert Stephenson and the French engineer who reported with him against the scheme, and is of opinion that the works can be completed and kept in repair for a sum not very much more than that originally estimated. That this may be a correct opinion we sincerely hope, for a Suez Canal, if even it did not bring the trade with Eastern Asia back to its mediæval channel, would undoubtedly do much to civilise the regions which border the Red Sea.

Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor of Hong Kong, will return to his post by the mail of 26th October, accompanied by Lady Robinson. Mr. T. F. Callaghan, the Governor of Labuan, also proceeds by the same mail.

The "Dennis Hill" and New York Courts.—Mr. Atkin, late master and part owner of the British barque *Dennis Hill*, who early in the year 1861 shipped a crew in Melbourne, sailed for Newcastle (N. S. W.), Wellington (New Zealand), Japan, Shanghai, Foochoo, Hong Kong, and New York, and shipped at Wellington, as one of his crew, an Englishman, Wm. Broom, who proved extremely refractory, but twice refused his discharge when the ship was in China, and had subsequently to be put in irons for mutinous conduct. On arrival at New York, Broom preferred a charge against the captain and chief mate for assault, and the latter was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and $24 court expenses, and in default of payment to be imprisoned. Before the charge against the captain came on, Broom had disappeared. The effort to discharge or reduce the bail cost the captain six weeks of labour and $500 cost. His lawyer proving a rascal, and failing to deposit the amount of the reduced bail, the captain was arrested again on his return to New York. Broom not making his appearance, the captain left New York. The portion of this narrative to which we desire to direct attention is that which relates to the assumption of jurisdiction by the court of New York over an occurrence taking place between British subjects on board a British ship on the high seas. If the assault and battery had occurred in an American port, no question could arise as to the jurisdiction, but to assume it on the high seas is something new in international law.

Surat Cotton.—There seems to be very little doubt, says Mr. Baker, Inspector of Factories, that Surat cotton will come into extensive use. In Wigan, Stockport, and other places he has found but one opinion expressed about it—namely, "Give us plenty of it, and a fair sprinkling of Egyptian and Brazil, and we should scarcely care whether we ever saw American cotton again." One of the best judges of cotton cloth in Lancashire complained to a manufacturer that he was perpetually buying cloth as made of American cotton which had more or less of Surat in it, that he could always tell it, and that the attempted deception was very disappointing. The manufacturer answered that he thought a cloth could be made of all Surat cotton of such a quality that nobody could distinguish it from one made of bowed Mobile. The buyer said he was sure that could not be; but the manufacturer said he would try. He did try; and, on submitting both cloths to the buyer, he placed his hand on the Surat cloth for American. The experiment may possibly have been made without regard to expense; but it proves that Surat cotton possesses exceedingly valuable properties. At present frauds are practised upon it both abroad and, if reports speaks truly, here also.

The Sister of Sir Sidney Smith.—We read in the *Army and Navy Gazette*:—"There is, we are told, now living in abject penury, a woman aged eighty years, who is described as the sister and only surviving relative of a man whose name and whose deeds were on every one's lips in the early part of this century. The woman is a lady; she is in beggary, subsisting on casual charity, and so saved from dying in the pauper's ward of the workhouse. There are doubtless many poor ladies living in indigence, but the sister and only surviving relative of 'Sidney Smith, the hero of Acre'—a British Admiral, a Grand Cross of the Bath—has surely some special claims on the consideration of those who are able to spare her the last degradation from which the Government and the country are apparently unable to rescue the few remaining hours of life. General and Lady Mary Fox, Captain Kitchen, R.N., Commander Wright, R.N., vouch for the truth of the lady's condition and claims. The charitable and generous may send in subscriptions to General Fox, at Coutt's; all the navy agents will receive any aid from the public for the same purpose; and we shall be happy to take charge of any sums intended for the relief of the lady, addressed to Mr. Marchant, *Army and Navy Gazette*, 'Sidney Smith.'"

Improved Ordnance.—The Select Committee appointed to report nominally on improved ordnance, but really on Sir William Armstrong's guns, has reported, on the whole, in his favour. His field gun is declared "the best yet known," only 13 out of 570 twelve-pounders having been returned for repair, and only three out of those proving unserviceable. As to the Navy, the Committee do not condemn their adoption, but they say that the old 68 pounder is the best gun yet invented for smashing in iron-plates—a decision fatal to the extended employment of any other heavy ordnance. On the whole, it would seem that Government, in its contract with Sir W. Armstrong, obtained a capital field gun, but paid rather dear for a naval gun about as good as the old one. That is a very fair result for a Government to obtain.

Expedition into Thibet.—The old Bengal army may well be proud that for two of its officers—Captain Speke and Grant—was reserved the honour of discovering the source of the Nile. Surely, if Captain Speke now offers to conduct an expedition into Thibet Sir F. Bruce and Lord Elgin will not see fit to prevent it, as they did in the case of Captain Smyth's proposed expedition. Next winter it is expected that Lord Dalhousie's road from Simla to the frontiers of Thibet will be completed. A regiment of Sikh pioneers (the 23rd Punjab Infantry) and several thousand coolies are hard at work there.

The P. and O. Company's Berths.—A most amusing and clever sketch appears in this week's *Punch*, on the manners and customs in one of the cabins for six persons, on board a P. and O. Company's steamer. To all who have travelled by this route it will be thoroughly appreciated. The combination of the company's motto "Who shall separate us," is an admirable hit. We presume the sketch to be the work of a passenger lately one of six in a P. and O. berth

Forced Labour by the P. and O. Company.—In the report of the Suez Canal Company it was announced that the P. and O. Company employed forced labour. The directors repudiated the charge by a letter to *The Times*, in which they stated that no forced labour at Suez or elsewhere was employed by them.

Mr. Gregson, M.P., has presented the borough of Lancaster with baths and wash-houses, which have just been erected at a cost of about £5,000. The building is after a design by Mr. G. Martin. Its dimensions are 100 ft. by 84 ft. It contains five private baths for women and ten for men, with washhouse, ironing-room, and spacious swimming-bath.

The decoration bestowed upon Mr. Robinson is for service in China, where he was second commissariat officer with the expeditionary force under Sir Hope Grant, and where he contributed by his zeal and ability to the success of the operations which resulted in the fall of Peking.

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Monetary and Commercial.

—o—

City, Friday, Aug. 14.

The directors of the Agra and United Service Bank (Limited) have declared the usual interim dividend of £2. 10s. per share for the half-year ended the 30th of June.

According to a circular of Messrs. Arles, Dufour, and Co., of Lyons, transactions in the silk market as usual at this time of the year, and more especially under the present aspect of politics in Europe, have remained rather dull during the month. Prices, however, have experienced on the whole, little alteration. Swiss and German manufacturers, acting under the influence of the late events in America, having effected important purchases of silk, particularly in Italy. In France less confidence is entertained respecting the end of the American war. Manufacturers, having seen their hopes so often deceived, seem decided to wait the course of events before making any provisional purchases, and, meanwhile, but only for immediate wants, which will remain small until the receipt of orders for the spring, which are generally placed in September.

The Times, on the telegraphic communication to India, has the following :—

"The statement that telegraphic communication with India is expected to be brought into operation by the end of the year has been received with great satisfaction by the principal commercial houses. It is not forgotten, however, that the Government in connexion with this question, have inflicted very considerable injustice on private individuals. Some years back a number of investors established a company for carrying a line by the route now adopted in preference to that of the Red Sea, on which the public money has been squandered. The Government encouraged them, and promised that all necessary steps should be taken to secure the requisite concession from the Sultan. In consequence of this their shares went to a premium, at which numerous parties made purchases. Suddenly, however, the company found themselves deserted by the Government without a word of explanation, and, after much expenditure of time, money, and trouble, they were compelled to suspend operations. No compensation in any shape was ever vouchsafed to them, and all the satisfaction they are now likely to receive is that of finding that, although they have lost their subscriptions, their views were perfectly correct."

An extraordinary meeting of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan was held at the office of the bank, Cornhill, for the sole purpose of confirming the resolution passed by the shareholders present at an extraordinary meeting of the company, held on the 6th ult., altering the rules and regulations of the company, as contained in the articles of association, by excluding therefrom the 19th clause. Confirmed accordingly.

Annexed is a communication with regard to the recent reduction of the tea duty, and the causes which tend to prevent the consumption of that article from rapidly attaining its natural dimensions :—

"Sir.—The commercial public feel great interest in the results of the recent reduction of the tea duties. It is yet too early to say much on the subject; but as far as can be judged, the measure has not been followed by the full increase of consumption that was anticipated. It is suggested that the principal hindrance to the development of this trade, now that the duty is brought to a comparatively low point, consists in the delusion entertained by the greater part of the poorer classes that good tea is not to be obtained except at high prices. This delusion is, of course, encouraged by the dealers, because it is upon the high and fancy-priced teas that they can best lay on a high per centage of profit. A great service would be rendered to the commerce of the country, and also to the tea dealers themselves, since in the end it is from extensive consumption that the largest and safest profits would be derived, if the people could be enlightened on the real state of the case, and be induced to trust to their own taste and judgment, instead of allowing themselves to be persuaded by interested persons, who are often far less competent to form an opinion, and who are biassed by the desire to obtain a large commission. Excellent tea is to be obtained at 2s. 2d. per lb., that would soon, if it could get a fair market, deservedly supersede much of that for which 3s. 6d. and 4s. is now paid. By applying to really respectable grocers, consumers may easily make the experiment for themselves, since, although these persons would not volunteer to sell the low-priced sound article in preference to the high-priced fancy one, they would, as a general rule, honestly supply that which is demanded. If the public could know the extent to which they are fooled and laughed at by the connoisseur commission agents of tea and wine merchants, they would soon learn a grand lesson of domestic economy, and also the desirableness of endeavouring to cultivate a power of forming an estimate for themselves as to what they should like or dislike.—I am, Sir, &c. "Canton."

Mr. John Labouchere, a partner in the banking firm of Williams, Deacon, and Co., died on the 5th inst., at the age of sixty-five. The deceased was the only brother of Lord Taunton.

The biddings for £400,000 in bills on India took place at the Bank of England, the proportions allotted being—to Calcutta, £220,000; to Bombay £160,000; and to Madras £20,000. The declared *minimum* price was, as on the last, occasion, 1s. 11½d. per rupee on Calcutta, and 1s. 11⅝d. on Bombay and Madras, and the applications within the limits amounted to £1,980,000. Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 11 per cent.; on Bombay, at 1s. 11,d., about 32 per cent., and all above these prices in full. On Madras all will receive in full.

The half-yearly report of the Bank of Egypt states the available balance (including £4,663 brought from the previous account) to be £13,895, out of which a dividend is recommended at the usual rate of 7 per cent., leaving £5,145 to be carried forward.

The bar silver brought by the West India packet has been sold for the East at 61d. per oz., the rate obtained for the previous arrival. In the interval, however, transactions have been effected both at 60⅞ and 61⅛d. The Mexican dollar at 63d.

At the half-yearly meeting of the London and County Bank Mr. W. C. Jones in the chair, it was stated that the profits for the six months had been at the rate of 21¼ per cent. per annum, and that the available balance was £65,322. Out of this a dividend of 6 per cent. for the half-year was adopted, and £15,000 was ordered to be added to the reserve fund, leaving £14,343 to be carried forward. The amount of customers' balances, &c., held by the bank is £3,554,492.

A supplementary return regarding the formation of limited joint-stock companies gives a list of all that have been registered since the 15th of June last up to the 9th ult. Although the period embraces little more than three weeks, the number of English companies specified is fifty-eight, with a nominal capital of £14,328,200; of Irish two, with a nominal capital of £14,000; and of Scotch three, with a nominal capital of £3,600. The average nominal capital of the English companies is £247,000, the highest being that of the "Credit Metropolitan" for £3,000,000, since believed to have been abandoned, while the lowest is that of a concern which figures for £1,000, with the important title of the United Bank of England, France, and America.

The report of the directors of the Mediterranean Extension Telegraph Company, submitted on the 7th inst., states :—

"The improvement in the revenue has been such as to render it unnecessary for the company to apply to Her Majesty's Government for assistance under the guarantee. This improvement would doubtless have been more fully developed had the interruption not occurred on the Malta and Alexandrian line. As, however, it is believed that that interruption will only be temporary, the directors do not anticipate any serious diminution in the receipts for the current half-year. The company's cables still continue in excellent working order. Since the last report, the cable therein alluded to as being about to be laid by the Italian Government has been successfully submerged, and the transmission of message between Malta and Great Britain has been, as was anticipated, very materially accelerated. The directors recommend the payment of the usual dividend on the preference shares and the same dividend on the original shares as was paid last half-year. They also recommend that a sum of £544. 18s. 2d., being at the rate of £10 per cent. on the receipts, be added to the reserved fund."

Rotterdam letters mention that a sample of cotton from a new source is about to be offered in that market. It consists of nine bales from the island of Java, four of which were grown from New Orleans seed, and five from East Indian. The quality of the former is stated to be very satisfactory, being not inferior as regards cleanness to middling fair North American, while the report is also favourable with regard to staple and strength. The sample grown from East Indian seed is not equal in the latter respects to that grown from New Orleans.

The Board of Trade returns for the month ending June 30th have made their appearance. The following were the exportations to the Far East in that period :—

To China.—Cotton Yarn: 333,682 lbs. of the value of £33,866, against 396,336 lbs., of the value of £22,770 in June, 1862, and 763,200 lbs., of the value of £32,150, in June, 1861. The total export in the first six months of this year was 716,472 lbs., of the value of £70,893. Cotton Goods: 4,826,623 yards, of the value of £118,282, against 7,021,660 yards, of the value of £104,810 in June, 1862, and 15,973,024 worth £205,252 in June, 1861. The total export for the first six months of this year was 20,934,354 lbs. of the declared value of £505,904. Woollen and Worsted Manufactures: 1,138,296 yards, of the value of £24,850, against 137,944 yards, of the value of £17,243 in June, 1862, and 294,024 yards worth £36,753, in June, 1861. The total export for the first six months of this year was 963,808 yards, of the value of £167,510. Worsted Stuffs: 643,736 yards, of the value of £47,352, against 656,059 yards, of the value of £32,498, in June, 1862, and 407,288 yards, of the value of £32,850 in June, 1861. The total export for the six months of this year was 3,855,997 yards, of the value of £277,159. Lead: 1,554 tons, of the value of £32,999, against 986 tons, of the value of £20,939 in June, 1862, and 523 tons worth £11,476 in June, 1861. The total export for the first six months of this year was 8,544 tons worth £183,837.

To Philippine Islands.—Cotton Goods: 1,911,654 yards, of the value of £45,804, against 2,420,724 yards, of the value of £50,361, in June, 1862, and 2,521,303 yards, worth £43,540, in June, 1861. The total export for the first six months of this year was 5,113,909 yards, of the value of £123,046.

To Java.—Cotton Goods: 1,208,499 yards, of the value of £27,994, against 1,679,284 yards, of the value of £29,647, in June, 1862, and

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6,230,710 yards, worth £98,951, in June, 1861. The total export for the first six months of this year was 5,338,148 yards, of the value of £128,492.

To CEYLON.—Cotton Yarn: 25,500 lbs., of the value of £3,385, against 35,500 lbs., of the value of £3,160, in June, 1862, and 10,000 lbs., of the value of £1,325, in June, 1861. The total export for the first six months of this year was 188,500 lbs., of the value of £22,185. Cotton Goods: 1,248,353 yards, of the value of £26,193, against 2,582,176 yards, of the value of £41,627, in June, 1862, and 80,278 yards, of the value of £2,046, in June, 1861. The total export for the first six months of this year was 5,896,944 yards, of the value of £137,458.

The amount of bullion by the P. and O. Company's steamer *Poonah*, from Southampton, on the 4th inst., was:—In gold: To Ceylon, £1,500; to Madras, £2,155. In silver: To Singapore, £1,950; to Hong Kong, £11,963; to Shanghai, £24,520. Total in gold, £3,655; in silver, £38,433.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—The tea market during the past month has been without any improvement, the clearances for home consumption continue very large, but those for export show a material falling off; several parcels of fine Monings and Kaisows, which had been bought in anticipation of a large demand for Russia, have been re-sold at public sale, without reserve, showing a loss of 3d. to 5d. per lb. on cost price, which has tended to keep the market very quiet. The trade, in the face of these sales, are only buying by private contract very sparingly, and the result has been a further general decline in prices, and as yet without giving any stimulus to the demand. Low and dusty kinds of Congou, also fair common, show no material alteration, the supply being moderate; good common continues scarce, and the few orders have been with difficulty executed at 1s. 1d. per lb. Fair to good Sinchune Kai Congous and fair Kaisows have sold at a further decline of fully 1d. per lb. Fair to good Ho Hows and Ning Chows, and second-class Honams, Monings, and Wopaks, have sold to a moderate extent at a decline of about 1d. per lb. Good to fine Kaisows have sold at public sale at a decline of 3d. to 4d. per lb. below previous nominal rates; also good to fine Monings. A few parcels of really superior quality still command 2s. 5d to 2s. 6d. per lb. for the Russian market. Tayshan Congous have been difficult of sale at ½d. per lb. decline. Oolongs of fair to good quality have been neglected: fine have been in moderate request. Good to fine Souchongs have been sold at public auction at a decline of fully 4d. per lb. on previcus nominal rates. Common to fair have sold rather lower. In Flowery Pekoes business has been nearly confined to sales without reserve, at public auction. Scented Capers have been difficult of sale, and prices in favour of the buyers. Canton Scented Teas have sold at a reduction of about 1d. per lb. Foo Chow kinds have sold rather lower, the demand being very limited. Uncoloured Japans have been saleable for Export at from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 5½d. per lb. for fair to good qualities. Indian Teas have sold freely at public auction at an advance of about 2d. per lb. In Green Teas business has been to a fair extent, the chief demand being for Young Hysons for Export, the deliveries of which have now reached a large amount, and prices show an improvement of fully 1d. per lb., which has also extended to the coloured Japan kinds. Hysons show no material alteration. Fine Moyune Gunpowders have fully supported former prices, but Ping Suey kinds have been difficult of sale at a decline of 1d. to 2d. per lb. Fichow kinds have also sold fully 1d. per lb. lower. Canton made Young Hysons have been difficult of sale, also the fair qualities of Gunpowder; good to fine have been saleable at former prices. The public sales have comprised 44,698 packages, of which 25,869 packages were sold, including 22,995 packages offered without reserve, and 2,485 packages Indian Tea.

SILK.—There has been a little improvement in the market, and rates were somewhat hardened. The deliveries for July are 3,500 China, and 1,443 Japan.

	Ordinary.		Superior.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Tsatlee, No. 1 and 2	22 0 to	24 0		
,, No. 3 and 4	19 3	20 6		
,, No. 5	18 6	19 0		
Ditto, Hang-Chow	19 0	20 0		
Yuenfa	10 0	20 0	20 6	23 0
Tayssam	15 0	18 0	20 0	20 6
Ditto, skeins				
Ditto, long reel	15 0	16 0	16 6	17 6
Canton	11 0	16 6	15 0	17 0
Chinese Thrown	15 0	19 0	20 0	21 0
Mabash, dyepot Japan	19 0	22 6	22 0	25 0
Ida, bricks	18 6	20 6	22 0	26 0
Sodai ,,	18 0	20 6	21 0	22 0
Oshu, re-reeled	16 6	18 6	20 0	22 0
Koshu, Selé	18 6	20 0	21 0	22 6
Accherzan, slips	15 0	17 0	18 0	19 0
Mashitah ,,	16 0	18 0		
Hatchojee, Tussih	17 6	18 3	18 0	

STATE OF THE WAREHOUSES.

	Sold Stock.		Unsold Stock.		Delivered.	
	Aug. 1, 1863.	Aug. 1, 1862.	Aug. 1, 1863.	Aug. 1, 1862.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 7, 1863.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 8, 1862.
Bengal	976	2,197	3,836	1,858	3,708	4,109
China	7,193	14,489	10,800	7,549	28,123	38,571
Japan	3,848	1,593	5,708	643	10,115	5,539
Canton	871	707	736	519	2,321	1,047
Chinese Thrown	670	1,078	842	1,763	986	1,946

SUGAR.—The market for landed parcels has been only moderately active, and although prices have been supported with tolerable firmness, the total transactions are of somewhat limited extent. The total stock of sugar in the chief ports of Europe on the 1st instant was 251,000 tons, that in the United Kingdom being 215,300 tons. Current quotations are—Siam and China: white, 22s. 6d. to 26s. per cwt; brown and yellow, 14s. 6d. to 22s.; Manila: clayed, brown, and yellow, 18s. to 19s. 6d.; Muscovade, 15s. 6d. to 16s. Java, grey and white, 23s. to 26s. 6d.; brown and yellow, 15s. to 23s. Penang: grey and white, 23s. to 25s. 6d.; brown and yellow, 15s. to 23s.

COFFEE.—A fair amount of business has been done at about previous rates. Ceylon: The supply of plantation by auction has again been limited, comprising only 227 casks, 184 barrels and bags, which were taken freely, fine fine ordinary to low middling 81s. to 84s.; middling 85s. to 87s. 6d. 20 casks, 1,670 bags native also realised full prices; good ordinary 70s. 6d. to 71s. 6d. Privately, few sales have occurred. The Netherlands' Trading Company have advertised 413,000 bags for their autumn sale, to be held on the 9th September. The stock of coffee in the leading ports of Europe on the 1st inst. was 69,160 tons, the proportion held in the United Kingdom being 13,050 tons.

COTTON.—Demand active; the value is again ¼d. to ⅜d. per lb. higher. 2,750 bales Surat, barely middling fair Dhollera to fair Sawginned realised at auction 16½d. to 19d.; 410 bales middling to good fair Kurrachee 12d. to 13½d.; 2,900 bales middling to good Tinnevelli Madras 15½d. to 17½d.; and 100 bales fair China at 14¾d. The business for arrival embraces 4,570 bales, above half Madras at 16½d. to 17¾d., April to June shipments.

RICE.—A dull tone still prevails in the market; only small parcels, amounting to about 12,000 bags, have been realised on the spot; common Nakrenzie 8s. to 8s. 3d., and a floating cargo of the latter description, 600 tons, at 10s. 1½d. for the United Kingdom, or 10s. 3d. for the Continent.

SAGO.—Of 730 boxes at auction, the small Pearl met a brisk competition, and fetched advanced prices, viz., 21s. to 21s. 6d. for fair; the rest, fair medium, was taken at 18s. 6d.

SPICES.—Pepper: Nothing has been offered in public sale, and by private contract, the chief business to report is 600 bags good dark Penang at 3⅝d. Pimento is taken in retail quantities at previous rates. Cassia Lignea: Privately, 300 cases have been sold at full prices; middling to good middling 86s. to 90s. 160 boxes Japan, in auction, were taken at 24s. Ginger: 391 bags African, at public sale, were only partly realised at 57s. Business in other descriptions of spices has again been unimportant.

HEMP.—This market has greatly improved, prices steadily advancing 30s. to 40s. per ton. 5,782 bales offered at auction, and the bulk placed; and nearly 15,000 bales sold privately. Sunn: Dearer; and 134 bales Calcutta Sunn at auction, sold at £27. 15s. to £33 per ton; 278 bales Bombay, sold at £25 to £32. 5s., and ten bales Kurrachee retired.

TIN.—This market has been generally very quiet, but a little business has been done during the last few days within our reduced quotations. We quote Banca £126 to £128 per ton; Straits, £121 to £123.

JAPAN WAX.—The recent importation from Nagasaki, 4,983 boxes, brought to auction, and four-fifths quitted, at and after the sale, at 60s. to 63s. per cwt. for good block; 609 boxes of fine saucers sold at 70s. to 71s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Rum: Demand rather active; East India is somewhat dearer; 600 puncheons Penang having been sold at 1s. 5½d. Galls: No East India here. We quote Japan and China 42s. to 65s. per cwt., but without business. Turmeric: Large business has again been done, prices further advancing 1s. 6d. per cwt.; quotation 25s. to 30s. per cwt., Shellac: Market steady. Camphor, China, £6. 5s.; Japan, £6. 7s. 6d.; moderate business at a lower figure. Cocoa-nut Oil: Cochin, £47 to £49 per ton; market steady, but with only moderate demand; of 404 casks Cochin, the bulk sold upon former terms. Dragons Blood: Steady, and of 14 cases at auction, half sold at £6. 10s. to £7 per cwt. for fair lump. Gum Benjamin: Auctions confined to 2 cases middling second Siam, sold at £20. 5s. to £20. 15s. per cwt., and 14 cases ordinary third Sumatra, sold at £5. 10s. to £6. India Rubber: Held firmly, but with little present demand.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £6. 10s. to £6. 15s.; nail rod, £7. 5s. to £7. 10s.; hoops, £8. 5s. to £8. 15s.; sheets, single, £9. 5s. to £9. 15s.; Staffordshire bars, £7. 10s. to £8; rails, £5. 15s. to £6s.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £16.

COPPER.—Sheet and Sheathing, £102 per ton; yellow metal, 8½d. to 9d. per lb.

TIN.—118s. for block; 119s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, I.C., 28s. 6d. to £29s. 6d. per box.

LEAD, &c.—English pig, £20. 2s. 6d. to £20. 10s.; shot, patent, £23. 10s., sheet, £21; spelter, £18. 2s. 6d. to £18. 5s.; zinc, English sheet £23; quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

The following is from the circular of Messrs. French and Smith:—

IRON.—In Scotch Pig Iron there was much speculation, and consequently some fluctuations in price. The market closes about 1s. per ton dearer than last month. Welsh and Staffordshire Pig Iron, owing to some difficulties with the puddlers, is higher in price. Manufactured Iron, both rail and bars, is very firm.

COPPER.—Owing to a deficiency of ores for sale, Copper has again advanced in price. On the 27th ult., an advance of £3 per ton was declared, and the quotation is well maintained. Foreign is also firm.

TIN.—The past month was almost unprecedented in the Tin trade for dulness. For English there was a small demand, but foreign was scarcely inquired for. In consequence English was reduced 4s. per cwt. Foreign has fallen 7s. to 8s. per cwt., there being so few buyers. Some small parcels which appear pressing the market were sufficient to force the price downward considerably. It is impossible to account for the depression, unless the disturbed state of politics in Europe, and the little prospect of a speedy termination of war in America, are the depressing influences.

TIN PLATES.—Charcoal are in fair demand. Coke in very good demand. The actual shipments from England last month were about 115,000 boxes. In July, last year, they were about 114,000 boxes. Lead continues without alteration. Spelter is also quiet. The stock 31st ult. was 5,041 tons, against 5,250 tons last year.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold (per ounce)	£3 17 9
Spanish Doubloons	3 16 3 to 3 17 0
United States Gold Coin	3 16 2½
Silver in Bars	0 5 1½
Mexican Dollars	0 5 2½

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EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from Southampton from the 30th June by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers.

	Gold.	Silver
Shanghai	—	£129,281
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	2,540
Hong Kong	—	81,785
Amoy	—	—
Singapore	—	51,950
Penang	—	2,000
Ceylon	—	—

FROM MARSEILLES.

(BY THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.)

	Gold.	Silver
Shanghai	—	£5,988
Hong Kong	—	—
Singapore	—	—
Penang	—	—
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	—
Ceylon	£1,500	—

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

A fair amount of business has been transacted in yarns for India and China. The home trade have given out some fair orders, and the yarn market closes with a healthy feeling, and with a tendency to rather higher prices than could have been obtained last Tuesday. The cloth market was quieter, and the inquiries were exceedingly few for any market, but this dullness had but little effect on sellers, stocks of all descriptions of cloth being exceedingly bare, and manufacturers hold rather firmly to their prices.

The circular of Sam Mendel quotes Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., 39-inch Count, 17 by 17, 19s.; 44-inch Count, 14 by 12, 17s. 6d.; T-Cloths, 11s. 6d. to 12s.; White Spot Shirtings, 18s.; White Brocades, 18s. 3d.; Damasks, 31s. 9d.; Maddapollams, 6s. 6d.; Cotton Yarn, 16-24, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
July 26	Liverpool	Shanghai	Carlotta	Kezer.
— 28	Deal	Canton	Lauderdale	Hutchins.
— 28	Off Falmouth	Bassein	Europe	Reid.
— 23	Do.	Akyab	Ludwig Holm	Legh.
—	Off Queenstown	Manila	Patriot King	Craig.
— 23	Bordeaux	Colombo	Nouvelle Pallas	Dahan
— 25	Off Plymouth	Foo-chow-Foo	Merse	Moore.
— 28	Off Falmouth	Padang	Hjalmar	Norberg.
— 31	London	Shanghai	Vanguard	Scott
— 28	Liverpool	Do.	Cyclone	Hossack
— 29	Deal	Canton & Macao	Psyche	Warner.
Jun. 17	Off St. Helena	Sourabaya	Wilhelmina Maria	Postma.
July 31	London	Shanghai	Lichardt	Clarke.
— 26	Off Dungeness	Colombo	Silone	
— 29	Falmouth	Akyab	Grondwet	Kamenenga.
Jun. 29	Demerara	Macao	Ganges	Nourse.
July 4	St. Thomas'	Shanghai	Cæsar Helene	
— 15	New York	Foo-chow-Foo	Congo	Christiansen.
— 27	Texel	Banjoewangie	Koning Wilem II.	Meutsann.
— 30	Off Falmouth	Rangoon	A. H. Wille	Sjerstedt.
— 29	Off the Start	Colombo	Princess	Huntley.
— 30	Falmouth	Java	Robt. Mills	Barker.
— 31	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Foam	Innes.
Aug. 3	London	Foo-chow-Foo	Geologist	Clarke.
— 3	Do.	Canton	Kosmos	Kruger.
— 2	Falmouth	Akyab	Concurrent	Vanderkarst.
— 2	Do.	Do.	Minister Pahud	Krevit.
— 3	Do.	Do.	Portland	Sweetsir.
— 2	Do.	Foo-chow-Foo	Richard	Iversen.
— 2	Off Falmouth	Rangoon	Bremen	Schierenberg.
— 2	Do.	Foo-chow-Foo	Albertina	Koster.
— 1	Liverpool	Shanghai	Acapulco	Carrington.
— 2	Do.	Akyab	Bonaventure	Laing
July 18	New York	Shanghai	Resolute	McGilvery
— 18	Do.	Amoy	Guinea	Bundesen
— 20	Boston	Manila	Danube	Whidden.
Aug. 3	Queenstown	Maulmain	Ocean Steed	
— 4	London	Foo-chow-Foo	Glendower	Walshaw.
— 4	Deal	Colombo	Eleanor	Sick.
— 3	Liverpool	Shanghai	Monsoon	Curry.
— 4	Deal	Hong Kong	Rachel	
— 4	Do.	Penang	Johan Cæsar	
— 4	Do.	Colombo	Canning	Sharp.
— 3	Liverpool	Rangoon	Conqueror	Jackson.
July 30	London	Tuticorin & Colombo	Percy Douglas	Hamon.
Aug. 5	Deal	Shanghai	Ferozepore	Rankin.
— 5	Do.	Foo-chow-Foo	Algernon	Miller.
— 5	Falmouth	Rangoon	Josephus	Paine.
— 5	Do.	Do.	Noord Brabant	Bok.
— 5	Do.	Akyab	Himalaya	Davidson.
— 5	Do.	Singapore	Olympia	Fobras.
— 4	Off Falmouth	Akyab	Anna Lange	Rose.
— 3	Antwerp	Rangoon	Aalborg	
July 21	New York	Shanghai	Cæsar and Helene	
Aug. 4	London	Canton	Damietta	Lovell.
— 5	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Cumberland	Bell.
— 5	Do.	Shanghai	Caldera	Jarvis.
— 5	Deal	Canton	Peterborough	Orchard.
— 2	Off Hastings	Batavia	Hendrika	Aalborg.
— 3	Do.	China	Kamschatka	Krogius.
— 6	Falmouth	Akab	Expounder	Irvine.
— 6	Do.	Do.	Kenmore	Graves.
— 6	Off Falmouth	Singapore	Friede	Droste.
— 6	Falmouth	Akab	Antelope	Sandroom.
— 6	Do.	Rangoon	August and Meline	v. Harten.
— 6	Off Falmouth	Do.	Jeverland	Snellman.
— 6	Do.	Do.	Dettmar Heinrich	Meyer.
— 6	Liverpool	Akab	Euryuome	Tounsecl.
— 6	Do.	Manila	John Mayall	Orkney.
— 6	Do.	Do.	Adriatic	Scott.
— 6	Do.	Do.	Tomogonops	Poe.
— 6	Do.	Do.	Shakespeare	
— 5	Helvoet	Banjoewangie	Karel August	Meermans.
— 8	Deal	Japan	Adelheia	Hopwood.
— 8	Do.	Colombo	Liberator	
— 8	Liverpool	Singapore	Empress	

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
July 1	Cardiff	Galle	Europa	Hansen.
— 27	London	Hong Kong	Louisa	Tillman.
— 27	Off Dover	Batavia	Jeddo	Rossem.
— 27	Do.	Do	Juno	Nicolai.
— 24	Off Dungeness	Japan	A. Maria Wilhelmina	Winckler.
— 23	Guernsey	Newport & Colombo	Dreadnought	Henry.
— 25	Cardiff	Shanghai	Welf	Bahus.
— 23	Middlesbro'	Singapore	Mona (str.)	Bourns.
— 27	Cardiff	Galle	Zeeland	Tjebbes.
— 28	Liverpool	Shanghai	Fort William	
— 30	London	Do.	Victory	Moon.
— 29	Do.	Cardiff & Hong Kong	Edith	Sydney.
— 30	Do.	Cardiff & Ceylon	Albatross	Pollock.
— 31	Do.	Manila	Burdeos of Habana, 2	de Cortina.
— 31	Do.	Cardiff & Singapore	Hortensia	Dreyen.
— 28	Sunderland	Singapore	Hindostan	Williamson.
— 26	Texel	Sourabaya	Lodewyks	
— 30	London	Shanghai	Aurora Australis	Davidson.
— 29	Swansea	Do.	Zoe	Fox.
— 30	Liverpool	Do.	Mayflower	Kerr.
— 30	Cardiff	Do.	Matador	Johansen.
— 30	Do.	Do.	Shorey Leen (str.)	Mann.
— 30	Do.	Hong Kong	Norma	Lafrenz.
Aug. 1	Liverpool	Singapore	Early Dawn	Norrie.
Jun. 24	Buenos Ayres	Monte Video & S'pore.	Faenstacio (?)	Forteck.
— 22	St. Vincent C.V.	Borneo	Duke of Roxburgh	Parnall.
— 6	Do.	China	Cymbeline	
Aug. 1	Off Dover	Singapore	Amphitrite	
July 30	Off Beachy Head	Do.	Louise	Hansen.
— 31	Off Hastings	Batavia	Java	Mann.
— 3	Newport	Shanghai	Child of the Ocean	Moor.
Aug. 1	Cardiff	Do.	Bertie	Brumfelat.
— 1	Do.	Singapore	Liberia	Divoir.
— 1	Do	Galle	Holmes	Gefflot.
— 5	London	Colombo	Julia Augusta	Hopper.
— 8	Off Dover	Penang	Argo	Thorsen.
July 30	Off Sicily	Singapore	Blohn	Jesperson.
Aug. 3	Sunderland	Shanghai	Cambodia	Paige.
— 6	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Annie Duthie	Matheson.
— 5	Sunderland	Shanghai	Serene	Beal.
July 31	Marseilles	Hong Kong	Obey	Legros.
—	Off Dover	Batavia	Sirius	van Rees.
Aug. 5	Cardiff	Galle	Anna Decatur	Pickering.
— 5	Do.	Do.	Ellen Foster	Robins.
— 4	Sunderland	Do.	Gothenburg	
— 7	London	Cardiff & Shanghai	Egean	Robertson.
— 7	Do.	Cardiff & Hong Kong	Denmark	Smith.
— 8	Liverpool	Shanghai	Express	Bell.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Shanghai: Lauderdale, Merse, Dunkeld, Unrivalled. For Hong Kong: Conflict. For Hong Kong and Canton: Her Majesty, John Banfield, Patrician. For Manila: Trafalgar, Perla. For Singapore and Penang: Frederica. For Singapore and Bankok: Gwalior. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Carl Julius. For Colombo: Eclipse, Corsair's Bride, Wynaud, Geffrard. For Galle and Colombo: Duke of Wellington. For Trincomalee and Colombo: Frances.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Shanghai: Blackburn, Star of the Sea, Vanda. For Hong Kong and Canton: Constantia, Belted Will. For Singapore: Thomas Blythe, Alexander, Sharpshooter. For Manila: J. A. U., Aureliana, Sales. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Drie Gezusters. For Colombo: Palmerston, Zelia. For Galle: Aequator. For Galle and Colombo: Queen of England.

At GLASGOW.—For Hong Kong and Canton: Lotos. For Singapore: Wursata. For Singapore and Penang: Scotland. For Batavia and Singapore: Favorite. For Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya: Lucie. For Manila: Perfecta. For Ceylon and Madras: Sea Horse.

SPOKEN.

MARITANA (barque), Cardiff to Singapore, June 7, 3 N., 23 W.
MARIA ALICE, Rotterdam to Batavia, June 8, 5 N., 24 W.
PAK WAN, for Shanghai, July 17, 50 N., 13 W.
EDITH PEPPER, Lpool. to Shanghai, standing S.W., July 23, 50 N., 8 W.
BLANCHE (barque), Hartlepool to Shanghai, June 15, 4 N., 23 W.
SANTON, Sunderland to Shanghai, July 4, 7 N., 21 W.
INDIAN (Swed ship), Cardiff to Shanghai, June 18, 7 N., 26 W.
BREMEN (s.), No. 169 (Mathilde), Sun. to Sing., July 18, 49 N., 15 W.
DAMIETTA, Canton to London, May 1, 27 S., 45 E.
JOHANNA MARIA CHRISTINA (D. b.), Rot. to Sou., Jn. 13, 4 N., 24 W.
HEROINE (Amer. barq.), New York to Hong Kong, July 8, 34 N., 43 W.
WILLIAM SIMPSON, London to Batavia, May 27, 11 S., 30 W.
TYPHOON, Newport to Hong Kong, June 5, 4 N., 26 W.
STUART WORTLEY, London to Hong Kong, June 19, on the line.
MARIA CATHERINA (Dutch bq.), Clyde to Siam, June 17, 3 N., 30 W.
CUMBERLAND, Hong Kong to Liverpool, June 28, 10 N., 23 W.
RUDOLF, Rotterdam to Batavia, July 13, 37 N., 9 W.
ADVANCE, Liverpool to Singapore, July 1, 39 N., 17 W.
RALIMAAS (Ham. bq.), Sourabaya to Falmouth, June 7, 21 S., 1 W.
VELOZ (barque), Amoy to New York, June 16, 7 S. 17 W.
RICHARD BATLEY (?) (Dan. b.) Foo-Chow to Fal., July 2, 15 N. 31 W.
JOHANNA MARIA WILHELMINA, Rot. to Sou., June 13, 35 N., 24 W.
AVERY, from Ceylon, June 16, 13 S., 10 W.
TRITON (Sw. barq.), Sourabaya to Amsterdam, June 26, 7 N., 24 W.
ZEE NYMPH (Dutch barq.) Batavia to Amsterdam, June 29, 10 N., 26 W.
RAAP HOORN (Dutch ship), Rottdm. to Batavia, June 17, 2 N., 22 W.
NOE, Bordeaux to China, June 1, 5 N., 23 W.
HAROLD (Swed.), Batavia to Amstm., June 21, 1 S., 23 W.
LIGONIA (?), Colombo to London, June 28, 9 N., 26 W.
DUTCH BARQUE, No. 7,069, 3rd d.p., Bat. to Am., July 12, 31 N., 39 W.
JANET MITCHELL, Clyde to Shanghai, 70 days out, 36 S., 5 E.
BILLITON (Dutch), Padang to Rotmd., June 4, 15 S., 7 W.
KYKDUIN (Dutch), Amstm. to Sourabaya, June 16, 4 N., 23 W.
VIRGINIA, of Richmond, Cardiff to Galle, July 1, 38 N., 15 W.
YARRA, Colombo to London, 19 May, 30 S., 87 E.
AVONDHU, Antwerp to China, 3 June, 42 S., 36 E.
WOODVILLE, London to Shanghai, 29 May, 38 S., 18 E.
BALLARAT, London to Shanghai, 23 May, 39 S., 4 E.
BENARES, Londonderry to Singapore, 3 June, 39 S., 37 E.

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Ann Jenkins, Colombo to London, 22 June, 7 N., 24 W.
J. C. Schotel, Liverpool to Batavia, 26 July, 45 N., 11 W.
Zaritza, London to Shanghai, 25 June, 6 N., 22 W.
Oliver Cromwell, Shields to Shanghai, 26 June, 8 N., 22 W.
Fagel, Amsterdam to Kanagawa, 30 July, off the Shingles.
Leila, Colombo to London, 15 July, 28 N., 40 W.
Harold, Batavia to Amsterdam, 10 July, 29 N., 43 W.
Tarbolton (?), Colombo to London, 27 June, 9 N., 24 W.
Caroline, of Bremen, New York to Singapore, June 22, 36 N., 40 W.
Gertrudis, Manila to Cadiz, April 30, 21 S., 72 E.
Arina, Java to Amsterdam, June 15, 14 S., 10 W.
Chanticleer (str.), from Hong Kong, subsequently to June 5.
Chanticleer, barque), from Shanghai.
Macassar (Dutch), Bali to Amsterdam, June 2, 32 S., 15 E.
Belvidere, Colombo to London, July 12, 30 N., 41 W.
Mowf, Macao to Havana, May 10, 28 S., 48 E.
Twee Cornelissen, Newcastle to Java, June 19, 2 N., 24 W.
Mary Fry, Manila to Queenstown, June 15, 4 S., 19 W.
Amelia (Fr. ship), Ceylon to London, July 6, 12 N., 30 W.
Taylor (?) ship, Shanghai to Liverpool, July 11, 25 N., 40 W.
Hotspur, Colombo to London, July 22, 34 N., 36 W.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

There have been numerous arrivals of ships during the last week, but they are readily taken up at recent low rates. Coal freights to China are firm. Homeward freights remain unaltered.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth:—To Kanagawa: 55s. weight, 42s. 6d. meast. To Nagasaki: 65s. To Hankow: 65s. weight, 60s. meast. To Amoy and Foo-chow Foo: 50s. weight, 42s. 6d. measurement. To Shanghai: 50s. weight. 30s. measurement. To Hong Kong: 40s. weight, 35s. measurement. To Manila and Labuan: 50s. weight or measurement. To Singapore: 30s. to 35s. weight or measurement. To Penang: 40s. weight or measurement. To Batavia: 40s. weight, 30s. measurement. To Bankok: 60s. weight or measurement.

The quotations for coal and iron from the North are as follows:—For Hong Kong: £46 and £2. For Shanghai: £54 and £2. 10s. 0d. For Manila: £1. 10s. For the Philippine Islands, Penay, or Zebu: £2. For Singapore: £28 and £1. 4s. 0d. For Penang: £24. For Galle: £25 and £1. 5s. These rates are from the Wear or Tyne, and Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, respectively.

CASUALTIES.

The Wilhelmina, Wiersma, from Macassar for Rotterdam, put into Ascension, June 23, with loss of sails and mainyard.

The Henrietta, Doe, which arrived at New York, July 15, from Bermuda, brought the crew of the Red Gauntlet, from Boston to Hong Kong, which was taken, as before reported, by the Confederate str. Florida, June 14, when a prize crew was put on board, and kept her in company till the 26th, when she was burnt in lat. 29, lon. 47.

Rio Janeiro, July 9.—The American ship Talisman, from New York for Shanghai has been captured by the Confederate str. Alabama, and her crew landed here. Vessel since reported as having been burnt, June 5, in lat. 14 S., lon. 34 W.

The Constitution, from Philadelphia for Shanghai, which was captured by the Confederate steamer Georgia on the 25th June, was retained to be fitted out as a cruiser.

The Mary Henzell, Richardson, from Shields for Galle, put into Rio Janeiro 25th June leaky. About 200 tons of her cargo has been discharged, and she has been recommended to be caulked from the copper upwards. This vessel brought on to Rio the crew of the American ship Talisman, from New York for Shanghai, which had been captured and burnt by the Confederate steamer Alabama, as before reported.

Maranham, June 27.—The Robin, Gammon, from London for Shanghai, came in here, June 16, from Ceara, where she put in with her bottom foul; about half her cargo has been discharged, and she was beached yesterday and found to be perfectly sound. It is thought that she requires repairs which will detain her for 15 or 20 days.

THE CAPE, INDIA, AND CHINA AGENCY.

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CAPE COLONIES, INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

TERMS:—One half the estimated cost to be remitted with the order, and the balance on receipt of Bill of Lading and Invoice.

Commission, 2½ per cent. on Orders over £50, and 5 per cent. on amounts under £50.

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THE above contain no Phosphorus, are not Poisonous, Light only on the Box, and are especially adapted for the Foreign and Colonial markets.

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Agents for The London and China Express, and The London and China Telegraph.

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Curry and Mulligatawny Paste, jars, 3s. 6d. and 2s. 3d. each.
Royal Combination Pickle, bottles, 2s. each.
N.B.—This pickle is highly approved, and as a zest for cold meat, &c., will be found unrivalled.

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	Bottles.
Pindaree Chutnee	1s. 6d. and 3s.
Bengal Club, do.	1s. 6d. and 3s
Green Mango, do.	1s 6d. and 3s
Cashmere, do.	1s. 6d. and 3s
Lucknow (sweet), do.	1s. 6d. and 3s
Curry Sauce	1s. 6d.
Tap, do.	1s. 6d.
Pickled Limes	1s. 6d.
Pickled Mangoes	2s. 6d and 5s.
Essence of Chillies	1s. 9d.
Tamarind Fish	2s. 6d. and 5s.
Balachow	1s. 6d.
Genuine Cayenne	1s. and 2s.
Nepaul Pepper	1s. and 2s.
Guava Jelly	2s. 6d. and 5s.
Preserved Mangoes	2s. and 3s. 6d
Do. Jamaica Ginger	from 3s. 6d.
Do. Chinese Ginger	...jars, 5s. and 10s.

Genuine Arrowroot, 1 lb. tins, 2s.; 7 lb. tins, 10s. 6d each.

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JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE.—The only Hair Dye which produces a good natural colour with perfect certainty, and with the least possible trouble.
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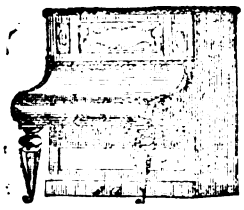

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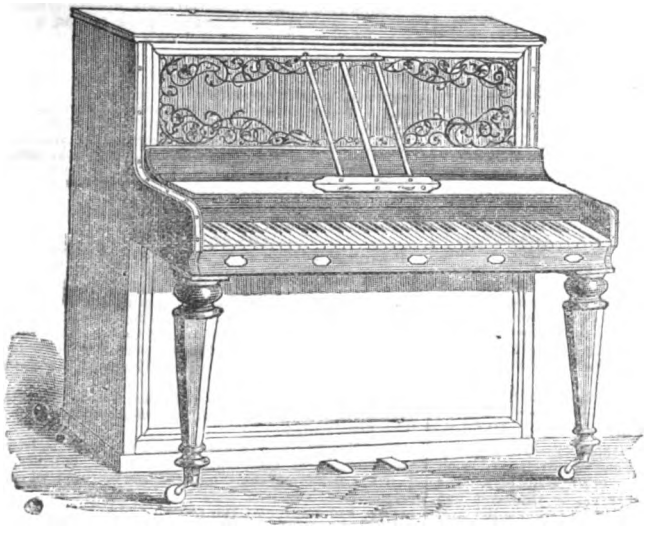

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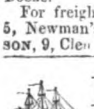

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The London and China Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS, via MARSEILLES, in connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS."

VOL. V.—No. 115.] LONDON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1863. [Sub. 18s. per ann., and 12s. to Supplement. Single copy of either, 9d.

Latest Advices.

		From London.	Arrived out.	Homeward. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—	Yedo			
	Kanagawa			June 27
	Nagasaki			
CHINA—	Peking			„ 23
	Tien-tsin			„ 24
	Hankow			„ 26
	Shanghai	May 11	June 29	July 4
	Foo-Chow-Foo			„ 7
	Amoy			„ 9
	Swatow			
	Hong Kong	„ 26	July 4	„ 12
	Canton			
	Macao			
PHILIPPINES—	Manila	„ 11	June 24	„ 5
COCHIN-CHINA—	Touron			
	Saigon			„ 13
SIAM—	Bankok			„ 13
BORNEO—	Labuan			
	Sarawak			
JAVA—	Batavia			„ 15
MALACCA STRAITS—	Singapore	June 10	July 12	„ 21
	Penang	„ „	„ 10	„ 23
CEYLON—	Colombo	„ 26		„ 30
	Galle			

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

By last mail, per Pera, from Southampton, 20th Aug.—To Shanghai: Mrs. W. Birt, Mr. E. Bartley.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. Marston, infant, and European female servant, Mr. Thos. Dobbin, R.N., Miss E. Adams, J. Hirshbrunner, Mr. Frazer's groom, Jos. Searle, Hy. Bound, Mr. Campbell's groom.—To Singapore: A. Nelson, Mr. Riley.—To Ceylon: Mrs. and Miss Anderson, Wm. Smith, J. Riddle, F. Roberts and wife.—To Calcutta: Mrs. Knox Gore, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Temple, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Peppi, Geo. Jewell, Mr. and Mrs. Wollaston, Mr. G. Lovell, Janet Douglas, Lieut. H. Murray, Thos. Conwell, Mr. A. F. Lavers, Mrs. Black, Jas. Rowand, G. H. Fowler, Mr. Leeds.—To Madras: Messrs. J. T. Murray, and W. Carslaw.—To Alexandria: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Messrs. Dibbler, Waller, Tabb, Wooler, and De Rusett (and back), Wm. Pearson.

From Marseilles, per Euxine, to leave 28th Aug.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Jno. Grivor. —To Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. Handyside.—To Calcutta: Mr. T. Francis, Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay, infant, and servant, Mr. McDonald.—To Madras: Lieut. J. and Mrs. Orr, Miss P. Galsworth, Messrs. Tritton and G. Harding.—To Alexandria: Mr. Kiel.—From Suez, to Hong Kong: Mr. E. Rothmund, Mrs. J. Secker, Mr. Dent's native male servant.

Per P. and O. steamer, 4th Sept., from Marseilles.—To Hong Hong *via* Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. G. Tyson.

Per P. and O. steamer, 4th Sept., from Southampton.—To Shanghai: Mr. Bartley. To Hong Kong: Mrs. Rice, Mr. Walker.—To Penang: Mr. J. Young.

Per P. and O. steamer, 20th Sept., from Southampton.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. Jack, Captain Thomsett, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Roesing.—From Marseilles, 28th Sept. To Hong Kong: Mr. Remé, Mr. W. Lamond.—From Suez to Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Probst, Mr. and Mrs. Bobsted.—To Hong Kong: Mr. W. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson.

Per P. and O. steamer, Sept. 27, from Southampton.—To Shanghai, *via* Bombay: Mr. Isla Sitwell.

Per P. and O. steamer, Oct. 4th, from Southampton.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Duncanson Mr. Hancock, Mr. T. Rothwell.—To Penang: Mr. J. P Stewart.

Per P. and O. str., Oct. 20, from Southampton to Penang.—Mrs. Walter Gillespie, infant, and two children. From Marseilles, 28th Oct.—To Shanghai: Mr. A. K. McDonell, Mr. Crawford Kerr. To Hong Kong: Mr. Wadman. To Singapore: Mr. Callaghan. From Gibraltar. To Hong Kong: Mr. P. Toledo, Mr. H. Merry, of Colombo. From Suez —To Hong Kong: Sir Hercules and Lady Robinson.

Per P. and O. steamer, 4th November, from Southampton.—To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hatch. From Marseilles, 12th Nov.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Young.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this Mail, to Marseilles, per Massilia, arrived 26th August.—From Hong Kong: Messrs. F. Corus and J. Odell.—From Singapore: Messrs. Hartsen and Gray, Captain Sobral, Lieut. Dominiquez.—To Southampton, per Poonah, expected to arrive 1st Sept.—From Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Harper, Assist.-Commy.-Gen. Ball and soldier servant, Messrs. G. Bouchard, H. Moller, J. H. Meyer, G. H. Godt, S. B. Hansen, H Pauleen, and W. H. Hammond, Lieut. James.—From Singapore: Lieut. Beauchamp, Mr. Gray, Mr. J. Waller.

To Suez, per Bengal, arrived 18th August.—From Hong Kong: Mr. M. Campbell.—To Alexandria.—From Hong Kong: Mr., Mrs., and Miss Jenkins, child, and native male servant, Mr. Wardell, Mr. Shearer, and native male servant, Mr. Cumming.

By last Bombay Mail, to Marseilles, per Valetta, arrived 17th August.—From Singapore: Mr. Hugo Fehr.—From Shanghai: Mr. T. M. Dryedale.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

Notwithstanding the agreement entered into by Japanese officials to pay the first instalment of the indemnity on June 18th, the day opened and passed without the payment or even so much as any apologetic or other message to Colonel Neale from the Japanese Ministers. Indeed, on the night of June 17th the Governor of Yokohama stated that he had received a letter from the Tycoon commanding him not to pay the money, because it was impossible for the Gorogio to communicate with officers of inferior rank. The Tycoon had every intention to pay the money, but if he did so he would lose his life. The Tycoon was the friend, and the Mikado the enemy, of the foreigners; the latter had forbidden the Tycoon to pay, and the latter had been compelled to obey, or lose his position. The news, too, he affirmed, had spread among the people, who stoutly opposed the payment. This open and flagrant breach of faith was not to be tolerated, and Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires resolved thenceforth to have no transactions on the subject with the native envoys, and after duly notifying the foreign communities of Yokohama and Nagasaki of the circumstance, placed the settlement of the business in the hands of Admiral Kuper The Admiral thereupon notified his intention to commence hostilities in eight days, and advised those among the foreign residents who had wives and families to have them removed if they intended themselves to abide the issue of events. Admiral Jaurez proffered his co-operation, and undertook to defend the foreign settlement. Preparations began in earnest, and continued until the night of June 23rd and June 24th; when about midnight the Japanese officers, not having access to Colonel Neale, went to the French Minister's quarters and sought an interview. The French Minister thought best to accede to the request, and was requested to communicate the fact to Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, which he did; but Colonel Neale sent as a reply that, as the Japanese had suffered matters to go so far, the whole sum must now be paid at once, in 440,000 Mexican dollars, to be delivered at seven the next morning. At that period, accordingly, payment began, and was being continued when the mail left. At the same time the Japanese Ministers informed the different representatives of foreign Powers that the Tycoon, then at Miako, had instructed them to obey the Mikado's orders to expel foreigners and close the ports; notwithstanding, the Tycoon's officers expressed themselves willing to enter into negotiations on the subject; but the foreign Ministers, for obvious reasons, declined to discuss the matter, and announced that they would refer it to their separate Governments. The Japanese officials thereupon requested that foreigners would hold their settlements by their own military forces, a proposal evidently intended to shut them up effectually within certain limits, and contract to the narrowest point their intercourse with Japan; the remaining portion of the reparation being left to Admiral Kuper to secure—namely, the trial and capital punishment of Mr. Richardson's murderers. The Admiral Kuper was accordingly about to proceed to some part of Prince Satsuma's

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dominions, under the instructions of the British Minister, who found himself, by accepting the plea of the Tycoon's inability to compel the acquiescence of the Prince of Satsuma from obtaining satisfaction. The Prince's castle at Kagosima, near Cape Chikakoff, was open to attack, or the Loo-Choo Islands might be occupied, and their revenues, which belong to Prince Satsuma, might be attached. The Tycoon had been informed of the intention of the British Minister to undertake the task himself of bringing the Prince of Satsuma to terms, and the Tycoon had sent a letter of warning to the Prince, which is reported to have advised compliance. On June 20th a meeting of British residents was convened at the Consulate by Dr. Winchester, H.B.M. Consul, who desired to communicate to them the course of events; he stated that as far as the most solemn written obligations could afford any indication, the peaceful settlement of affairs might have been reasonably anticipated, but that it was then useless either to excite or depress their hopes of a peaceful issue. On that day the following despatch had been received by him from Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires:—

"Yokohama, June 20.

"Sir,—I have to instruct you to adopt as early as possible such measures as may be most effectual to make known to the British community and to your colleagues the Consuls of foreign States the present situation of affairs in regard to the subject of the British demands upon the Japanese Government. The patience and moderation which I have exercised in my communications with the Tycoon's Government, in the earnest desire of bringing about a peaceful settlement of the avowedly just demands for reparation preferred by Her Majesty's Government, are well known and sufficiently manifest. At the most recent date (the 18th inst.) those objects which I had in view were on the very eve of being happily accomplished. The Japanese Government, through its envoys, had, after innumerable difficulties, solemnly and unreservedly entered into a written engagement with me to pay the pecuniary demands at short specified intervals, the payment to have been made on the date above referred to. That day has been reached and is passed, and the Japanese Ministers have flagrantly, unequivocally, and designedly broken their faith. In the most unjustifiable and audacious manner the Tycoon's Government now seeks to re-open negotiations previous to accomplishing their solemn assent to the settlement of the pecuniary portion of the demands, and openly declare their intention to withhold all payments, thus most effectually extinguishing all remaining faith in even their most solemn engagements. As Her Majesty's representative, I have now, therefore, to declare that the utmost limits of my patience (consistently exerted and directed to exact the reparation sought by peaceful means, and which I had good reason to hope had been successfully exercised) is now exhausted. Her Majesty's subjects and your colleagues the Consuls of foreign States have, during a period of ten weeks, been at intervals informed that the adoption of coercive measures was an impending contingency, though the probability or otherwise of their occurrence was alternately stronger or feebler as matters progressed. On my part, I have not failed urgently to advise through yourself British subjects and the foreign community generally to be prepared for the worst and most regretable emergency which could arise—namely, the necessity which might present itself (with a view to the security of their persons and property) of abandoning the open ports, while the Vice-Admiral Commanding-in-Chief has as often and as consistently declared his inability to hold militarily the settlement, if coercive measures were actually resorted to, effectually to enforce compliance with the demands. So long as a chance of honest though tardy action could be anticipated on the part of the Japanese Government, I have scrupulously deferred initiating hostilities by an appeal to force. But I now feel myself urgently called upon to leave the adoption of the only measures which the rulers of this country would appear to understand or appreciate—namely, those of coercion—to the Admiral into whose hands I will this day consign the solution of affairs. Thus, within a very short period the policy of expediency, invariably adopted by the Japanese Government, may possibly lead them to repair their broken faith by the actual payment of the indemnities, and a more peaceful aspect of affairs may again present itself, or, on the other hand, the Admiral may have deemed it advisable to profit by the circumstances to carry out some of the operations he may decide upon. Thus, also, Her Majesty's subjects and your colleagues will judge of the measures they may individually deem it practicable and expedient to adopt under all the circumstances here most unreservedly and explicitly set forth. I need hardly add that I shall not fail immediately to concert with Admiral Kuper and Admiral Jaurez (whose frank and cordially proffered co-operation I am assured of) respecting such temporary measures for the safeguard of the community in this emergency as may be practicable.—I have, &c.,

"Edward St. John Neale.

"To Charles A. Winchester, Esq."

Another meeting of the British residents was held at the residence of the British Consul on June 21st, when the following despatch from Admiral Kuper was read:—

"*Euryalus* at Yokohama, June 21, 1863.

Sir,—Her Majesty's *charge d'affaires* has placed in my hands the solution of the questions at issue between the Japanese Government and that of Her Majesty, in consequence of all peaceful and diplomatic negotiations having failed to bring the Government of the Tycoon to a due sense of its obligations. The instructions under which in this contingency it will now be my duty to act will necessarily involve coercive measures to be undertaken by the naval force under my command; and, as such measures will probably lead to action on the part of the Japanese, which would endanger the safety not only of British subjects, but also of all foreign residents in Japan, I have to request you will forthwith communicate this circumstance to all British subjects and to the Consuls of foreign Powers with a view to their immediately adopting such steps as they may think desirable for the security of their persons and property, the force at my disposal being inadequate for the efficient protection of Yokohama, while carrying out the instructions of Her Majesty's Government in other parts of Japan. In order that the community may have sufficient time to make arrangements for their personal security, I desire that you will inform them that unless called upon by any initiative act of hostility on the part of the Japanese to maintain the dignity of the British flag, I shall not take any hostile step until the expiration of eight days from this date, inclusive. I have also to acquaint you that all the precautionary measures adopted some weeks since for the speedy relief of the foreign community the event of any sudden attack or disturbance will be continued during the interval mentioned, and subsequently, if possible, with the same vigilance as hitherto, and such additional assistance rendered as will be consistent with the duty of preserving the efficiency of Her Majesty's ships. Under the existing state of affairs, and the great probability of approaching strife and turmoil, I think it necessary to recommend most strongly, that all those of the community who have wives and families at Yokohama should take the earliest opportunity of removing them, at any rate from the scene of danger, should they themselves determine upon awaiting the issue of events.—I have, &c.,

"Augustus L. Kuper, Vice-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

"To Charles A. Winchester, Esq., &c."

At Nagasaki the Japanese had thrown up batteries which command the port and the shipping, whether by the Tycoon's orders or those of Satsuma is not exactly known. An act of hostility had been perpetrated on the American steamer *Pembroke*, while she was lying at anchor in the inland seas. Some Japanese Government vessels fired upon her, and struck her in several places. The *Pembroke* escaped by getting up steam and moving off; her guns were lashed, and she made no attempt to use them, all hands being busy getting the steamer under weigh.

The traders were returning with their wives and families to Nagasaki; the soldiers of the Diamios and Government were leaving the place, and several of the foreign residents were living in their bungalows on the hills out of the settlement. The report that the steamer *Shantung* was totally wrecked about forty miles from Nagasaki proves to be correct. In addition to that disaster we learn that the small steamer *Nankin*, recently purchased by one of the native princes, has blown up, with fifty Japanese. The American steamer *Kumsing* has been sold to the Prince of Itco-chu-zen for $135,000.

The following passage from the original demands of the British Minister on the Tycoon's Government, relating as it does to the anticipated measures which the Japanese might adopt when the time came to comply with or refuse our ultimatum, is of special interest at this moment, looking to the decree that had been issued relative to the expulsion of foreigners:—

"It becomes, therefore, the imperative duty of the undersigned earnestly to warn the Japanese Ministers that the slightest molestation, injury, or violence attempted to be ordered by Japanese authorities, the adherents of Daimios, or others to the persons or property of British subjects at the ports open to foreigners, during the continuance of these preliminary measures, should they be rendered necessary, will alter the whole nature of the operations, and result in the immediate exercise of serious hostilities, the extent, duration, and consequences of which cannot be foreseen; but their whole weight and responsibility will rest with the Japanese Government and its advisers. The present demands of the British Government are sufficiently defined and explicit, as are also the first consequences of a refusal to accede to them."

No loss or ruin to Japan is involved by the preliminary measures which are at present contemplated to awaken the Japanese Government to a due sense of its responsibilities, should it refuse or evade to comply with the reparation now peremptorily demanded, but a persistence in such refusal must necessarily lead to a very different and disastrous situation of affairs. The reparation demanded for the murders and murderous assaults committed upon British subjects was affixed by Her Majesty's Government with a considerate regard for the difficult situation of the Japanese Government, and its political embarrassments. But the penalty imposed and the measure of compensation demanded for the sufferers and their families, now computed in thousands, will, if the Japanese Government continue to be advised, inevitably expand into millions to indemnify the cost of armaments which must be employed by Great Britain should all serious warnings fail to ensure the redress imperatively demanded for these unprovoked and flagrant outrages. Notwithstanding the evil designs of interested counsellors, the intelligent Ministers of the Tycoon are already aware that the sincere desire of Great Britain is to preserve peaceful relations of friendship and commerce with Japan; but it is of vital interest to Japan that the Tycoon's Government should be guided in its councils by the knowledge that Great Britain will not tolerate even a passive defiance of its power, or modified refusal of its just demands.

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CHINA.

PEKING.

Dates are to the 24th June, but there is nothing in the shape of news recorded. The Government is believed by some residents in China to be in a most *effete* condition, and the immorality of the people has much increased of late.

An Embassy from the Netherlands proceeds to Peking immediately. The Ambassador is Mr. Vander Hoven, Mr. C. M. de Gries acting as interpreter.

TIEN-TSIN.

Dates are to the 26th June. Mr. Consul Gibson has gone on leave of absence, Mr. Davenport assuming charge in his absence.

SHANGHAI.

The operations of the Anglo-Chinese forces under Major Gordon are thus described in the *Friend of India*:—

"From Major Gordon's head-quarters at or near Quinsan we hear little of a reliable nature. There are other active rebel renegades at Quinsan, it seems, besides General Lee Adong, and more especially one Ching, whose men—not a part of the foreign trained disciplined corps, be it remembered—are spoken of as the finest body of Chinese ever ranged under the Manchou flag. Hardly one of them but stands five feet nine in height—good for a China man. Well, Ching's body, it is reported, grew envious of some laurels carried off by Major Lowden's Company of disciplined rifles, in an attack upon some stockades, and to show their feeling in the matter, planted gingalls, and gave their countrymen a salvo or two. Since that, at Major Gordon's instance, we conclude, Captain Gibbon, occasionally acting as Aide-de-Camp to the Commandant, has been appointed to Ching's staff, and will aid, no doubt, in keeping the spirit of the corps under better restraint in future."

"In the vicinity of Nangking there has been a rebuff to the Taiping arms, and unless Sherard Osborn makes haste he will have little land work to do with his squadron of liberty crushers, for there is some prospect of Nanking being evacuated. To comprehend the position, it is necessary to make a short review of events since the Taiping rebellion made head; and first we should premise of the Chinese as a people, that they are an eminently practical race. As aptly remarked by a writer in "Blackwood" recently—even Chinese Brigands do not live to rob,—they rob to live. Place the chance of their living in effecting robbery in any kind of doubt, and they cease to rob; they will starve rather than endeavour to solve the problem. And thus of the great body of Taiping rebels, or rebels of any denomination over the empire, if the Manchou mandarins, by their venal practices and blood-sucking propensities, had not driven millions to a state of food-lacking, and utter despair of obtaining literary honours and emoluments, we should have had no rebellion in China."

The *Pembroke*, which arrived on July 4th, reports as follows:—The *Pembroke* was at anchor for the night near the straits at the western end of the Inland Sea. She passed a Japanese barque, European built, about 2 p m. in the day. The barque was well armed, full of men, and with no ensign set. The *Pembroke* had her American ensign flying. After the *Pembroke* anchored, and at about 4 o'clock, the barque came down with a fair wind, with the Japanese man-of-war ensign flying. She passed the *Pembroke* and anchored between her and the straits, about a quarter of a mile off. When she was approaching, a gun was fired from a bluff about 4 miles off, and the signal was repeated all along the coast. Nothing occurred in the evening, but, apparently, after dark, the barque warped up and got springs on her cable, for when she opened fire, she was nearer and was broadside to the wind. She commenced firing on the *Pembroke* at a quarter before 1, A.M. It was dark, but she could be seen plainly by the flashes of lightning, which were frequent. After she had fired about a dozen shots, one of which cut away the topmast backstay, and all passed close to the vessel, a brig, recognised as the *Lanrick*, suddenly appeared, coming from windward, passed about forty yards from the *Pembroke*, and dropped anchor close to the barque. Both then fired as rapidly as they could load and discharge, but the *Pembroke*, by that time had got steam up and ran out of fire, escaping to sea through the Bango Channel, a pass seldom used by foreign vessels. The Japanese pilot tried to escape, but was restrained by force. During the attack, a great many lights were visible in motion on shore, and the noise of manning boats distinctly distinguished. When the *Lanrick* passed the *Pembroke*, a terrific yell was raised from both vessels, but they fortunately did not fire, probably not being ready. If they had the steamer would have been destroyed, as she was only 100 or 120 feet off. The *Pembroke's* guns were lashed, and no attempt was made to use them, every person on board being actively engaged in aiding in getting under weigh.

The French Concession has been the scene of some desperate work. Emery Passage, or the Bazaar, a street leading off from the Bund near the Imperial Hotel, contains some neat dwelling-houses, tenanted by the families of various parties connected with H.I.M.'s Customs and other respectable establishments. Into these houses three men of the names of Andrew Bowman, Andrew Johnson, and M'Culloch, otherwise Scottie, saw fit to enter, and take liberties which they had no right to take; the result being a fight in which the men named were stabbed most seriously in various parts of the body. M'Culloch has since

The following notification has been issued:—

"The Consul-General of France deems it his duty to make known to land holders, and all persons residing in the French Concession, that on the representation of the Administrative Municipal Council, and in consideration of the length of time during which the most audacious acts have been committed at night, and the many quarrels among Europeans—

"*The same shall be stopped!*

"1.—The hotels, coffee-houses, billiard-rooms, and other places of public resort, shall be closed at 11.30 P.M.: on no pretext shall there be admission. Punishment for the first infringement of this enactment shall be by a fine of $100 and a closing of the establishment.

"2.—Without a special permit no Chinese may be abroad after 10 o'clock.

"3. All strangers disturbing the peace, in any hotel, coffee-house, billiard-room, or other place of public resort, shall be arrested; and, according to the gravity of the offence, either conveyed to the police-station, or deported beyond the limits of the French concession.

"The Consul-General and Municipal Council hereby call on all the inhabitants of the French Concession to aid them, and to direct their assistants to aid in carrying out the measures determined on.

"(Signed) The Consul-General of France.

"V. MAUBOUSSIN.

"Shanghai, June 23, 1863."

On the land speculations in the settlement, the *Friend* says:—

"Why, it is a fact blazoned we are told by Mr. Chaloner Alabaster (late Interpreter in the British Consulate, and in charge of Land Registry) himself, that he goes home worth £4,000 sterling a year, raised purely and simply by an increase on the rent of land which has fallen into his hands by purchasing out the original native holders, and letting the houses on the land over their heads, to other natives. We do not blame Mr. Alabaster for having taken advantage of his position, and managed matters so judiciously; but we do blame Sir Frederick Bruce, and that most seriously. Directly his Excellency discovered Messrs. Lay and Medhurst's determination to initiate official land dealing, it was his duty to have come down here and see for himself how wise it were to let such things go on. And in how much better a position would Sir Frederick have been in to judge of other political matters in this quarter, had he left the precincts of Prince Kung's palace and endeavoured to trace effects, by actual observation on the spot, rather than trust to the narrow-minded views of those about him!"

The letter of Colonel Sykes to Earl Russell has been published.

In view of the long list of sudden deaths from cholera in the immediate neighbourhood of our office (*Friend of China*) (ten within the last three days) we feel something like putting the pen down and telling our readers to stop a week or two while we have a run to that pleasant spot, Pootoo, or Worshipping Island, for a recreation. Two decades and a quarter have passed since we visited Pootoo, but the remembrance of its beauteous scenery is as fresh as it was twenty years ago; and if ever there was a spot to which Shanghai rich men should devote some of their superfluous wealth, that land has claims, as a sanatarium which no other place in the Far East can show. It was only after our arrival in Shanghai last year that we heard of the frightening ravages of cholera in this quarter;—and only recently have we seen it plainly stated in print that no less than 1,800 Europeans succumbed last year to its baleful effect. It is true, we heard that there was an epidemic of some kind raging; but, how it was, we cannot say, no one would tell the whole truth about it. Even now, although these half a score of deaths in Hongque stare us in the face, we hear the "hacknied" remark,—"Oh, no! 't was not cholera he died of." Whatever the correct term may be, the diagnoses are alike, viz.:—Cramp in stomach, vomiting, purging, &c.,—sensible one hour, almost cheerful,—the next, a stiffened corpse!

The following is he[illegible]sts of deaths by cholera, &c., referred to above:—

"June 28th, off Nankin, murdered by Imperialists, seven European Lorcha men—names not reported.

"28th, of cholera, at Hongque, Mr. Taylor, successor to the late Mr. Downs, Chief Engineer of the clipper steamer *Lyemoon*.

"28th, from prostration, consequent on an attack of cholera on the 2nd, Mr William Stubbs, proprietor of the Waverley Hotel, Hongque.

"29th, of cholera, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, British settlement, aged 35, William Curran, a native of Ireland.

"29th, of apoplexy, John Swinnels, a soldier of the 31st Regiment.

"29th, at Regan's Sailors' Home, Hongque, of cholera (one hour's duration), the Second Steward.

"29th, at the California House, in Woosung-road, Hongque, of cholera, the Barkeeper, Antonio Peters, a Spaniard, aged 35.

"30th, at the Express Hall, Hongque, of cholera, William Loverey, mariner, a native of Ilfracombe, Somersetshire.

"30th, two men of H.M.'s 31st Regiment.

"30th, one of the Commissariat Corps.

"30th, at the Hospital, after assassination by some foreigners on the 22nd ult., in French Town, Andrew Johnson, a native of Denmark.

"30th, of cholera, in the French Concession, by the Yanking-pang, Thomas Barton, mariner, of Dover, aged 35.

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"30th, at the Liverpool Arms, Rue du Consulat, of cholera, two English seamen. One of the deceased was tried and acquitted at Hong Kong this year, on a charge of murder and piracy, in the matter of the *Aerolyte*.

"30th, of cholera, at Hongque, Mr. Stanton, for some years U. S. Marshal at this port."

The *North China Herald*, after remarking that a salubrious climate is one of the chief blessings of life, thus proceeds :—"Of all the climates on this sublunary sphere that tax the energies of man, that of China generally has been pronounced the most exhausting, and this of Shanghai in particular one of the most uncomfortable and unhealthy. On this important subject we refer our readers to an instructive and interesting article by Dr. Henderson of the Chinese hospital, from which we give copious extracts in this issue. By residents in Shanghai, much valuable information will be gleaned from these 'notes;' so as to modify or prevent the discomforts accruing from our locality; while climatologists at a distance will acquire fresh data for generalisation. On the general question we would submit, with all due deference, that among the many causes enumerated therein, which modify the climate of China, we do not see that of a vitiated atmosphere throughout the length and breadth of the land, by reason of its multitudinous population. Delabeche and other eminent authorities on sanitary subjects, clearly prove that the health of old towns was materially affected by densely-packed dwellings and mural burial grounds. What applies to a town may refer to an empire. Here in China are some four hundred million pairs of lungs consuming the oxygen, or life-giving principle of the atmosphere; the *rejectamenta* of so many human beings is spread over the surface of the land and poisoning the air; while the remains of a thousand generations occupy at least one-fifth of the habitable ground—adding to the malaria. Living, dying, and dead, man in this region is unceasingly exhausting the vitality of the climate, by extracting the elements of life from air and earth without furnishing their equivalents. China may thus be considered comparatively as a vast graveyard, where death and life march hand in hand over the land promiscuously; the cottages of the husbandman are built among the tombs, while the grain that forms his 'staff of life' is sown and reaped around the remains of his ancestors. Moreover, it may be considered a vast *cloaca*, rendering the air foul by its filthy odours, which aid in generating those plagues which scourge the northern hemisphere. Doubtless when China was a thinly-peopled country in its pristine ages, the climate was purer, the earth more odoriferous, and the heavens brighter, which may have given rise to the celestial ideas of the ancient Chinese, that their 'great flowery land' was a paradise upon earth. If so, these days have certainly passed away; for there is no land on 'the great globe itself' which may more truly be called 'of the earth earthy' than this of modern China. If our reasoning be scientifically correct, the climate is in this manner divested largely of its vitality by the immense population of the country; so that the atmosphere becomes impoverished in supporting the 'lamp of life,' while the nourishing atoms are replaced by gaseous exhalations of a deadly nature from decayed vegetable and animal matter. On the specific question involved, Shanghai and its suburbs present a striking example to the climatologist. From the nature of the soil on this delta of the Yang-tse, it is impossible to bury three feet below the surface of the ground in ordinary places, without flooding the grave with water. Hence the poor inhabitants leave the coffins of their dead above ground exposed to view, while the tombs of the more wealthy are built in little hammocks above ground. The deleterious effect of this mode of interment may be conceived under a scorching summer sun, especially if cholera, dysentery, small-pox, or other scourges are decimating the people, as they did last summer. Happily, this season has set in unusually cool and comparatively free from epidemic disease; and there is every prospect of it continuing so."

HANKOW.

Business is proceeding satisfactorily, and no disturbances by the rebels have taken place. The *Whiteadder* and *Celestial* are loading for London.

NANKING.

The account of the attack on this place by the Imperialists will be found in another column.

NINGPO.

An Englishman, charged with selling arms to the rebels, was tried by a court-martial, consisting of four British officers, presided over by a French colonel. The four officers, it is said, were in favour of his acquittal; but the French colonel held a different opinion, and having ordered the man to be sent to the head-quarters of the Franco-Chinese contingent, he was there taken out at night and shot.

SWATOW.

The *China Mail* says various endeavours to buy land on the new Keaout site, which is leased in perpetuity to the British Crown, have failed. It is to some extent disgraceful that our privileges in China should be waived whenever their enforcement is likely to excite opposition, but the disgrace is probably better than the trouble and ill-feeling that would arise from the use of coercive measures. Sir F. Bruce, at all events, takes this view, and is no longer in favour of settlements, preferring to allow merchants to build at the ports wherever they can get land. Serious consequences may yet arise from such a view of the case. We may draw attention to a letter from Swatow, which appears elsewhere, defending H.M.'s Consul from the imputation of having acted weakly in the matter of selecting, upon the South side of the river, a site for the Consulate, after having been insulted by a mandarin from Canton, who was deputed to arrange for giving him possession of the North or Kealut site.

"SWATOW, 6th July, 1863.

"SIR,—Your issue of the 25th ultimo contains a letter from me, concerning the Swatow land business, and an editorial article thereupon.

"I might recriticise your criticism, but it seems hardly worth while; my main reply to your remarks is, 'Read my former letter again.' I add, however, a few words, which I hope will be my last upon the subject.

"Your earlier informants, it would seem, left you in ignorance of the continued ill-success of the efforts that had been made to obtain Kea-lat. This may incline you not to trust, so implicitly as you appear to have done, in the completeness of their information and the correctness of their views.

"As for the story about Messrs. Bradley and Co.'s extensive territorial possessions at Kah-chio, I can only say that finding no evidence in its favour and strong evidence against it, I disbelieve it, and I recommend you to do so too. Anyhow, it appears that Messrs. B. and Co. have now had much difficulty in getting from the Chinese owners some land for their own new buildings.

"As for the alleged secrecy, you must be aware that it is common enough for official matters to be kept secret for a time, even from persons whom they may concern. For instance, your article of the 11th ultimo concerned Mr. Caine, but I believe you did not give him any previous notice of it. In the case of the site business, however, the secrecy was not so strict as you suppose.

"Sir F. Bruce, I may add, was distinct as to the inexpediency of creating a permanent grievance with the people by obtaining a site by force.

"You will hardly expect me to answer in detail the various questions which you have propounded.

"My former letter might show you that to do this is no part of my plan. There is no reason in the present case from departing from customary reserve. He who first gives a rash judgment, and then asks for information, may expect that his judgment will be refuted, but cannot claim that his questions shall at the same time be answered.—I am, your obedient servant, WM. GREGORY."

HONG KONG.

The mails from London of 26th May arrived on the 4th July. The following are the items of local news:—

A panic had arisen amongst the Chinese initiated by the operations for building the batteries noticed in our last. It appears that an American circulated reports that England and America "make war pidgin," and that Hong Kong would be blown to pieces.

The Hong Kong Choral Society gave a concert in St. Andrew's schoolrooms, in aid of the City Hall Fund; the attendance was good, and the gross proceeds will be handed over for the purpose referred to, the expenses incurred being defrayed from the Choral Society's own funds.

The managers of the Union Chapel have arranged to sell their present building, together with the site on which it stands, and have bought the St. Andrew's school property for $10,000. As double that sum is being received for the chapel and ground pertaining to it, a balance remains in the hands of the managers, which will go some way towards erecting a new building, $10,000 more being wanted in order to carry out designs for a chapel, which have been recently prepared; the structure proposed is a very pretty church with a gothic spire of the mediæval period.

Mr. J. J. Marshall, of Melbourne, writes to the *China Mail*:—

"You will be glad to learn that a Bill has just passed our Lower House of Assembly, abolishing all special restrictions on Chinese immigration, and putting it on the same footing as European. There is very little doubt that the Bill will shortly pass our Upper House, and it is highly probable that the New South Wales Government (Sydney) will follow suit ere long.—Yours faithfully, "J. J. MARSHALL."

On the Lay Osborn scheme the *China Mail* says:—

"The intelligence from England is satisfactory in so far as the affairs of China are concerned,—we mean that there is a prospect of the China question being re-heard. The impetuosity with which 'the Osborn fleet' was gone into, and the note of triumph which the foreign Customs

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Service sounded in *Blackwood's Magazine* at the beginning of the present year, were both of a nature to arrest attention. The permission given to Captain Osborn to equip a fleet and enlist men for the service of the Chinese Emperor was an exception to the general rule in matters of that sort; and though meeting with no prompt opposition, its exceptional character alone caused it to become the subject of attention and inquiry. The article in *Blackwood* which trumpeted the prospective fame of the expedition and the enlightened and wealthy auspices under which its operations would be conducted, viz., the Chinese Customs, very probably did more harm than good to the Lay-and Osborn scheme. It aroused the suspicion which special pleading usually excites—that the matter had better be looked into. It was accordingly examined, when it readily enough appeared that Mr. Lay entertained the preposterous idea that the maintenance of good relations between China and the West were mainly dependent upon himself. Bruce, at Peking, was not made much of along with other Ministers native and foreign, and all the different interests would revolve smoothly round a central pivot. That pivot was the Chinese Maritime Customs Service. Mr. Lay then, as now, was the first foreign representative of that service, and he had little difficulty in getting its importance recognised. No man who goes to England with £250,000 to buy ships with has much trouble in proving that he is rather an influential personage, or that the service which can disburse such sums for expenditure on ships in England must be a good and respectable service, to which it is a credit to belong. These notions deceived and dazzled quiet people at home, and very little was said or thought about Captain Osborn and Mr. Lay; they seemed to be having it all their own way."

The splendid steamer, the *Fokkein*, has made the passage from Shanghai (Light-ship) to Hong Kong in 62 hours. She missed the Lye-moon entrance, owing to coming in during the night; went round the island, and entered the harbour by Green Island.

The 4th July passed off without the usual profusion of fireworks on the part of the Americans, who formerly celebrated here in a very demonstrative manner their national independence. The occurrence of the day had afforded the local papers an occasion for commenting on the American civil war, which has injuriously affected the trade of the United States with China.

The *Government Gazette* contains an ordinance for the better regulation of the collection of police and lighting rates, and an ordinance for passing the sum of $475,000 for the expenditure of 1864, which is estimated at follows:—

Civil Establishments:	
The Governor	$240.00
Colonial Secretary	6,180.00
Colonial Treasurer	4,616.00
Auditor General	6,722.00
Clerk of Councils	72.00
Surveyor-General	8,762.00
Postmaster-General	15,768.00
Registrar-General	1,290.00
Harbour Master and Emigration Officer ..	7,792.00
Judicial Establishment	6,310.00
Ecclesiastical Establishment	702.00
Educational Establishment	7.894.00
Medical Establishment	13,792.00
Police Magistrate	4,288.00
Police	126,879.00
Gaols	39,691.00
Charitable Allowances	480.00
Transport	1,500.00
Works and Buildings	107,140.90
Roads, Streets, and Bridges	102,950.00
Miscellaneous Services	250.00
Land and Houses Purchased	10,000.00
Special Expenses, &c.	1,500.00
Total	$474,819.00

MACAO.

The coolie trade between China and Peru excited attention. It is charged that the new Consul-General of Peru flying his flag at Macoo has done little but bag fees with another consul for selling coolie contracts. "There was no other trade for them to look after," says a China contemporary, "and the idea of making such appointments, after we know that the victims from the Society Islands were "unprotected" by consular surveillance, simply proves that Peruvian consulates in China are a delusion and a snare on the one hand, and the result of nepotism in the other. We have been told on good authority that the utmost irregularity still prevails with respect to Peruvian emigration at Macao. After the vessels are cleared, numbers of coolies are put on board surreptitiously outside. The vessels are so badly found, that on one occasion the entire number died on the passage except seven, who expired within a week after they were landed."

PHILIPPINES.

MANILA.

The following letter is dated 5th July:—

"People are gradually getting over the panic caused by the great earthquake on the 3rd of last month, and though, owing to the late heavy rain, further portions of the damaged edifices from time to time fall and occasion alarm, yet many families are seen to return to their patched up dwellings in the city. The loss of property is much more considerable than at first was estimated. The Government require thirteen millions of dollars to make good their losses alone, and those of private individuals in the aggregate will amount to about twenty-six millions, making altogether nearly forty millions of dollars! It appears incredible that such a tremendous destruction of property should have been accompanied by the loss of comparatively such a small number of lives as is stated.

"On the afternoon of the 20th one of the ropes with which they were pulling down the ruined towers of Saint Domingo gave way, and broke the leg of a poor Chinaman. On the night of the same day a furious tempest raged in the mountains of Guadaloupe, near Manila. One man and a buffalo were killed by the lightning, and another man was rendered temporarily senseless. On Sunday, the 14th, a great concourse of the faithful were hearing mass in the Church of Malabon, when suddenly some pieces of mortar fell with a great noise. It was immediately believed to be the effects of another earthquake, and all rushed to the doors. In the crush that followed many were severely injured, and one poor boy was trodden to death. I believe I told you before that the duties had been taken off sheet iron and zinc for roofing. This measure has now been extended to copper sheathing, but the latter so introduced can be appropriated to no other purpose but roofing. John Chinaman appears to have been seriously alarmed at the late convulsion, as hundreds of Celestials are soliciting passports to return to the Flowery Land. It was stated that the shock of the 3rd June was perceptible at Hong Kong; but as your paper says nothing about it, I presume it to be a false report. On the 14th ultimo, there was a dreadful storm at Larag (Ilocos Norte); a man and a buffalo were killed by the lightning. Another furious tempest had previously been experienced on the night on the 10th at San Isidoro, in Nueva Ecijah, when an eye-witness says that the atmosphere had the appearance of an immense bonfire, crossed in all directions by a multitude of exhalations. The lightning struck a small house and killed three men who were inside. D. Salvador Gonzales, lieutenant of infantry, has committed suicide at Zamboanga. He was suffering from nostalgia. On the 8th ult., a thunderbolt struck a house in Santa Anna, pulling up one of the wooden pillars; then passed to another house, and entered the room where the family were, to their great alarm, but it passed up a partition, and made its exit through the roof, part of which it carried away. On the 30th of May, ult., at 4.30 P.M, an earthquake was felt all over Mindanao, of such intense violence as the oldest inhabitant there never before experienced.

"Life pensions have been granted, by the Spanish Government, to the Datto Amiral and his son, the Sultan of Mindanao; $1,000 to the former, and $800 to the latter, conditionally, on their future good conduct."

JAVA.

The Governor-General had returned from his tour of inspection.

The expedition to Nias, which left Padang on the 23rd of May returned to that place on the 26th of June. The result is, that the fortified post Orabili was taken by assault and destroyed, which produced so much dismay in the natives, that they made no attempt to defend Leulowau, from which the small expedition was repulsed last year, but abandoned it, and it was also destroyed. The loss of the Dutch consisted of five killed and twenty-one wounded, amongst whom was Lieutenant Sonnenberg, wounded in the back of the head.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

The introduction of a system of registration as an index to the number and character of a migratory population was strongly advocated.

The Chinese war steamer *China*, Captain Osborn, from Cape of Good Hope, May 27th, arrived July 14th. The *Straits Times* says:—"The appearance of this vessel in our harbour may not unnaturally give rise to serious reflection on what is likely to be the future of our relations with China, and how the present course adopted by our Government may effect it."

The British steamer *Fokeim*, Captain Walker, from Glasgow, April 2, arrived July 20. Three murders had been committed and the perpetrators of them found guilty and sentenced to the extreme penalty of the law. A new yacht of about thirty-five tons had been launched from the building yard of G. Lyons and Co., at Sandy Point. She is intended to enable the Bishop of Sulman to cruise on the coasts of Borneo. There had been an unusual number of deaths amongst the European community, not attributable, however, to any epidemic. A number of American ships are offered for sale consequent on the state of affairs in America, and some had been purchased by Chinamen at the port.

H. I. M. steamer *European*, Captain Gisquere, from Saigon, having on board the Anamese Ambassadors to the Imperial Court of France, arrived on July 8.

The Siamese steamer *Chow Phya* arrived from Bankok July 17.

A Court of Inquiry was being held to investigate the loss of the barque *Lucy*, of Liverpool, at the Andaman Islands on her passage from Calcutta to Shanghai.

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The much-discussed attack on Tringanu, which recently engaged attention in the House of Commons, is commented on by the *Straits Times*, which terms it a "most miserable affair." "It certainly must be a matter of regret," says the *Straits Times*, "with all that our demonstration should have been so unsuccesful while it proved fatal to some lives, and detrimental to a considerable amount of property. It would be hard to insist, however, that success is necessary to justify a public act of this sort. If the circumstances are as they have been reported by Government, and as they are related above, the attack upon Tringanu will be easily and satisfactorily explained; but if the circumstances should turn out materially to differ from what we have stated, then we must have been deceived and are not prepared to answer for the opinion which the Legislature at Home may pronounce. The important points for our Government to establish, are,—first, that foreign aid actually was being afforded by the Sultan of Linga, through Tringanu, to one of the combatants in Pahang; second, that, having referred the matter to Siam, the letters intercepted were sufficiently plain to indicate a want of good faith and to justify our direct interference; and, lastly, that the Sultan of Tringanu actually did threaten to oppose our forcible seizure of the ex-Sultan of Linga, when Colonel Macpherson proposed to do so, and thus assumed the responsibility of his detention. Should these be satisfactorily established, as we are told they can be, then we cannot see any ground for censuring these proceedings at Tringanu."

There is no doubt (says a correspondent of the *Straits Times*) that the return of the ex-Sultan of Linga to Tringanu caused a certain alarm in some quarters, though it has never been shown why he should assist Wan Ahmet against the person with whom he has been living for upwards of three years; but to make the apathetic, sickly, and banished chief into a "formidable and intriguing foe," he is accused of supplying Wan Ahmet with muskets and powder and men, whilst the Rajah of Tringanu and the King of Siam come in for no small share of abuse for affording their countenance, the latter especially, having sent the ex Sultan in a special steamer to Tringanu under H.M.'s auspices.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

Bowman—On the 16th inst., at Walton-on-Thames, the wife of James Bowman, Esq., of a son, stillborn.

Connolly—On the 22nd inst., at Clunagh House, King's County, Ireland, the wife of Andrew Connolly, Esq., J P., late of China, prematurely, of a son, stillborn.

Cartwright—On the 26th inst., at The Field, Stroud, Gloucestershire, the wife of Henry D. Cartwright, Esq., late of China, of a son, stillborn.

Dawson—On the 14th inst., at Hatherton Hall, Staffordshire, the wife of Capt. R. Pudsey Dawson, of a son.

MacAndrew—On the 19th, at Midmills House, Inverness, Mrs. H. C. MacAndrew, of a daughter.

McNair—On the 15th July, at Singapore, the wife of Captain McNair, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

Noble—On the 8th July, at Hong Kong, the wife of Henry Noble, Esq, Manager Agra and United Service Bank, of a daughter.

Robinson—On the 14th June, at Hong Kong, the wife of Assistant Commissary-General Henry Robinson, C.B., of a son.

Turner—On the 4th July, at Canton, the wife of the Rev. F. S. Turner, of the London Mission, of a daughter.

Wills—On the 6th June, at Shanghai, the wife of J. H. Wills, master of the ship Kingsan, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Rogerson—Barrass.—On the 18th inst., at Long Benton, by the Rev. Dr. J. Besley, D.C.L., John Rogerson, Esq., merchant, Newcastle-on-Tyne, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mathew Barrass, Esq., of Killingworth. No cards.

DEATHS.

Agar—On the 10th inst., at Georgiana House, Cheltenham, Margaret, the wife of Sir Felix Agar.

Arnold.—At Shanghai, on June 4th, Robert Arnold, of the Imperial Maritime Customs.

Bowman—On the 19th inst., Elizabeth Anne, the wife of James Bowman, Esq., of Orchard House, Walton-on-Thames.

Curran.—At Shanghai, on June 29th, William Curran, a native of Ireland.

Low.—On December 31st, 1862, on board the *Berwickshire*, on the passage from Whampoa to London, Alexander Low.

Martin.—At Sandy Point, Singapore, in July, Mr. Alexander Martin, ship carpenter, aged 35 years, after an illness of a few hours.

Peters.—At Shanghai, on June 29th, Antonio Peters, a Spaniard.

Schumann.—In the harbour of Singapore, on board the Hamb. barque *Philip the 1st*, Mr. Edward Schumann, aged 21 years.

Stubbs.—At Shanghai, on June 26th, William Stubbs, proprietor of the Waverley Hotel.

Smith.—At Shanghai, on June 18th, John B. Smith, of the Shanghai Pilot Company, a native of Aberdeen, aged 30.

Smith.—At Singapore, on July 17th, Mr. Henry Smith, jun., of Auburn Dale, U.S., Am., aged 25 years.

Thomson.—At Singapore, on July 7th, Anne Beck, wife of Mr. W. Thomson, watchmaker.

Taylor.—At Shanghai, on June 28th, John Taylor, late chief engineer of the steamer *Lye-ee-moon*.

Wrentmore.—At Shanghai, on June 24th, George Joseph Wrentmore, Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General.

Wilson.—At the Victoria Gaol, Hong Kong, on July 27th, Charles Wilson, prisoner.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CHINA EXPORTS.

Tea.—Macao.—Tyshans prepared in Kysow style, sales 1,100 half-chests Congou, and 1,000 boxes Souchong at 19.5 taels, leaving some 500 half-chests on the market. The stock of old Teas last reported, 1,500 half-chests, have been taken for Straits and India at 15 taels.

Canton.—Within the last ten days fifteen chops of New Congous have arrived—say 4 Oopacks, Chongsowkies, and four Lylings. It now appears tolerably certain that the quantity of the first crop Congous on the way to Canton this season will be much smaller than expected, and will exhibit a sensible falling off in supply. Congous of the second crop are looked for in the beginning of August. The quality of the new crop, judging from these fifteen chops which have arrived, is satisfactory. In appearance they are fully as good as last season's, and in the cup they are rather better. The demand of the teamen, influenced by the prices at which the market opened at Hankow, are several taels higher than the rates which were ruling last season. They report offers of from 34 taels for Lylings up to 43 taels for Oopacks. Freights are lower than they were last year, but exchange is much higher, which much more than counteracts the advantage. No settlements have yet occurred, but that the market will open very high there can hardly be a doubt. Tyshan Congous are rather lower. In Canton teas a moderate business has been done. Scented Capers are a little easier. Scented Orange Pekoes and Canton Gunpowders are unaltered. The transactions of the fortnight are reported as under:—Congous, country teas, none. Tyshans 1,000 boxes, good to fine at 26 to 30 taels, do. Canton packed 2,000 half-chests common at 14 to 16 taels. Scented Teas: 9,000 boxes Caper at 20 to 22 taels for fair, 13 to 27 taels for middling to good, and 29 to 31½ taels for fine to finest. 10,000 boxes Orange Pekoe at 23 to 24 taels fair, 26 to 28 taels for middling to good, 32 to 37 taels for fine to finest. Oolong: 8,000 half-chests old, common to middling at 15½ to 18 taels (for New York). Canton Gunpowder, 6,000 boxes at 15 to 17 taels for old common to fair, and 22 to 27 taels for new fair to good. Stocks are thus estimated: New Congous, 15 chops, as above. Old none. Tyshaans, 3,000 half-chests. Scented Orange Pekoe 15,000 boxes.

Shanghai.—Black: Arrivals during the whole of the fortnight have come forward freely both from Hankow and Kiu-kiang, but the demand on this market has continued small, and the bulk of teas offered falling to realise prices that would cover cost have been re-shipped on owner's account. Three chops of Ningchow have been taken at 35 to 38½ tls; the quality of the tea from this district is unusually fine, and prices are more reasonable than for Oopacks and Oonahms. One chop of Hohow has been settled at 33 tls. In leaf and liquor these teas are fully equal to last year's crop. The remainder of the settlements reported below are made up of Oonahms and Oopacks, at prices ranging from 37 to 41½ tls. The stock of fine tea is now very much reduced, and amongst the recent arrivals there have been some chops of very common and mixed teas. Prices have ruled unevenly, but no decline is quoted; the bulk of the settlements has been made on better terms than in Hankow, and at present this is the cheapest market. The settlements on the market for the fortnight are reported at 9,000 chests New Congou, the amount bought up the river and shipped forward during the same period being 30,500 ditto. There remain for sale upon the market 8,500 chests, the quantity awaiting reshipment being 6,000 chests. The quotations are as follows:—Oopacks, good to finest, 37 to 43½ taels; Oonahms, finest 35 to 41 taels; Ningchows, 35 to 39½ taels; Hohows, 33 taels. Green: Without further accessions to stocks, this market has continued very quiet. A good demand for country teas still exists at prices equal to last quotations. Advices from the Pingsuey district report great competition for the leaf, and prices were rapidly advancing, foreigners paying rates fully 30 per cent. over last year's; arrivals of the new crop are expected in about six weeks, the bulk of the teas will again be packed in Ningpo, and not in the country as formerly. The settlements and reshipments of the fortnight amount to 700 half-chests, Fychow, 500 do Pingsuey, and 1,100 half do Japan. The stock on the market is estimated at 3,000 half chests Fychow, and 3,000 do Japan (Shanghai packed). Quotations are as follows:—Young Hyson — Foochow and Moyune — Cargo, Tls., 20 to 27; Superior, Tls. 28 to 33; Fine, Tls, 34 to 41, finest nominal, taels 42 to 45 per picul. Pingsuey—Cargo, taels 23 to 28, superior, taels 29 to 34, fine, taels 35 to 40. Hyson—Fychow and Moyune—Cargo, taels 29 to 34, superior, taels 35 to 40, fine, taels 41 to 50, finest, none. Pingsuey—Cargo, taels 20 to 23, superior, taels 33 to 36, per picul. Twankay—Fychow and Moyune—Cargo, taels 15 to 19, superior, taels 20 to 22, fine, taels 23 to 24, finest, taels 25 to 27 per picul. Pingsuey—Cargo, taels 19 to 20, superior, taels 21 to 22, fine, taels 23 to 25 per picul. Gunpowders—Fychow and Moyune—Cargo, taels 29 to 23, superior, taels, 34 to 37, fine, taels 40 to 50 finest, taels 52 to 55. Pingsuey—Cargo, taels 30 to 34, superior, taels 35 to 38, fine, taels 39 to 46, finest, taels 47 to 50 per picul.

Foo-chow-Foo.—Large supplies of Congou of the medium kinds have arrived during the fortnight, and these have been eagerly picked up for shipment to Australia. Consequently, although the teamen are willing sellers, prices for all descriptions of Congou have remained steady. Souchongs and Oolongs have found buyers to a fair extent at rather easier rates. Flowery Pekoes are scarce, but are not inquired for. In Scented Tea a considerable business has been done at full rates. The settlements of the fortnight are reported as under:—Congou, 25,000 chests and 35,000 half-chests, siftings to good common at 7 to 17 taels, course and flavory kinds 18 to 26 taels. Medium and fine 27 to 36 taels. Souchong, 9,000 chests and 2,700 half-chests at twenty-six to forty-five taels. Flowery Pekoe, a hundred and seventy chests at 30 to 64 taels. Oolong, 6,500 half-chests, and 240 boxes at 16 to 25 taels. Scented Tea, 10,000 boxes at 25 to 27 taels for medium to good up to 37 taels for the finest. The stock on the market is estimated at 22,500 chests Congou, 13,000 chests Souchong, 25,000 half-chests Oolong, 600 chests Flowery Pekoe, and 3,600 boxes Scented Teas. The supplies this season amount to 228,000 chests Congous, and 42,000 hf. chests Oolongs, against 208,000 chests of the former, and 58,000 half-chests of the latter, same period last season.

Amoy.—Congou: The average quality of the crop has appeared better as further supplies have arrived, the middling flavory kinds being in much larger supply, and more free from spurious leaf than usual, though the finest parcels do not compare favourably with those of last year. Congous are now being prepared in a neighbouring district, from which before only Oolongs had been brought, and the production is likely to be much extended. Immediately after last report increased competition among buyers, and the eagerness of the latter

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to secure parcels at once on arrival, advanced prices fully $4 to $6 on opening rates. The demand has been comparatively quiet during the past ten days; but as fresh supplies have come to hand in small quantities, the teamen have continued firm, and prices have not yet materially receded. The settlements during the month are reported about 14,000 half-chests at $21 to $32.50. The unsold stock is uncertain, but estimated at 1,500 to 2,000 half-chests. Plain Orange Pekoe: Supplies this season are very short, but at the same time of inferior quality. The description has attracted but little notice. Settlements, 700 half chests at $14 to $19, and 950 boxes at $19.25 to $21. Unsold stock, 2,400 half-chests. Plain Caper.—Only a small portion of a parcel has arrived, and it is reported scarcely any will be prepared this season. Oolong.—Only a few parcels are to hand from Ning Yong, arrivals to date being chiefly mixed Teas from the nearer districts. Not much can be said yet in regard to the general quality of the crop, which, however, is likely to be short and of inferior quality, the Teas to hand being much mixed with dust. Total arrivals are about 5,000 half-chests, of which 1,200 are under contract. Settlements are reported 2,100 half-chests fair to good cargo quality at $24 to $26, and a parcel of 270 boxes fine at $42, all taken for shipment to England. Unsold stock about 1,700 half-chests.

HANKOW.—No decline in prices can be quoted on the opening rates. The first crop is now nearly all to hand, and settlements to date amount to 160 chops including contracts; stock is estimated at 22 chops. The second crop will be down shortly, and promises to be very abundant. From Kewkiang advices reach to the 28th, the stock of Green tea is quoted exhausted. The new chop Black teas from Ningchow and Hohow are coming forward very slowly, and only two chops are reported as settled—a Hohow at Tls. 26, and an Oopack at Tls. 32.80.

KEWKIANG.—Black: 23 chops new Hohow and Ningchows had arrived to date, but as 16 chops were contract there remained but 7 chops on the market. Four of these latter had already been disposed of, at the following rates:—Ningchow (Pekoe flavour), 30.25 to 31.5 tls.; Kaisow, 25.5 tls.; small leaf Moning 37.5 tls. Green: The old stock having fallen to about 700 pkgs., and the new teas not being expected until the end of August, there was no business doing. The present crop is reported as smaller than last year's, and may be expected to be more uniform in its character. This will result from the old teas being well cleared out, so that but little has been left to mix with the incoming crop. The exports to date have been 14,200 chests black, and 5,000 half-chests green, against 7,600 chests of the former, and 8,200 half-chests green, corresponding period last season.

YOKOHAMA.—Supplies were as yet small; the crop seemed to be abundant, but the quality was reported inferior to the produce of last season. The quotations are:—Common, $8 to $15 per picul; medium, $16 to $20; fine, $24 to $27.

RAW SILK.—SHANGHAI.—For some time after the departure of last mail the dealers remained firm, but as there was little inclination to do business on the part of buyers, they had gradually to give way in their ideas, and the market was opened at taels 455, 435, and 415 per picul respectively for Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Tsatlee, and taels 390 and 370 for 1 and 2 Kalings. At these prices, however, only a few settlements took place, when the receipt of news from Japan of a most warlike nature created more firmness again; and though foreigners have not felt disposed to pay higher prices, fully taels 10 to 15 per picul advance is now asked, and in some instances been given. Later dates from Japan just announced reporting at the last moment a more favourable turn in matters will no doubt bring about a reaction. The second crop is reported to be progressing favourably, and the result is now expected to be better than it did at the departure of last mail, but still considerably short of the first estimates, and prices in the interior continue to rule very high. The settlements to date are estimated at 4,500 bales, of which 2,000 bales are Old Japans. Present quotations asked by silkmen are as follows:—Tsatlee No. 1, Tls. 445 to 470; No. 2, 435 to 450; No. 3, 415 to 430; No. 4, and inferior, 360 to 433. Taysaan No. 1 and 2, Tls. 370 to 390; No. 3, 335 to 350; No. 4, and inferior, 300 to 330.

MACAO.—The second crop of the season proved to be no better than the first, and the whole have been taken for India at about $360 for inferior Cumchoock and Kowkong; the third crop is expected down shortly, and pronounced to be better in quality and yield.

CANTON.—The yield of the third crop is coming to market, but no transactions are reported. The nominal quotations are—Loonking, No. 1, $410, No. 2, $395. Gowkong, No. 3, $365 to 375, Cumchook, rereeled, $460.

YOKOHAMA.—A few musters Hatchogoe in hanks had come to market, for which the extreme rate of $520 was demanded. The yield of the new crop was reported as deficient in fine silk as compared with last season's yield.

DRUGS, &c.—Macao.—Cassia Lignea: Sales, 3,000 piculs at $14.75 to $15, stock remaining 300 piculs held at $15. Cassia Buds: None offering. Cassia Oil: No sales, nominal $193, stock, 30 piculs. Aniseed Oil: Sales, 50 piculs at $133 to 135, stock, 90 piculs. Star Aniseed: Sales, 20 piculs at $24.80, stock, 20 piculs. Gallangal Root: Sales, 100 piculs at $3, stock, 250 piculs. Gall Nuts: None offering. Ginger Preserves: $3 for best. Vermilion: $36. Camphor.—Hong Kong.—Of the last heavy supplies from Formosa (nearly 3,000 piculs), 500 piculs are reported, sold at $22 per picul packed, and 500 piculs at $20 per picul packed. There remains on hand about 2,000 piculs for which lower rates will probably have to be accepted.

RAW COTTON.—CANTON.—There has been no change either in rates or in the tone of the market since last mail. There is a demand for Shanghai staple, and sales are reported of 1,500 bales at current rates. The quotations are—Bombay, 15 to 17 tls.; Madras, 16 to 17 tls.; Bengal, 14½ to 16 tls.; Shanghai and Ningpo, 15½ to 16½ tls. The stock is reduced to 3,500 bales Shanghai, and 300 ditto Bombay. HONG KONG.—There has been an active demand throughout the fortnight, the sales during that period amounting to 1,950 bales Shanghai, at $22½ to 23½; 2,350 bales Ningpo, at $23 to 24¾; and 440 bales Japan, at $25½ to 26. The closing quotations are—Bengal and Bombay (none at market), $19 to 24; Shanghai, $23½ to 24; Ningpo, $24½ to 25; and Japan, $26 to 26¼; the tendency being upwards and the stock small.

SHANGHAI.—The demand is good, but stocks are very small; in fact, are exhausted. During the fortnight about 3,500 pls. have been shipped to Liverpool, and about 4,000 pls. to Hong Kong. The few parcels that have changed have been taken eagerly at 13*t* for common up to 13½ *t* for pretty good. The next crop is expected at market in September; the yield will doubtless be partially adapted to the increased demand and to the enhanced value.

CHINA IMPORTS.

(The Overland Trade Report.)

TIEN-TSIN.—Holders of cotton goods hold out for higher prices, and as dealers refuse to come to terms a small business has resulted. Woollens in limited request, and not likely to improve until the winter. Business generally very dull, although this should be the busiest time of the year.

YOKOHAMA.—Camlets are in demand at $21 to $22 for blue and scarlett SS. In other piece goods no business is doing, and metals are neglected.

KEW-KIANG.—No demand for imports.

HANKOW.—For piece goods there has been considerable inquiry. Sales in grey shirtings have been made at advance of 6 caadareens per piece for 8¼ to 8½ lbs. American drills are dearer, as also grey T-Cloths. Fancy goods and woollens are dull. For camlets, an increase may be noted of 5 mace per piece.

CHEEFOO, 24th June.—The demand for cotton goods at the rates asked by holders is very slack. The only transaction reported is the sale of a small lot of grey shirtings at 2t 8m.

SHANGHAI.—The improvement noticed in last report has been maintained, and on some descriptions an advance of from half a mace to a mace has taken place. The dealers at current rates are unwilling buyers, and purchase only from hand to mouth. Still, stocks being low, and holders firm, the tendency is upwards. Grey shirtings are only in limited request. White shirtings are scarce, and wanted for shipment North. T-Cloths are in good demand. Dyed cottons are dull. Velvets, both black and blue, are in request. Chintzes and white spots are seldom inquired for. Woollens generally are duller than last represented, especially camlets.

FOO-CHOW-FOO.—A slight advance has been paid for T-Cloths which have been inquired for, but other descriptions are unchanged, and business done has been small. The following are the sales reported for the fortnight. 5,500 pieces T-Cloths 7lbs. at $2.85 to $3. 1,000 pieces do. 8lbs. 36-inch at $3.70, 500 pieces White Spots at $4.10. 660 pieces T. R. Cambries at $3.80. 6,000 piculs Shantung Peas at $3.35.

AMOY.—Cotton yarn: Sales are reported of 120 bales at $60 to $60.50. Stock 930 bales. Grey Shirtings: Sales of 1,800 pieces are reported, 6¼ catty at $3.75, and quotations are given, 6¼ catty $3.80, 7 catty, $4.25. Stock 3,400 pieces. T-Cloths: No sales reported, quotations nominal for 4¼ catty $2.25, for 5¼ catty $2.60, 6 catty $3.15; stock 5,330 pieces. White Shirting: No sales, and no stock on market. Quotations are nominal as follows:—54 reed, $3.90; 64 reed, $4.60; 70 reed, $5.40. Turkey Red Cloths: 300 pieces have been sold at $347, stock 2,150 pieces. American Drills: No sales; stock 400 pieces. Woollens: Long Ells, no sales, stock 100 pieces. Spanish Stripes: no sales; stock 270 pieces. Metals: Lead, small sales are reported at $7.70 to $7.75; stock about 1,340 pigs. Tin, Banca: None sold, and no stock in foreign hands. Quicksilver is quoted $72 nominal, no stock. Straits, China, and Japan Produce.—The market continues dull, further large arrivals having overstocked the market. Sandalwood, Old $9.00; New, $4.40. Sapanwood, Siam, $2.10 to $2.60; Manila, 55 to 75 cents. Pepper, White, $10.50; Black, $7. Rattans, $3.20 to $4. Beancake, $1.55 to $1.60. Oilcake, $1.59. Oil, Japan, $6; Pea, $7 to $7.20; Formosa, $7.40. Alum, $1.80 to $2.20. Peas—Green, $1.95 to $2; Yellow, $1.90 to $1.95. Rice, Formosa, $2.20 to $2.25; Manila, and Siam, $2.05 to $2.35 per picul.

CANTON.—There seems to be more disposition to purchase cotton manufactures, but the firmness of holders checks operations. Yarn is in good demand; low numbers have advanced $1, medium numbers $3, whilst high numbers are scarce and much wanted. Grey Shirtings: Heavy goons are in demand, light being neglected. White Shirtings are not inquired for. Fancy goods are slow of sale without alteration in rates. Long Ells are difficult to move, the sales reported being in barter. Lastings are dull, as are all woollens. Iron in fair request. Lead dull and difficult of sale.

HONG KONG.—Dealers seem disposed to buy sparingly of Cotton goods, but holders are indifferent about selling. Woollens are difficult of sale. Yarn: Transactions have been confined to low numbers, the medium numbers are wanted but held for an advance; the stock of high numbers is exhausted. Grey Shirtings—light goods scarce and held for an advance—the transactions reported occurred in medium and heavy White Shirtings in small stocks and firmly held. T-Cloths have been in good demand and have advanced. Fancy Goods in no inquiry. Woollen goods are dull of sale. Iron and Lead in large stock and limited request. Rattans and Black Pepper in fair request.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

			Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael.)	6	months sight.	6s. 5d. to 6s. 6½d.	Cs. 5½d. to Cs. 7d.
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	6	ditto	...	...
At Canton, At Hong Kong, At Macao	6	ditto	4s. 10¼d.	4s.10¼d. to 4s. 11d.
At Singapore	6	ditto	4s.10d. to 4s.10¾d.	4s. 10d. to 4s. 11d.
At Manila	6	ditto	4s. 7½d.	4s. 8d.
At Batavia (guilders.)	6	ditto	..	..
At Colombo			...	..

The Exchange on India at Shanghai was 313 to 314 rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 237 per 100. Bar silver at Shanghai 111.25 per 100 tls., and Hong Kong 5 per cent. prem. The current quotations at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 78 tls. per $100, and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 25 per cent. discount.

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EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN SEASON 1863-64.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow	From Canton.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From June 1, 1863.....	5,591,522	11 392,600	2,180,489	19 715,911	2,265
Comparative period last season	4 892,024	6,105,550	1,720,346	13,155,142	1,808
TO UNITED STATES.					
From June 1, 1863.....	...	...	...	229,871	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	7,000	...
TO THE CONTINENT.					Bales.
From June 1, 1863	...	...	...	775,347	...
Comparative period last season...	...	...	...	1,916,780	...
TO SAN FRANCISCO.				Packages.	
From June 1, 1863	...	...	...	...	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	...	...
TO AUSTRALIA.				Total lbs.	
From June 1, 1863	...	...	...	...	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	...	...
TO GREAT BRITAIN.					
From 1843 to 1844.....	...	...	...	51,022,660	..
„ 1845 to 1846.....	...	...	...	57,334,200	18,604
„ 1850 to 1851.....	...	...	...	63,972,300	22,143
„ 1853 to 1854.....	...	...	...	77,327,800	61,980
„ 1855 to 1856.....	...	...	...	92,240,300	50,180
„ 1857 to 1858.....	...	...	...	76,990,255	68,811
„ 1858 to 1859.....	...	...	...	65,789,792	83,136
„ 1859 to 1860.....	...	...	...	85,560,452	64,163
„ 1860 to 1861.....	...	...	...	90,066,160	73,644
„ 1861 to 1862.....	...	...	...	109,854,040	70,199

The picul is 133⅓ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cent and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

At JAPAN.—None.

At SHANGHAI.—June 20, Osborne, from Cardiff, Golden Fleece, from London; 21, Keepsake, from Sunderland; 23, Jubilee, from London; 25, Thomas Dryden, from Shields; 26, Beemah, from London; 28, Solent, from London; 29, Jane Leech, from Cardiff, Fingal, from London; 30, Garrawalt, from London.

At HONG KONG.—June 28, Patna, from Liverpool, Queen of the Ocean, from Sunderland; 29, Fair Wind, from Shields; July 3, Canadian, from London.

At MANILA.—May 24, Nuevo Lanten, from London; 25, M. S. Vicenta, from Liverpool, Frederick and Java, from Cardiff; 29, Volta, from Havre; June 23, Pelicano, from Cardiff.

At BANKOK.—June 26, Swedish barque, Elida, from Liverpool.

At SAIGON.—Cristoph Colombe, Elvile, Sansonnet, from France.

At SINGAPORE.—July 7, John Land, from Sunderland; 10, Benares, from London, Boreas, from Cardiff, Celeritas, from Amsterdam; 11, Daylight, from Londo; 14, Steamer Tokien, from Glasgow, China steamer, from Cape of Good Hope; 15, Earl of Shaftesbury, from Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

From JAPAN.—None.

From SHANGHAI.—June 22, Chan-sze, Glenaros, and Silver Eagle; 27, Guinevere, all for London; 29, West Derby and Empress of India, for Liverpool; 30, Raphael, for Falmouth, for orders; July 2, Seawfell, for London.

From FOO-CHOW.—June 20, City of Aberdeen; 24, Star of China; 28, Chanticleer, all for London.

From AMOY.—None.

From HONG KONG.—July 2, Jura, for Liverpool.

From CANTON.—June 25, Kelso, for London; 7, Banian, for London; 19, Valdivia, for London.

From MANILA.—For Liverpool: June 1, Flora; July 1, Maritana. For London. June 8, John Banks; 10, Governor-General; 12, Shrudvang; 16, Duiveland; 19, Carribean. For Falmouth: 18, Hermelin. For New York: June 2, Nabob.

From SAIGON.—For Mauritius: Cristoph Colombe.

From BANGKOK.—None.

From SINGAPORE.—For London: July 11, Dewa Gungadhur. For Falmouth: 10, Carl and Aguste; 13, Panic. For Bordeaux: 11, Chene. For Suez: French steamer Donnai.

LOADING.

At YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.—For London: Prudhoe and Medina.

At HANKOW.—For London: Celestial and White Adder.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Alfred Hawley, Assyrian, Gabalva, George Avery, Kennington, Merchantman, Parliament, Sir W. F. Williams, Whinfell, Lorton, Carn Tual, Hanover, J. C. Munro, Ocean Mail, Procymatia, Spray of the Ocean, Aerolite, Kestrel, and Virgil. For Liverpool: Onangondy and Grenadier. For New York: Burgermeister, Duckwitz.

At FOO-CHOW.—For London: Empress Eugenie, Philomela, Friar Tuck, Mary Mildred, Rosella, Zaratilda, Veronica. Maha Rance, Lord Clyde.

At AMOY.—For London: Eastern Chief.

At HONG KONG.—For London: Queen of the Age, Queen of the North, Warwickshire, Thalaba, Northfleet, Tamana, Westminster, and John Lidgett. For Liverpool: Iron Crown, Invincible, Verbena, Chrysolite, and Eliza Steward. For New York: Panama.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From ENGLAND and CONTINENT to CHINA, &c.—June 30, L. A. Bang, from Shields for Batavia; 29, Avondhu, from London for Amoor River; July 1, A. E. Vidal, from Hamburg for Hong Kong; Clarendon, from London to Shanghai. 2, Canton, from Cardiff for Shanghai; Gleaner, from Liverpool for Hong Kong. 3, Napoleon III., from Toulon for Saigon; Belle, from Sunderland for Shanghai; Siam, from Newcastle. 5, Regna de los Angelos, from Cadiz for Manila; Alida, from Hamburg for Shanghai; Scotland, from Hamburg for Singapore. 6, Alma, from Hamburg for Singapore; Spes, from Liverpool for Shanghai. 9, Bongainville, from Bordeaux for Batavia. From UNITED STATES for CHINA, &c.—June 30, Anita, from New York for Hong Kong; Magnet, from New York for Shanghai. 3, Canton, from New Bedford; E. F. Willets, from New York for Shanghai. From CHINA, &c., to ENGLAND and CONTINENT.—July 1, Tricolour, from Manila for Liverpool; Areta, from Manila for Liverpool. 2, Abeona, from Whampoa for Liverpool. 3, John Matthe, from Sourabaya for Rotterdam. From CHINA to UNITED STATES.—None.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

SHANGHAI.

The amount of tonnage in the harbour being large, and scarcely anything offering but Tea freights are somewhat low, varying from £3. 10s. to £4. 10s. for first class clipper vessels. The stock of cotton is nearly exhausted. For New York one small neutral vessel has left, and another taken up at $18 gold. To Hong Kong, the rates are 40 cents per picul; to Foochow, $4 per ton; and to Nagasaki, the same to Yokohama, $5; to Hankow, 6 taels per ton; and 5 mace per picul, to Tien tsin (Taku Forts) 6 cents 7 taels per ton.

HONG KONG.

Small vessels more readily find employment for coast, at improved rates, but for other ports there is no improvement, and the stock of cotton is barely sufficient to finish the loading of the vessels now on the berth. The rates at Whampoa for favourite clippers is £4, but other vessels would hardly obtain this figure. The following are some of the settlements:—Citadelle (Hamb. brig), 180, to Ningpo with original cargo, 25 c. extra; Chanticleer (British steamer) $9,500 per month for 5 months, steamer finding coals. Canton (Danish barque) 234 tons to Ningpo at 35 c. Claramont British ship (634 tons) to load at Manila for Sydney, £3. 10s. per ton. Carl and Johanna, Ham. brig (160 tons) to Ningpo at 45 cents per bag. Rice, Carrington, Am. ship (583 tons) to Shanghai at 32 cents per picul. Don Pedro, 11 Am. barque (250 tons) to Ningpo, 40 cents per picul, $4 per ton measurement. Frederick, Danish brig (226 tons) to Ningpo at 40 cents per picul, up to Shanghai, 45 cents Fruiterer, Am. barque (233 tons) to Shanghai $2,100, in full 25 lay days.

MANILA.

At Manila a decline in the rates has taken place especially for sugar, the rate being for unclayed £3. 7s. 6d.; one other vessel only has been laid on; for Liverpool several American vessels (chartered in Hong Kong) are loading for the United States.

SINGAPORE.

The following are the current rates:—Tin, £3. 5s. per 20 cwt.; sago in boxes, £4; sago flour, £4; gambier in bales, £3. 5s.; sugar, £4; black pepper, £4 per 16 cwt.; coffee, £4 per 18 cwt.; hides and horns, £4 per 16 cwt.; gutta percha, £4 per 20 cwt. Measured goods, £4. 10s. per 50 cubic feet,

CASUALTIES.

SHANGHAI.

The barque Macao, from Manila to this port, with a cargo of rice, sugar and sapanwood, was wrecked within a mile of the Light ship on the 30th June. The ship and cargo were sold as they lay, and were knocked down by Messrs. Bryne and Co. for the nominal sum of one tael each.

H.M. gunboat Weazel, from Hong Kong, arrived safe at Woosung on the 20th June, after a passage of fifty days, disabled by the boilers being completely worn out, and short of provisions.

HONG KONG.

The Constance reports having left Macao bound to Amoy on the 26th June. Experienced a very heavy gale off the Nine Islands, and was within ten fathoms of them. Dropped anchor, but still the ship dragged, and parted the chain, the ship laying on her beam ends; lost the fore topmast in the gale, and cut away the main-mast to save the vessel from going on shore. The weather moderating, stood for Hong Kong.

BATAVIA.

In the Macassar newspaper of the 29th May we find the following account of the loss of the British barque Frankfort Old, of Liverpool, Captain Hicks. This vessel left Cardiff on the 29th October last for Shanghai, with a cargo of coals, and was totally lost on the 19th Feb. near Kalatua and Bonerate (S.E. from Salayer).

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

CITY, FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

SILK.—There has been more business during the past fortnight. Importers have shown some disposition to meet the market. Japan silk has attracted most attention, the prices now ruling being comparatively very moderate. In China silk some of the first arrivals of new silk have been sold. Tsatlees have realised 1s. 6d. below the opening prices of last year, while Taysaams, on the contrary, have fetched even higher rates than last season. Deliveries, 1st and 25th inclusive—China, 2,890; Japan, 1,406: total, 4,296.

The circular of Sam. Mendel quotes Grey Shirtings 39-inch, weight, 7 lbs., Count, 14 by 12, 15s. 6d.; 8 lbs, Count, 17 by 17, 19s. 6d.; 9 lbs., Count, 17 by 17, 20s. Cotton Yarn, 16 by 24, 2s. 3½d.; best 2s. 5½d.

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ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN THE TABLE.—August 22, at Brouwershaven, Banjoewangie, Burgemeister Hoffman; 25, at Falmouth, from Akyab, Carl-Sjofroken; 20, at Cronstadt from Foo-Chow-Foo, Kamtschatka; 26, at Falmouth from Rangoon, Toivo, at Rotterdam from Batavia, Eva Johanna; 25, at Queenstown from Rangoon, Mary Hammond; 27, at Falmouth from Manila Voladora from Akyab Equator.

DEPARTURES.—August 21, from Newport for Shanghai, Idas; 20, from Cardiff for Singapore, Alardus; 21, for Shanghai, Theodore and Lulu; for Hong Kong, Fidelio; for Singapore, Florence Adelaide; 24, from Cardiff for Shanghai, President Harbitz; 27, from London for Cardiff and Hong Kong, A. H. Wille; 28, from Liverpool for Manila, J. A. U., from Glasgow for Singapore and Penang, Scotland, for Hong Kong and Canton, Lotus. Laid on at Liverpool for Singapore, Chanaral, at Glasgow for Batavia and Singapore, Princess of Wales.

SPOKEN.—Jacobus Martinus, Sunderland to Singapore, July 14, 11 N., 25 W.; Peking, Newcastle to Java, July 18, 16 N., 26 W.; Primere (?), Brem. barq., Singapore to Falmouth, May 25, 33 S., 32 E.; Samuel Russell, New York to Hong Kong, July 5, 54 N., 20 W.; Rifleman, London to Hong Kong, July 17, 14 N., 25 W.; Bildeydyk, Dutch ship, Rotterdam to Batavia, July 8, 30 N., 22 W.; A barque, No 9026, London to Singapore, August 11, 39 N., 15 W.; John L. Dimmock, ship, Sunderland to Shanghai, July 2, 33 N., 22 W.; Taffarette, French ship, Havre to Foo-chow-Foo, July 17; Cercs, Danish, Foo-chow-Foo to New York, June 12, 27 S., 44 E.; Trio, barque, China to Falmouth, June 26, 33 S., 21 E.; Albuera, Foo-chow-Foo to London, June 28; Iskendershah, Manila to Falmouth, June 12; Louis Knippler, Hamburg to Japan, June 3, 36 N. 18 W.; Bistham (?) Sunderland to Shanghai, June 13, 30 N, 22 W.; Grootmester Nationaal, Dutch barque, Batavia to Rotterdam, June 26; Reyerwaard, Batavia to Rotterdam.

At ST. HELENA, July 11, Cathay Gibbon, from Singapore, and sailep for Falmouth; Eva Johanna, Bochove, from Batavia, and sailed for Rotterdam; Rotterdam, Pool, from Banjoewangie, and sailed 13th for Rotterdam; 12, Truro Duggan, from Shanghai, and sailed 13th for Liverpool; Voladora Villabaso, from Manilla, and sailed 13th for Falmouth; 14, Australia Jochems, from Batavia, and sailed 14th for Amsterdam; 20, Indiaman Webb, from Manila, and sailed 21st for Liverpool; Anna and Sophia Bekering, from Batavia, and sailed 21st for Amsterdam; 23, Oscar Hueff, from Singapore, and sailed 25th for London; 25, Salatiga, Kettler, from Tjilatjap, and sailed for Rotterdam; Vision, Westendorf, from Batavia, Diligence, Smit, from Batavia, and sailed 27 for Amsterdam; Cornelia, Mathilda Kortland, from Batavia, and sailed 27 for Schiedam; St. Jan, Lommerse, from Batavia, and sailed for Rotterdam; 28, Bernard and Agnes, Ordman, from Batavia, and sailed for Amsterdam; Benledi, Houston, from Singapore; 30, Wandrahm, Meyer, from Penang.

At Simon's Bay.—July 19, Tien-Tsin, str., Nicolas, sailed for China.

At Algoa Bay.—July 5, Stad Assen, Haverbult sailed for Batavia.

DEATH OF THE MAHARANEE IN LONDON.—We noticed in our last the death of this lady, and the trouble made about her burial. Colonel Oliphant, who had the official care of these Indian nabobs, of course told them that burning the body would not be allowed by our authorities. The late attendants on the Maharanee then addressed a letter to the Colonel, of which the following is an extract:—"It is not competent for a Christian minister to afford the rites of burial to her Highness; and it is hard we should be prevented from discharging the last sad duty to our mistress which it is the right of all, and which it is not in the power of his Highness the Maharajah or any other Christian to pay. The Colonel tells us that 'there was a scrupulous care on the part of the Maharajah to avoid offending the prejudices of his countrymen,' and that 'the remains of the late Maharanee were removed from Abingdon-house to be deposited temporarily in a vault at Kensal-green.' The best proof of his Highness's consideration for his countrymen is in the fact that, immediately on her Highness's demise, her native attendants, male and female, were shut ou of her room, and had not even the consolation of dressing her for the grave. This office of love was performed by hirelings and strangers, and at this moment an unseemly dispute is going on between Mr. Thornton, the comptroller of her Highness's household, and the women who attended to her Highness, about the price to be paid for their work; and, we understand, the case has been referred to his Highness. Besides, his Highness knew that her Highness could not tolerate the touch of a foreigner. Knowing the circumstance, he could not have outraged the feelings of her Highness's people more than by making her body over to the undertaker's assistants and his English servants. Her Highness was so sensitive about the contact of persons of a different faith to herself, that it was an effort on her part to bear the presence of her son. His Highness, professing a more liberal and enlightened creed, seems to have desired to revenge himself on an unresisting corpse by handing it over to aliens for pollution and disgrace. Regarding the temporary deposit of her Highness's remains at Kensal-green, if the Colonel means fair, why does he not tell us the ultimate destination of the body? When we protested personally against the intended desecration, his Highness and Sir John Login told us the country would not permit the body of her Highness being burnt in England. Public opinion has now spoken out. And as there can be no object in keeping the remains virtually undisposed of, the proper obsequies should be performed at once, if on no other grounds than for the sake of decency."

THE FRENCH, INDIA, AND CHINA LINE OF STEAMERS.—(To the Editor of the *Daily News*):—"Sir,—To-day's journals announce the arrival at Marseilles of the Messageries Impériales India and China mail steamer, with 69 passengers, 1,054 packages of sundries, and 980 bales of silk, and of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's India and China mail steamer *Delta*, at Southampton, with 85 passengers, 92 packages of sundries, and 314 bales of silk. The latter company are beginning to be alarmed at the competition of the French steamers; and well they may. They at first pooh-poohed it, said they rather desired it, because it would not seriously injure them, and would stop off English competition. As far as French competition not injuring the Peninsular and Oriental Company, the latter have been egregiously deceived. Before the French steamers ran, the Peninsular and Oriental steamers brought home 1,000 and 1,500 bales of silk at one time, now these bales are diminished to 314, while the French packet has 980 bales, with 1,054 packages of sundries to the English company's 95 packages. My object in writing is to draw the attention of my brother shareholders to the serious injury with which their property is threatened, and to urge them to attend to their affairs themselves, without trusting too much to managing directors. Let us urge on the directors the utmost economy in management, and that every attention be paid to the public accommodation, so as to prevent the French from vitally affecting our interests. Costly pleasure excursion trips and ship-building experiments must be curtailed. I hear that the steamer *Mooltan* is a failure, and that she will have to come home from India. It is no secret that the Indian public, for some reason or other, are intensely prejudiced against the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and will do all in their power to further the French scheme. The French company have an enormous mail subsidy, and have been enabled by it to send into the eastern seas a splendidly-appointed fleet of steamers, which have met with most extraordinary success.—I am, &c., A P. and O. SHAREHOLDER OF LONG STANDING." As an appendix to this, we may add the following from a Bombay paper:—"A company, it is reported, has been formed to run a monthly line of steamers of large size, fitted up with the best accommodation for all classes of passengers, and constructed for speed, between this port and Aden and Suez, and also between Bombay and China. The Suez line will be worked in connection with the 'Messageries Impériales,' part of the mails and passengers proceeding *via* Marseilles and the heavy portion of the mails being conveyed by steamer to Liverpool."

LAUNCH OF THE P. AND O. STEAMSHIP "SYRIA."—A very fine new paddle-wheel steamer named the *Syria*, built for the Peninsular and Oriental Company by Messrs. Day and Co., of the Northam Ironworks, Southampton, was launched on Saturday, the 15th inst., in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. She is built of iron, and is perhaps one of the strongest vessels ever sent to sea, as upwards of 1,300 tons of iron have been used in her construction. The following are her principal dimensions:—Length between perpendiculars, 312 ft.; length over all, 340 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 36 ft. 2 in.; depth from base line, 29 ft.; tonnage, builders' measurement, 2,000. The *Syria* was designed by Mr. M'Cormack, the naval architect, for Messrs. Day and Co., and is a very beautiful vessel, possessing more cabin accommodation than any other of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's fleet, viz.:—First-class passenger berths, 161; second-class ditto, 34; servants, 20; officers and crew, 130: total, 345. She is brig-rigged, with figure-head, neat elliptical stern, and quarter-galleries, has iron lower masts, and will be fitted up with every comfort and convenience, including ample ventilation for the cabins, large icehouses, gas apparatus for lighting the cabins, &c. The *Syria* will be propelled by a pair of oscillating paddle-engines of 450-horse power nominal, which will be fitted with surface condensers, steam jackets, and Lamb and Sumners' patent boilers and superheating apparatus. Besides large stowage accommodation for mails, passengers' baggage and stores, she will have room to stow away 470 tons of coal and 500 tons of cargo. The *Syria* will be commanded by Captain E. Cooper, the senior officer of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's fleet, and will be placed on the Marseilles, Malta, and Alexandria station. After the launch a large party of ladies and gentlemen sat down to a sumptuous *dejeuner*, under the presidency of Captain Day, R.N., brother of Mr. Charles Day, the head of the firm, who was absent through illness.

NOVEL SCENE OF SHIP LAUNCHING.—A novel scene, such as never was probably observed on a commercial river before, was witnessed by a large concourse of people on the Tyne on the 15th inst. At four o'clock Messrs. Palmer Brothers launched from their building yards at Jarrow and Howden four large iron steam-ships at the same instant of time. Upon the discharge of a cannon, all being ready, they glided into the river simultaneously, and without the least accident occurring. The vessels thus launched are the *Latona*, a large steamship, to trade between London and Italy; the *John M'Intyre*, a screw collier of large tonnage, for Messrs. Cory, of London; the *No. 1*, a steamship, for a Rotterdam firm; and the *Europa*, for an Italian company, to carry passengers between Genoa and Sardinia. Their aggregate tonnage is 4,300; and besides these Messrs. Palmer have 16,000 tons of iron shipping on the stocks.

THE FOULING OF SHIPS' BOTTOMS.—Recent experiments with a new method for coating the iron plates of vessels, to preserve them from oxidation and fouling, have been found so satisfactory that the Admiralty have ordered the whole of the armour plates of the cupola ship *Royal Sovereign* to be thus covered. The material, which has been introduced by Messrs. H. J. Hall and Co., is termed "Brown's vitreous sheathing," and consists of a surface of glass fused upon small plates of iron, sufficiently thin to be to a certain extent flexible, which are applied to the ship by a new adhesive process, and which have been ascertained to be capable of resisting all ordinary contingencies from pressure or abrasion. The Peninsular and Oriental Company have tested the invention, and a trial of it has been ordered by the French Emperor at Cherbourg.

"THE JAPAN HERALD."—By the last mail we hear that this useful journal (which, by the way, assumed a title which we possessed in 1858) which had been suspended for a short time consequent upon the necessity of closing up partnership matters, would be resumed in July by its originator and proprietor, Mr. A. W. Hansard.

THE RACE-HORSE BUCKSTONE.—Mr. Merry's celebrated horse Buckstone, which we have already announced as having been sold for £4,500 for China, has been shipped for its destination, by the present mail, together with two other race-horses, named Millionaire and Investment. The latter, we regret to hear, died the day after embarking at Southampton on board the *Pera*. It is stated that she was purchased by Mr. Dent for £3,000.

SUPPLIES FOR THE LIVINGSTONE EXPEDITION.—Supplies had been sent from Capetown for the members of the Livingstone expedition. The commander of the *Pekin* having announced his intention of proceeding to China by way of the Mozambique Channel, Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker immediately made application for leave to forward supplies to the expedition, to which the captain most readily consented. The *Pekin* also took supplied for Bishop Tozer and the members of the universities' mission.

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THE TREATY WITH JAPAN.

("STANDARD"—CONSERVATIVE).

The Japanese have chosen to exclude themselves from the rest of the world. They have carried on some sort of commerce with the continents of Asia and Europe, but it has been suffered under jealous precautions, which exclude the trader while they admit his goods. A nation of 45,000,000 is sufficient for itself. If the Japanese wish to marry, there are women enough in Japan, and handsome ones; if they have a thirst for knowledge, there are the books of the Japanese fathers, written on silk; if they desire to travel, there are the three great islands, and all variety of mountain, plain, and coast scenery. What has the Japanese to wish for that he cannot find in Japan? Like the Abyssinian princes of the Happy Valley, when he reaches its confines, he has cause to regret his foolhardiness. Those poor exotics who lately came on a visit to Europe, and who astonished us so much by their intelligence and the quaintness of their manners and costumes, were glad enough to get back after being a few months away. The Japanese Ambassadors, whom last year we was at the Derby and the opera, walking along the nave at Kensington, or inspecting the factory of Armstrong guns at Woolwich, returned to Japan more convinced than ever of the wisdom of the policy of isolation. What had Japan to do with these restless Europeans? She had very much to fear from them—nothing to gain. They might boast of their arts and sciences, their power, their political institutions. It was all a matter of taste. To the mind of Soochoo-no-Kami, Abana and Pharpar were still better than the waters of Israel. Japan wishes to be alone. She is happy enough as she is. Why, then, not leave her alone? Why disturb her from her long sleep, and break in upon her dreams with the rude realities of Europe? The Indians of North America were a happy race of men before we introduced them to the small-pox and firewater. The natives of the South Pacific, beautiful almost as angels, and glorious in their nakedness as our first parents in Eden, have withered under the blighting influence of European clothing and European luxuries. Where the white man gains a footing in Africa, the negro dies. The blacks of Australia, the grand Maories of New Zealand, will be alluded to by the next generation as beings of the past. These nations are all limited in number. There are races in Asia whose numbers are as the sand of the sea. Where the climate is inimical to the white man the aborigines cannot well be thrust out by him. It is fortunate for the Hindoos that their conquerors are but birds of passage, who can never settle permanently in India. But the dwellers in the more temperate climates of China and Japan can claim no such immunity. The white man has already set his foot among the 300 millions of Chinamen, and is busily helping them in their work of depopulating the soil.†

THE SUEZ CANAL.

(THE TIMES.)

Why should we have quarrelled with this project? "The English policy," declared M. de Lesseps to his shareholders, "is so well aware of the profits in store for you that, not having the power of stopping the works, it has conceived the idea of throwing trouble and disorganisation in your ranks, with the hope of effecting a redemption of our society, and the substitution of another, formed, as is natural, with English capital." That is to say, the wish of England is to damage the concern irretrievably, buy it up at a discount, and then carry it out for her own profit. We can assure our French friends that no such desire prevails in this country. It is, we fear, only too "natural" that societies should be "formed with English capital," but as the Suez Company actually piques itself upon its "universality," and its shares are like other shares, it would surely be simpler for us, if we had any such ambition, to become proprietors in the ordinary way. Moreover, on this hypothesis, we should certainly not have seen diplomacy brought to bear on the question. There was a political element in the case, as M. de Lesseps well understands, but, though he discusses it to our detriment through many a paragraph, he omits to state that his own countrymen first sounded the alarm. France it was who assured us that the Suez Canal would be the ruin of England.

Continental Intelligence

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, August 22.

In my last letter I stated that the East India Budget for 1862 had been finally made up and sent to the Second Chamber of the States General for their approbation and confirmation. I am now enabled to give your readers some of the leading figures of the Budget.

The revenue, as derived from the undermentioned sources, is estimated as follows:—

Rents and leases	Fl. 14,786,505
Taxes and receipts from various sources ..	12,648,084
Land revenue and cultures	11,370,261
Sale of produce and goods	63,678,731
Sundries	1,695,812
War Department	264,220
Naval Department	278,550
Value of materials to be sold from the stocks on hand belonging to the civil, military, and naval departments for the benefit of the general Government	1,983,611
Total	Fl. 106,705,674

† If this policy had been pursued, we would ask if England would be as wealthy prosperous, and important as she now is.

EXPENDITURE.

Salary of the Governor-General and expenses of his establishment	Fl. 240,667
The High Colleges and Secretary-General ..	643,408
Department of Justice	1,008,273
Provincial Government and police	5,325,520
Department of religion, arts, and sciences ..	1,341,165
Civil department of public works	5,580,326
General Government	13,510,313
Agriculture, land revenue and cultures ..	31,047,740
Purchase and transport charges of various goods and produce	7,726,475
Military department	20,664,816
Naval department	6,919,557
Pensions and pay to officers on half pay, expectancy and leave of absence	2,656,000
Sundry expenses	3,726,676
Total	Fl. 100,390,936

RECAPITULATION.

Revenue	Fl. 106,705,674
Expenditure	100,390,936
Surplus	Fl. 6,314,738

The surplus in the revenue arises chiefly from the rents and leases (about 2,000,000 fl. more than in the previous year), taxes (685,000 fl.), and sale of produce and goods 3,369,693 fl.)

The increase in the expenditure is incurred as follows:—328,823 fl. for the Provincial Government and police; 120,165 fl. for religion, arts, and sciences; 2,391,014 fl. for civil public works; 179,560 fl. for the general government; 1,681,077 fl. for agriculture, &c.; 482,164 fl. for purchase and transport of produce; 1,970,940 fl. for the war department; 1,588,893 fl. for the navy, and 268,400 fl. for pensions and half pay to officers on the non-active list and on furlough.

In comparing the budget of 1851 with that for 1862, and deducting from both the interest paid to the mother country and the Dutch Trading Company, in each case about 10,000,000 fl., it appears that the whole expense of the Indian Government for 1851 amounted to 56,307,053 fl., whilst 90,390,936 fl. were required for the service in 1862, showing an increase of about thirty-four millions of florins in the space of eleven years. In 1851 the territorial revenue was barely sufficient to cover the expenses, whilst in 1862 no less than nineteen millions of florins have to be deducted from the profits of the sales of produce to square the general expenses of the administration.

From the special statements annexed to the budget, it appears that the territorial revenue for 1862 is estimated as follows:—49,482,850 fl. in India and 707,794 fl. at home; together, 50,190,644 florins. On the other hand, the expenditure in India is put down at 51,240,599 fl., and 17,760,204 fl. in Holland; together, 69,000,803 fl, or about nineteen million florins more than the receipts, which must be covered out of the surplus on the cultures and sale of produce, showing the following result:—

Revenue—In India ..	Fl. 11,644,334	
In Holland ..	46,850,000	
		Fl. 58,494,334
Expenditure—In India ..	Fl. 32,778,337	
In Holland ..	591,100	
		Fl. 33,369,437
Estimated surplus		Fl. 25,124,897

Which in reality was considerably more, for it appears from the papers accompanying the bill for the repayment of the East India public debt, that instead of 46,850,000 fl. put down in the budget as the amount of produce sold in Holland in 1862, the sum actually realised was 63,100,000 fl., or seventeen millions of florins more than the estimates.

The Netherlands Trading Company have chartered the following first-class vessels under the usual conditions, to convey cargoes of produce from Java to this country:—

Ship.	Captain.	Port of Discharge.
Pegasus ..	G. Manourry ..	Amsterdam.
Sirius ..	W. Van Rees ..	Do.
Joan Melchior Kemper	J. Salm ..	Do.
Maria Catharina	H. Kluit ..	Do.
Zeemeeuw ..	H. Kayser ..	Do.
Ouderkerk an der Amstel	K. Zwaart ..	Do.
Macassar ..	J. Rip ..	Rotterdam.
Twee Gezusters ..	J. Bergman ..	Do.

The abovenamed company give notice that from and after the 25th of September next they will be prepared to pay the dividends of the Bank of Java for the thirty-fifth book year at the rate of 62 fl. 33 cents Dutch currency for the dividend of 62 fl. 50 cents Indian currency on each share of the nominal value of 500 fl.

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The same company invites tenders for 145,000 kilogr. of salt meat, 15,570 kilogr. of fine sifted wheat flour, and 20,160 litres of pure wine vinegar for the colonial department, to be shipped to Java.

A statistical department is to be immediately organised in Netherlands India, according to a plan, the particulars of which have been settled between the Governor-General and the home Government. Two experienced civilians are to go out to make the needful arrangements for the proper organisation of this new branch of the service. The gentlemen are already appointed; they are Mr. W. T. D. Yssel de Schepper, clerk in the Provisional Government of Gelderland, statistical department, and Mr. H. J. Bool, clerk in the home department.

Shipbuilding for the East India trade appears to be reviving. In several of my late letters I have mentioned the launch of new vessels, and have to-day to report two more. The first is that of the Dutch barque *Marie*, of 800 tons, built by Mr. J. Smit, at Alblasserdam, for the house of Messrs. van Charante and Co., of Rotterdam; and the other is the barque *Nereus*, of 700 tons, constructed by Visser Brothers, at their building-yard in the Zalmhaven, at Rotterdam, for account of the ship-owning firm of Messrs. Mees and Moens, of Rotterdam. The former will be commanded by Capt. H. G. Biesthorst, and the latter by Capt. H. T. Planten, both favourably known in the East India trade.

Mr. de Bordes has been appointed chief engineer for the construction of the railways in Java, and will, according to the present arrangements, leave this country early in November by the overland route, so as to be able to enter on his duties before the close of the year.

Letters from Manila give dreadful accounts of the losses occasioned by the late earthquake. As many of the houses were destroyed in consequence of their heavy roofing, the Government have determined very wisely to facilitate the employment of lighter materials than the heavy tiles hitherto used in the reconstruction of the city. The official *Gaceta de Manila* of the 9th June therefore contains a decree permitting the importation of zinc plates, galvanised iron and tin plates, roofing-felt, and zoolithic pasteboard, as well as all other light materials for the roofs of houses, by either Spanish or foreign vessels, free of all duty till counter-ordered. This measure is to be considered exceptional and provisional, and to last till the houses are rebuilt, when due notice will be given at least eight months before the date fixed for its discontinuance.

According to an official report from the Dutch Consul in China, dated 12th June, the Imperial Commissioner for Foreign Commercial Affairs in the Southern ports of China has issued a regulation concerning the measurement of British and foreign vessels, which was much needed. All Dutch bottoms that are unable to produce a British measurement will be rated at $1\frac{3}{4}$ English tons per Dutch register last. It is further enacted that in cases of re-shipment of foreign goods from one port of China to another, instead of the exemption certificate hitherto granted, a drawback will be given, which will be received in payment of Customs duties on other goods imported from abroad. At Hong Kong two common articles of Dutch origin are very scarce, and command high prices, viz., washing blue, $45 per picul, and stockfish, $12 per picul.

A private letter from Padang of the 27th of May states that on the 21st of that month the expedition destined for Nias had arrived at Siboga, and immediately proceeded. A delay had been caused by the boilers of the Government steamer *Duke of Saxe-Weimar* becoming foul off the Bay of Tapanoli, so that H.N.M. steam-corvette *Reinier Claassens* was obliged to take in tow first the *Adrianna Petronella*, troop-ship, and then the broken down steamer. Five days were spent before the boiler was reported ready for service. The letter adds that the troops were animated with zeal, and longing to chastise the piratical enemy.

The *Zeenymph*, Capt. J. F. Graadt von Roggen, lately arrived at Nieuwe Deep from Batavia, has brought over a Java tiger, two bears, a wild cat, three crocodiles, a porcupine, a Java owl, and two ourang-outangs, which were all safely landed in excellent condition, and forwarded to the Zoological Gardens of the "Natura Artis Magistra" in this city.

On the 23rd of May last a person calling himself Silvester Silver arrived at Macassar in a forlorn condition. He stated himself to have been boatswain of the British ship *Frankfort Old*, of Liverpool, Hiram Deze master, with a cargo of coals from Cardiff to Shanghai, and that the vessel had struck on a rock off Kalatoea, on the island of Bonerete, on the evening of the 19th February, and immediately filled and went down. After knocking about for four days, floating on a piece of wood from the wreck, he was picked up by Tripang fishermen, and eventually landed at Macassar. Of the fate of his companions he is unable to give any account. The Dutch Governor treated him kindly, and has taken the needful measures to send him to a British colony.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Zeenymph*, Capt. von Roggen, at Amsterdam, from Batavia:—Mr. and Mrs. Hollander and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Guise and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Prevost and child, Messrs. Breukelman, G. Senn van Basel, G. Buis, and G. Beer.

Per *Hendrika*, Capt. van Aalborg, at Rotterdam, from Java:—Mr. and Mrs. L. Ganter and child, Messrs. A. S. Wagenaar, and F. van Gelderen.

Per *Billiton*, Capt. Ganswyk, from Padang:—Mr. F. A. Nieuwenhuizen, E. I. Civil Service.

Per *Elizabeth Jacoba*, Capt. Lucas, at Amsterdam, from Macassar:—Mrs. A. Schmidt and child, Mr. R. Bakkers.

Per *Christina*, Capt. Reemeus, at Amsterdam, from Sourabaya:—Mr. E. J. Scharenberg.

PASSENGERS OUTWARDS.

Per *Argo*, Capt. Ankringa, to Batavia:—Mr. and Mrs. d'Abo, Mr. Heus, Mrs. vander Broek and daughter, Miss Leuvius, Mr. Lawick, Mr. van Pabst and Mr. Leuvius.

COMMERCIAL.

COFFEE.—The company's autumn sale is advertised to take place at Rotterdam, on the 9th of September, when the following parcels will be offered for public competition:—

151,200 bags of Java ..	In warehouse ..	at Rotterdam.
188,400 „ do. ..	„ ..	Amsterdam.
16,700 „ Padang ..	„ ..	do.
17,600 „ Java ..	„ ..	Middelburg.
26,500 „ do. ..	„ ..	Dordrecht.
12,900 „ do. ..	„ ..	Schiedam.

Together 396,000 bags of Java and 16,700 bags of Padang; total quantity, 413,300 bags, against 500,486 bags last year. The comparatively small amount of Coffee at this sale has tended to strengthen the market; and as it is now ascertained (the samples being on show for the last few days) that there is a predominating quantity of greenish and green, with a very moderate assortment of yellow and bright yellow, which are a favourite colour for certain markets, these latter descriptions are in great request, and parcels out of former sales still on hand (such as Nos. 9, 23, and 24) are eagerly bought up at 46½ cents. The Brazil crop will not exceed 1,800,000 bags, with a stock of under 100,000 bags in the country, and this fact has given an impetus to Coffee generally, whilst at Hamburg the article is continually rising. Everywhere great confidence is felt, and, notwithstanding the present high prices, speculative purchases continue to be made.

TEA calm, and prices well supported. A public sale of 616 quarter-chests of China and 53 packages of Japan is announced for the 26th inst. The Japan Tea (marked Philippine, No. 14) is valued by the brokers at 130 cents, being rather loose, but a fine sort of Oolong.

SUGAR.—A further decline in the raw article has given rise to more activity, and during the last few days above 10,000 kranjangs of Java have changed hands, among which are 1,800 kr. No. 17¾, fine steam made, at 35¾fl.; 1,346 kr. No. 13 and 17, ex *Diana*, at secret prices; and 1,351 kr. of Sourabaya, No. 11 soft, ex *Macassar*, at 27fl., to be received on board. Refined goods quiet, and no alteration in values.

SPICES.—Java Cinamon, No. 3, had run up to 106 cents, but a reaction has taken place in the last week, and it might now be had at 102 cents. In other articles nothing done, in anticipation of the company's sale, which went off as follows:—Nutmegs, No. 1, 60 to 63 cents; No. 2, 48 to 50; No. 3, 25 to 26. Cloves, D, 57 to 60 cents; E, 53 to 56; Amboyna Cloves, No. 2, 24 to 25 cents. Java Cinnamon, No. 3, 89 to 106 cents; No. 4, 81 to 84. Black Pepper, 21½ to 22½ cents in bond.

TIN.—Owing to the fall of £4 in the London market, the article is in a depressed state, and sales have been made here at 73½fl.

RATTANS are in good request, several parcels being bought at full prices, among others, 285 bundles ex *Electra*, 3,000 do. ex *Harald*, 1,800 do. ex *Estafette*, and 737 do. ex *Drie Gebroeders*.

INDIGO.—Java firm. Some parcels, ex *Hendrica*, have been taken.

COCHENILLE commands more attention, and better prices are paid for Java, as the stock is much reduced.

TOBACCO maintains its position. 883 bales of Kawi and 644 bales D were offered for sale by tender, but not sold, as the offers made did not come up to the importers' mark. Stock of Java, 8,201 bales.

HIDES have a fair sale. Several parcels have come to hand, and the market is firm.

At a private trade sale held here on the 18th inst., 397 eighth-chests of China Congou sold at 120 to 121 cents, and 198 do., do. realised 125 to 127 cents.

SPAIN.

Several German banking-houses have offered Spain a loan of 500,000,000 reals, at 6 per cent., to repair the disaster which has taken place at Manilla.

The *Madrid Gazette* has the following:—"It appears from a report signed by Raphæl Echague, and dated Manilla, the 22nd of June, that, according to the returns sent in to the Captain-General of the Philippine Islands, the number of victims who have been taken out from the ruins, without counting those which have not been yet withdrawn, amounts to 350, and that of the wounded to about 450. Of the public buildings forty-six have been destroyed and twenty-eight very seriously damaged; 570 private houses have fallen down and 528 are in a very tottering condition. Scarcely a house remains that can be securely inhabited, even after they have undergone repair, so great was the violence of the earthquake. The national subscription for the sufferers by this catastrophe amounts to 69,030 reals."

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

A Register is kept of the addresses of all persons connected with the Far East, and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the office or by letter.

Any information required by Subscribers, in reference to Commercial or General matters in China, Japan, Singapore, *and other parts of the* Far East, *will be supplied on application at the Office, where files may be seen of the Journals published in those countries.*

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1863.

OUR DEMANDS ON JAPAN.

The news received by the present mail from Japan confirms all we stated in our last issue as to the utter uselessness, nay, the positive evil, of pursuing a vacillating policy with the highly-polished Japanese barbarians. What could be expected if the Japanese, in the negotiation of our claim for indemnity, found anything on the part of our diplomatic representative, which they could interpret into credulity and weakness, but that they would, to use the language of Colonel Neale, "flagrantly, unequivocably," and designedly break their faith. The value the Japanese put on a solemn engagement would appear to be the wide range it offers to their cunning propensities to evade its requirements. Colonel Neale speaks of "innumerable difficulties" interposed in the way of payment of the money. Doubtless one of these was poverty, although two of the provinces of the empire yield a larger yearly revenue than France. There is so much of the Jew in all this, that it would not be wonderful if the ten lost tribes should yet turn up in Japan. The patience and moderation for which Colonel Neale takes credit in his letter of June the 20th to Her Majesty's Consul at Yokohama, are virtues unknown to the Japanese, and therefore unappreciable. No sooner are they virtually compelled to pay, than the pleaded impossibilities disappear, and 440,000 Mexican dollars fall into our coffers in a continued stream. This is not all. What the Tycoon's Government "cannot do" we will do for ourselves. Before this time a wooden Russian vessel, of small tonnage and guns of small calibre, has captured Japanese forts, dispersed their defenders, and as the result of these successes been freighted with treasure. The expedition of Admiral Kuper to the Loo-Choo Islands is one sure to be successful and sure to pay. The stormy seas, strong currents and rocks, so long the protection of this insular principality against early Portuguese expeditions, are of no more account to us than its forts. We can turn its revenues to good account in the adoption of measures to countervail those restrictions on trade which the Japanese Government, in its vindictiveness, would now ostensibly put an end to. We say ostensibly, for this is merely one of the cards sought to be played for a temporary purpose at a critical time.

We are not surprised to find, in the deliberations of the Japanese Court on the subject of our demand, that the spiritual Emperor—the Pope of the Japanese Emperor's dominions—should have appeared on the scene. We can only view him as a subordinate, though nominally superior to the temporal Sovereign, accustomed as he is to play into the hands of the temporal power. Doubtless he, too, was one of the "difficulties;" for whereas the Tycoon who received the ultimatum at Yedo on the 6th of April ordered the Government to pay the money, the Tycoon subsequently pleaded that he "had received "a communication from his spiritual superior which had made "him reflect." This "spiritual superior" could know no more than the Tycoon; no spiritual element in the Japanese sense was involved in the question; and, even if it was, it is notorious that the religious bond in Japan is so slight that there is no country where the Jesuits made their converts more rapidly. It is not by the spiritual Emperor and his religious rights, or even by exclusive tenets, that the population is held together under one nominal Government. The spiritual rule is, nevertheless, the curse of the country and inimical to its advancement; and, if we ever get a chance, it will be our business to dig at its roots.

The decree to expel foreigners from the country and close the ports has, at the present critical period, a peculiar significance. Seeing that the terms of our ultimatum have not been fully complied with, it is not only an act of hostility but of war; and for the losses sustained by the withdrawment of our merchants and others from those positions which we cannot immediately occupy and defend, as well as from loss by trade—to the continuation of which we were as clearly entitled under the treaty as to settlements at the open ports—it must be our business to demand, not simple indemnity, but such a sufficient security as will prevent the Japanese rulers, spiritual and temporal, from trifling with our interests. Our policy must now be demonstrative and coercive, unimpeded by that dilatoriness on which the Japanese set an almost fabulous value. It is satisfactory to know that foreign residents in Yokohama—as seen in the letter of the 21st of June of Admiral Kuper to the Consul, and which will be found elsewhere in our columns—had received ample warning to provide for personal safety. Whatever the present sacrifices they may be called upon to make, their lives at least will not be endangered. That the absence of anything like a military force should have proved the occasion to invite the unscrupulous Japanese to this aggression is matter for deep regret, and throws a heavy responsibility on Her Majesty's Ministers. We shall wait with interest for the *denouement*.

Our contemporary the *Observer*, on the telegram alluded to above, says:—"A telegram has arrived from Japan *via* Shanghai, of the 4th July, which is not a little mysterious. On the one hand, the Japanese have paid the indemnity demanded, on the other, the 'Mikado had issued orders to expel the foreigners, and to close the ports.' We presume the explanation is that the Tycoon and the advanced party have finally quarrelled with the Mikado and the Conservatives, and that civil war will commence in Japan. The natural course of events under those circumstances is that the Mikado should win at first, that the Tycoon should call in the British, and that the aliens should fix themselves firmly upon the necks of both. The mere approach of the men of the West seems to shatter these Eastern civilisations as an iron bar shatters fine porcelain by merely rolling upon it."

STEAMERS AND CLIPPERS FOR CHINA.

We have to notice the launch of the screw steamer on the Clyde, noticed in a late number as building by Messrs. A. Stephen and Sons, for the direct trade to China. This vessel has been named the *Sea King*, and is to be commanded by Captain Pinel, late of the *Tiptree*. She is classed A1 at Lloyds for thirteen years, and registers 1,200 tons, with engines of 150-horse power. She will load out from London, through Messrs. Robertson and Co., for Shanghai, to the address of Messrs. Chapman, King, and Co., who are part owners, following the *Bahama*, screw steamer, now loading for that port, at 75s. per ton of 40 feet.

Mr. Laing, of Sunderland, has launched a screw of 500 tons, named the *Wokee*, for Messrs. George Duncan and Co., London, which is to be despatched for China shortly. This is the house who despatched the *City of Hankow*.

The two paddle-wheel boats, building for the China and Japan Company, will be ready for launching in a few months. The two steamers building under the care of Captain Blow are progressing on the Clyde.

The large paddlewheel boat, building by Messrs. Denny and Co., on the Clyde, for Messrs. Gibb, Livingston, and Co., will be ready for launching in about two months time. Her register tonnage is 1,460 tons, and her engines of 375-horse power; length, 245 feet; beam, 35 feet; depth, 22½ feet. She is intended for the coast navigation, and will draw, loaded, 11 feet 6 inches.

The paddlewheel building by Messrs. Denny and Co., for Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co., will be ready to launch in a few months. Her tonnage is about 2,000 tons, and engines of 450-H.P.

The iron double screw building at Dudgeon's, on the Thames, will be ready to launch early in October, and is, we understand, to be

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called the *Far East*, a most suitable name for her intended trade. Her register tonnage is 1,200 tons; length, 225 feet; beam, 35; engines 150-H.P., working up to 600, There are several new ideas introduced in her build which are looked upon with suspicion by some practical men, while highly approved by others. Shipbuilders, owners, and captains differ quite as much as doctors. However, if the ideas turn out successful, Captain Jones, who is superintending her construction, may be justly proud of his ingenuity and pluck in making the experiments. The consumption of coal will be only eight tons in twenty-four hours, and it is intended to make the voyage between London to Shanghai without calling in for coals. She will draw sixteen feet, with a cargo of 1,200 tons tea.

Messrs. Fletcher and Co. are building a paddle in New York called the *Moyune*, commanded by Captain Briggs. Length, 250 feet; beam, 38 feet; depth, 13 feet; horse-power, 300.

The paddlewheel for Messrs. Geo. Barnet and Co., of Shanghai, building at Samudas' yard on the Thames, is making progress, and will be ready to launch early next spring. She will be constructed with large passenger accommodation, and is intended for the Yang-tse trade.

The new clipper for Messrs. Turner and Co. has been launched at Aberdeen, and called the *Black Prince*. She is 1,000 tons, and built with an iron frame and teak wood planking. She is commanded by Capt. Inglis, late of the *Gauntlet*, and will shortly load out for Hong Kong. The clipper building at Aberdeen, under the superintendence of Captain Killick, of the firm of Killick, Martin and Co., ship brokers, London, will be ready to launch about the end of September, as also the clipper building on the Clyde for Messrs. Charles Shaw and Co. The clipper for James Findlay, Esq., of Greenock, has been launched, and is called the *Serica*. She is about 700 tons, and is a very beautiful model.

A fine screw, named the *Comorin*, was launched on the 15th inst., at the yard of Messrs. Wm. Simons and Co., with all her machinery on board. The *Comorin* forms one of the fleet of the British India (late Burmah) Steam Navigation Company trading between Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, &c.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S STEAMER "BARODA."—The Milwall Iron Ship-building Company will launch the P. and O. Company's steamship *Baroda* on Saturday (to-morrow), at about one P.M. The *Golconda* for the same company, will also be launched, about 1 p.m., from the yard of the Thames Iron Ship Building Company. It is probable that the e two vessels will be despatched for service on the Indian lines.

COCHIN-CHINA.

Late French advices from Saigon say that the departure of the Annamite Ambassadors for France had been deferred for some weeks. This delay is explained as arising simply from the desire of the King to give all possible *éclat* to the new embassy, and to furnish the Ambassador with presents worthy the acceptance of the EMPEROR, the EMPRESS, the PRINCE IMPERIAL and other important personages. As soon as the French had given up Wienh-Long to PHAN-TANG GIANG, its former Governor, who again took possession of it in the name of the KING, his master, that officer departed for Hué in order to make his arrangements and take his final instructions for the voyage. Thus six or seven weeks passed, nothing being done hurriedly in the East. At last the newly-appointed Ambassador arrived at Saigon direct from Hué, being taken up by the steam-corvette *Echo*, which Admiral LA GRANDIERE had despatched to fetch him. The transport *Européen* had been fitted for the reception of the Ambassadors and their suite, and every one, we are told, is well satisfied with the arrangements. The *Européen*, which brings also a number of invalids and men whose time has expired, is expected at the end of the present month.*

The embassy consists of the following persons:—PHAN-TANG-GIANG, already named, first Ambassador, a man of sixty-five or sixty-six years of age, and one of the highest dignitaries in the Annamite Empire, besides being Governor of Wienh-Long, he had been preceptor to the KING in his minority, and is said to enjoy his entire confidence. He is reported to be one of the most learned men in the kingdom, and an able diplomatist. Personally, he is described as small and thin, with scanty white moustache and beard, nose straight but somewhat flattened out, and generally, as not remarkable for good looks; but, we are told, his eyes exhibit great vivacity, his movements and smile show great kindliness and grace, and he seems delighted with the prospect of visiting Europe. Two Ambassadors of second rank accompany PHAN-TANG-GIANG; one of these has been a Minister, and the other was chief clerk in a Ministry, and was selected by the first Ambassador on account of his erudition. Two captains, who fought against the French, and who begged to be permitted to visit Europe in order to study the military system in force there, two historiographers, two doctors, and three mandarins of inferior rank, complete the embassy, which is accompanied by a large number of interpreters, soldiers, and servants, the whole number amounting to seventy persons.

Among the persons attached to the Embassy, the principal interpreter, TROUONG-VINH-KY, and whose officials title is TAM-TINH-TAY-NAM-THONG-NGAN-HOC CHANH, is deserving of a special notice. The Europeans call him PETRUS, for he is a Christian, and was baptised by that name. He war born of poor parents, in the province of Vinh-Luong. His father was a soldier, and fell in the expedition against Cambodia. His mother was left with two children to support, but she nevertheless sent him to the Annamite school, where he learnt to read. A French priest subsequently took an interest in the lad, and sent him to Cambodia to learn the Latin language. The missionaries there, perceiving his great talents, procured his admission into the College of Poulo-Pinang, where he studied with great success. He obtained the chief prizes for mathematics and philosophy, and also composed an able thesis in Latin on the Divinity of JESUS CHRIST. The Governor of Poulo-Pinang was so charmed with this production that he sent a copy of it to the University of Oxford, and made its young author a present of 150 rupees. On leaving College PETRUS returned to the Bishop of ISAUROPOLIS, and continued his studies for two years longer. After mature reflection, he concluded that he had no especial vocation for the priesthood, and requested to leave the mission. He was at first engaged as Government interpreter under the orders of Vice-Admiral RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY; he next became secretary to the Prefecture of Saigon, then interpreter attached to the Staff of Vice-Admiral BONARD, and was ultimately appointed Director of the College of Interpreters. M. PETRUS has not yet completed his twenty-fifth year. Besides the Annamite, his native tongue, he writes and speaks correctly Latin, French, Spanish, English, Chinese, Malayan, Cambodian, and Siamese. He is not only an accomplished scholar, but also a man of the world and well acquainted with European usages. The Government was happily inspired in making him chief interpreter of the embassy, and the future will prove the excellence of the choice.

The Ambassadors bring with them no less than eightp cases filled with presents, consisting of the most beautiful specimens of stuffs, composed of silk and gold, arms, lacquer, inlaid ware, jewellery, and nic-nacs. Amongst the presents intended for the EMPRESS, we are told of fans of exquisite beauty, and of rings and bracelets set with jewels of enormous value and exhibiting very rare and curious workmanship; while for the PRINCE IMPERIAL there is a palanquin copied from that which the KING uses on gala days, four parasols to match, and a large collection of curiosities. The country is declared to be as tranquil as could possibly be expected under the circumstances; but order is far from complete. The presence of foreigners has disarranged the habits of the natives, and excited their prejudices; predatory bands roam about the country committing serious depredations, and the waters are not yet cleared of similar mischief-makers, but the heads of the villages or Tongs are said to be friendly to the French, and to look to them for justice and protection. Admiral LA GRANDIERE is described as occupied with the establishment of public works for the improvement of the condition of the people, and for enriching the most miserable parts of the country; but his efforts have been seriously impeded by the excessive heat which has made itself felt there, as in Europe, this year.

* Since announced as having arrived at Suez.

THE TELEGRAPH TO INDIA.

We noticed some months since the charter by Government of vessels for the conveyance of the sub-marine cable which is to be laid in the Persian Gulf to connect Kurrachee with the Turkish line to Bagdad. London is already in communication with Bagdad, and there our Indian land lines will commence; one running due south, through a wild Arab country, for about

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300 miles, to the head of the Gulf; a second proceeding through Ispahan and Shiraz to Bushire, each joining the submarine cable in the Persian Gulf. From Bushire the wires will catch at Cape Mussendom, in Arabia, and thence at Gwadel, a bold headland on the Beloochistan coast. From Gwadel to Kurrachee, in Scinde, a telegraph is already made. Of course, from Kurrachee the whole empire can be reached in a few minutes, and the extension of the line from Rangoon to Singapore will be taken in hand next year.

The first of these vessels, the *Marian Moore*, was despatched on the 15th inst. This vessel conveys 175 miles of cable, the whole length being 1,250 miles. The *Assaye*, lately purchased from the East Indian Government by E. M. de Bussche, Esq., of Shanghai, is now taking in cable at the wharf of the manufacturer, Mr. Henley, at Woolwich, as also the *Kirkham*. These vessels will be shortly despatched, and are be followed by the *Tweed*, late *Punjaub*, owned by John Willis, Esq. (which was also purchased out of the Indian navy), the *Cospatrick*, and the steamer *Charente*, which is intended to tow these vessels at a steady pace while laying the cable, and remain in the gulf to repair any damages. She will be commanded by Lieut. Stiff, of the late Indian navy It is expected that they will all reach their destination by the end of the year, and with fair success the immersion will be completed in February.

During the whole time the cable is at Mr. Henley's the current is kept always through it, so that the slightest possible defect in the wire can be detected. In addition to this the very able electrical staff test every portion regularly twice a day for insulation and resistance of conductor. When everything has been done which the most jealous care and the most fastidious scientific skill can suggest, it is passed out on the river side of Mr. Henley's factory and coiled away in tanks filled with water; and even here perpetually watched and tested. There are upwards of 900 nautical miles of it thus manufactured lying at Mr. Henley's works—huge coils of thick black-looking rope, nearly 1¼ in. in diameter, weighing nearly four tons to the mile, and 2½ tons in water, and costing as nearly as possible £200 per mile—the cheapest, strongest, and, electrically speaking, the most perfect cable that has ever yet been made. 350 miles more of the same kind have yet to be manufactured, making 1,250.

The Indian Board have placed the general superintendence and control of the line under Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Stewart, R.E., an officer as well known for his gallantry during the Indian mutiny as for the great services he rendered the Government by the construction and maintenance of the telegraph lines through the wildest districts of Central and East India. For the immediate electrical and engineering superintendence of the line, and of submerging it, the Indian Government have selected Sir Charles Bright and Mr. Latimer Clarke. Whatever may be its ultimate fate, it is quite certain that there never yet has been a cable manufactured with such care, or one which, in point of "conductivity" and insulation, comes so nearly up to the standard of absolute electrical perfection. The design and construction of the cable differ very materially from any line hitherto laid. Every operation in submarine telegraphy—even the great Atlantic line, has contributed its quota of valuable experience; for, though successfully laid by Sir Charles Bright and his assistant engineers, in spite of its imperfect construction, it was destroyed by the injudicious electrical treatment it received after submersion. This fact is now so well established that the cause of the failure of the Atlantic cable may be considered as set at rest for ever. The insulation of that line was not very perfect, as may be imagined from the infancy of the science at that time, but yet the electrical power used was such as would infallibly break down even the most perfect cables manufactured at the present day. Of this our readers may judge when it is stated that the large induction coils first used in signalling between England and America were probably equal in electrical power to 2,000 battery cells, while now it is found inexpedient to use more than two or three cells in working the longest submarine lines in existence. Some of this great power was no doubt used in the vain hope of forcing signals through the line at a greater speed than the very slow and unremunerative rate at which it has alone been found possible to communicate through an unbroken length of 3,000 miles. The result was disastrous, but the experience, though dearly bought, has proved of great value. It has taught electricians the value of moderating the power used in working lines, and above all has pointed out the imperative necessity of having no single section of a submarine line of more than 600 miles in length. To lay long submarine cables in a continuous length without intermediate stations has been found to answer no other purpose than that of greatly diminishing the speed of working and multiplying every imaginable risk, both of manufacture and submersion. The Indian Government, acting under the counsel of their scientific advisers, have determined to divide the Persian Gulf cable into three sections, though its total length will not exceed 1,500 statute miles.

Literature.

The reading world is so scattered at this present moment that publishers hardly know where to find their readers; and are holding back some good things to a later day. Mr. John Murray is issuing new editions of a valuable series of classical school books. Amidst these are *A Grammar of the Latin Language*, by William Smith, LL.D., the syntax by Theophilus D. Hall, M.A., and an abridged grammar, with the corresponding paragraphs marked. The work embodies in practical form the results of linguistic discoveries, and has a most simple and clear arrangement, the stems and inflexions of Latin words being present in such a way as both to impress the memory and furnish the scholar with a ready key to construction.—*Tropical Fibres*, by E. G. Squires, formerly United States Minister to Nicaragua, is issued by Mr. R. Madden, of Leadenhall street. It is beautifully illustrated by engravings of stems and leaves of plants, the fibres of which may be turned to account, with an explanation of Central American modes of extracting the fibres, and of an improved process suggested by American ingenuity.—*The Improvement of Time: An Essay, with other Literary Remains*, John Foster, the celebrated essayist, appears from the press of Messrs. Jackson, Walford, and Hodder. The volume will well repay perusal for its terse, vigorous, and, in many respects, original presentation of thoughts and sentiments on a subject which concerns every one. Let time be viewed not as abstraction but as the present condition of things momentarily changing, and its value is apparent.—Mr. Alfred W. Bennett's *Bijou Photographic Album*, with its twenty-four illustrations of the Scenery of the Lady of the Lake, photographed by Thomas Ogle, Esq., is one of the gems of a publishing season by no means prolific, and as representing—

"Scenes of dark glens and shaggy wood,
Land of the mountain and the flood,"

is well fitted to adorn the drawing-room table at home and abroad. —An important contribution to Indian history, geography, and finance, appears from the press of Messrs. Sampson Low, Son and Co., entitled *The Progress and Present State of British India*; a Manual for general use based upon Official Documents furnished under the authority of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, by Montgomery Martin, Esq. After a succinct sketch of successive invasions of India, and portraying the great Indian dynasties, this work admirably details the progress, in peace and strife, of the East India Company, accompanied by a graphic account of the successive administrations, and of the leading incidents connected with the great mutiny. It is, however, the large amount of practical and reliable information, on population, production, resources, trade, on the industrial enterprises that are being carried out and their prospective results, that will give this work its chief value, and place it in the counting-house of the merchant as well as in the library of the soldier and the scholar. To those who desire to study the real innate sentiments of the people of India at this critical period, the means are here provided, whilst entertaining instruction is afforded as to customs and religious institutions. The direction in which capital may be advantageously extended, and the means by which existing traffic is to be increased or its routes diverted, is made apparent. A very clear financial statement is given of government expenditure and the public debt and of the force and relative positions of European and native troops.—*Famous Stories of the British Navy*, by W. H. Davenport Adams, Esq., is published by James Hogg and Sons. The work is handsomely got up, and handsomely illustrated, and is replete with the stories of enterprise and daring that stud our naval annals, and illustrate racily and effectively the courage and skill of "hearts of oak." The stories introduce not only of famous ships, but famous men, and furnishes striking history of the rise and progress of our navy. It contains an appendix on iron-clad ships. Messrs. Tinsley, Brothers, publish, in very handsome form, *The Public Life of Lord Macaulay*, by the Rev. Frederick Arnold, of Christ Church, Oxford. It is a brilliant rehearsal of political events through a period singularly diversified by changes, with Macaulay in the foreground. Indeed, the number

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of public occurrences with which this great English historian was involved is remarkable; his views, as here rendered, throw on all these a brilliant stream of light, and a host of political personages come into view. This work is a classic one, and every public man and scholar will find advantage in its perusal. Mr. Arnold would appear to combine that same comprehensiveness of grasp and power of analysis for which Macaulay was so distinguished. *The Life of Our Lord upon Earth, in its Historical, Chronological, and Geographical Relations*, by the Rev. SAMUEL J. ANDREWS, is issued from the press of Messrs. Alexander Strahan, and Co. Without wasting space on various readings, except where affecting an historical statement, this volume gives the latest results of modern criticism and much topographical information. This very efficient arrangement of the successive events in our Lord's life affords the best of opportunities for marking its characteristics and the purposes of our Lord's acts; and this opportunity is ably taken advantage of.—Messrs. Smith and Elder have issued "A Mining Journey Across the Great Andes; with Explorations in the Silver-Mining Districts of the Provinces of San Juan Mendoza, and a Journey across the Pampas to Buenos Ayres," by Major F. RICKARD, with two maps.

DEATH OF FIELD-MARSHAL LORD CLYDE, G.C.B.

After a lingering illness Lord Clyde expired on the 14th inst., at the house of his friend, General Eyre, at Chatham. For more than half a century he had served his country in every quarter of the globe. But his honours came perhaps too late, for he was near 70 when he received them, and three or four years was too brief a period to enjoy the repo e which he had so nobly earned.

Born on the 20th of October, 1792, of humble parents—for his father was a cabinet-maker in Glasgow—he entered the army in 1808, and became a lieutenant in the following year. How great must have been the perseverance, the courage, and the discretion of such a friendless and penniless boy to have raised himself to a peerage and to the Colonelcy of the Coldstream Guards can be known only to those who understand the aristocratic traditions of the British army. It is needless here to recount in detail his numerous services. But it may be interesting to recal the account which Lord Clyde once gave a Committee of the House of Commons of his own life when he appeared to give evidence against the purchase system. "I am now," he said, "in my 63rd year; I entered the army at 15. I was present at the battles of Vimiera and Corunna, and in the expedition to Walcheren; and I came home before I was 16. I served in America in 1814 and 1815. I passed seven years in the West Indies, where I was constantly ill of fever, but I stayed there seven years, thinking it would be considered a merit by sticking to my regiment. In the West Indies I was brigade major part of the time, but sharing in the duties of captain of my regiment. I was afterwards upwards of thirteen years in China and India, and the greater part of the time in command of considerable bodies of troops in the field. I was borne on the rolls of my regiment, the 98th, from 1835 to 1853. I was in actual command of the regiment for nearly ten years, and present with it; but it was only after 25 years that I obtained my lieutenant-colonelcy, even by purchase, and the money for that purpose was only obtained with the greatest difficulty. Whilst still on the rolls of my regiment I served as a Brigadier in China, and subsequently as Brigadier commanding in the garrison of Lahore, before the overthrow of the Sikh Government. Subsequently I commanded a division in the Punjaub campaign, and afterwards a field force on the Peshawur frontier, where we were constantly engaged in war with the tribes inhabiting the mountains which intervene between the valley of the Indus and the open country of Affghanistan." Such were the services of Colin Campbell before the Crimean war, and yet in that war—having been some five-and-forty years in the British army—he was appointed only a brigadier, being still a colonel, and had the honour of serving under those who had but half his years and no service to recommend them. Though he had contributed much to the victory of the Alma—though he had watched day and night the lines of Balaklava—though he had met the onset of the Russian horse with the famous "thin red line," disdaining to throw his men into square—though he had proved himself the ablest officer who was left with the British army after the death of Lord Raglan, he was destined to be passed over by two men, who, however excellent as men of business, or as copious letter writers, were immeasurably his inferiors. Fortunately Sebastopol was taken, and the British army returned to England; and it was not long before the services of Sir Colin Campbell were urgently required.

In 1857 the great Indian mutiny broke out, and the Peninsula was in a conflagration. The system of appointing worn-out officers and men about town who had once been ensigns to command the great armies in India had broken down. A man was required to save India, and within twenty-four hours after receiving his appointment Sir Colin Campbell was on his way to the East; nor did he go alone. He took with him as his chief of the staff that able and accomplished officer Sir William Mansfield, to mature his plans and to issue the orders by which those plans were to be executed. These events are too recent to need recapitulation. Suffice it to say that his plan of operations was completely successful, and he left the rebels subdued and India pacified. Honours were showered upon him. On the 18th of August, 1858, the Scotch cabinet-maker's son was made Lord Clyde; in 1859 he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, with a pension of £2,000; in 1860 he was made colonel of the Coldstream Guards; and in 1861 he was nominated a Knight of the Star of India. But it was too late; a life of labour and anxiety had exhausted his strength. The death of Sir James Outram and of Lord Herbert of Lea grievously affected him, and it was evident to those who saw him that his strength was waning. In the spring of the present year he was seized with an alarming attack, from which he never completely recovered. Some weeks ago he suffered a relapse whilst at Chatham, and after a lingering struggle, he has at length succumbed.

As a military officer it cannot be said that Lord Clyde was a great strategist. The operations which he undertook were not such as entitle him to be placed in the same category with Napoleon or Wellington. It may even be doubted whether his military genius would bear comparison with the best officers now engaged in America. But he was thoroughly efficient in every situation in which he was tried. Others might be more daring and ingenious in devising combinations and in planning a campaign. But in the face of the enemy Lord Clyde was in his element. His coolness, prudence, and fertility of resource seemed to be quickened by the presence of the enemy. That roughness of deportment which characterised him on ordinary occasions disappeared with the sound of the first gun; his irritable temperament was soothed, and he became abnormally polite. Amidst the smoke and din of battle his senses acquired a supernatural acuteness—he could interpret the changing signs of the battle and anticipate the movements of the enemy with a faultless precision which was almost miraculous. This strong and cool judgment exercised in the most trying circumstances amounted almost to genius. Such was Colin, Lord Clyde. He is gone; but his name will rank with the great soldiers who fought under Marlborough and Wellington All that now remains is to lay his shattered body side by side with those who repose beneath the shadow of Westminster Abbey or St. Paul's.

THE FUNERAL IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

It was intended to bury Lord Clyde in Kensal-green, but this was very properly overruled. The funeral took place on Saturday, the 22nd inst., from the house in Berkeley-square which Lord Clyde had occupied for a short time before his death. His body had been carried there some days before from Government-house at Chatham, and General Eyre had charged himself with the execution of the last sad duties to his beloved friend. The coffin lay in the room which would, had he lived, have been the scene of many a gathering of "war-worn" soldiers and of the few old world kith and kin of war time had left.

Down Piccadilly, St. James's-street, Pall-mall, past Whitehall, down Parliament-street, to the entrance to the Cloisters, the streets were so thronged that the police perforce arrested the stream of public and private vehicles till the procession passed. Many shops half closed doors and shutters in sign of mourning, and the blinds were drawn at the Athenæum, of which Lord Clyde was a member—not at the United Service, of which he was a member also—at the Horse Guards, and at the various mansions along the route. The sentries posted at the public offices of their own accord came to "attention." Groups of soldiers formed at the prominent places; old pensioners, with many clasps, and the brown young soldier, proud of the red and white Indian ribband. In the procession nothing was more marked than the decorous conduct of the people; but the Queen herself from afar had shown she was present in spirit with her subjects, for conspicuous amid the marks of respect was that which was evidenced by the appearance of her Majesty's carriage in deep mourning. The carriages of the Prince of Wales, of the Duke of Cambridge, (both absent from London), of the Duchess of Cambridge, of the Duke of Wellington, and of some of the nobility, were also sent as marks of respect, but the period of the year which brought about the absence of the ministers and of the members of both Houses prevented a vast number of the most distinguished persons in the land paying the last tribute to the memory of the late Field Marshal.

In the first carriage the mourners were—Major-General Eyre, Colonel M'Murdo, Colonel Alison, and the Duke of Wellington.

Second Carriage.—The Rev. Mr. Inglis, Mr. Coningham, Mr. Gledstanes, and Mr. Kerr, his Lordship's executors.

Third Carriage.—Earl de Grey and Ripon, General Forster, the Earl of Longford, and the Marquis of Donegall.

Fourth Carriage.—Lord Gough, General Arbuthnot, Sir Richard Airey, and Lord G. Paulet.

Fifth Carriage.—Lord Rokeby, Sir Alfred Horsford, Earl St. Maur, &c.

Sixth Carriage.—Colonel Shadwell, Sir E. Lugard, Sir R. Walpole, and Major Alison.

Seventh Carriage.—Major-General Coke, Major Dormer, Viscount Dangan, and Major Mansfield.

Eighth Carriage.—Sir R. Hamilton, Colonel Street, Colonel Nepean, Colonel Whimper, and Major Stevenson.

Ninth Carriage.—Colonel Ward, Major Sutherland, and Colonel Balfour.

Tenth Carriage.—Mr. Crawford, Mr. Romaine, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Russell.

Eleventh Carriage.—Dr. Clutterbuck, the Rev. Mr. Clutterbuck, Dr. Jacobson, and Mr. William Gladstone, jun.

Twelfth Carriage.—The Rev. J. W. Reeve, Mr. J. T. Delane, Mr. Leese, and Mr. Reid.

Thirteenth Carriage.—The Rev. Mr. Carpenter, Dr. Dick, Colonel Taylor, and Colonel Gordon.

Fourteenth Carriage.—Mr. Arbuthnot and other gentlemen

Among these there was, we believe, only one relative, the Rev. Mr. Inglis, but there were many old friends and comrades—the venerable soldier head of Gough, now eighty-four years old, and yet erect, bright, and martial, who more than twenty years ago did justice to the qualities of Colin Campbell in the field; his military secretary, Alison, who lost an arm on his staff at Lucknow; two of his aides, Alison and Dormer; Pakenham, the adjutant-general of Queen's troops at his Indian headquarters: M'Murdo, testifying to Napier's old affection and his own regard, and many another who had seen him in the heat of battle. The road was full of faces which had once looked to his for inspiration or for orders, and in the Abbey the soldiers stood thick, from General George Bell down to the private of the Coldstreams who came in to see the last of his famous colonel. And what tender young eyes, and eyes for once renewing the freshness of the young heart, let fall their tears as the coffin was borne within the sacred walls, and the dark veil which shrouded all that was left of a friend from their gaze passed in all its gloom before them towards the yawning grave which gaped in the midst of all that mournful life. The sobs of women broke through the strains of the music. How many must have loved him! At the entrance to the Abbey Lord Ellenborough, Major-general Beresford, and other gentlemen joined the proces-

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sion from the Jerusalem Chamber, and the pall-bearers, who were nominated only a few moments before the hearse moved from the house, took their places as follows:—The Duke of Wellington, Major-General Eyre, Earl de Grey and Ripon, General Forster, Sir Richard Airey, Lord Longford, Lord G. Paulet, and Sir Richard Hamilton. The mourners ame after, two and two, and then the body was borne to the screen before the chancel, while the ministers and mourners entered inside, and listened to the service, which was read by Lord John Thynne, the sub-dean; and then the coffin was raised from the trestles, and was borne to the grave in the nave, close to the spot where Outram's body lies. The music of the Church, the best inspiration which was given to Purcell, Croft, and Handel, to clothe in song the thoughts of the soul's immortality, the decay of the body, the glories of Heaven, the weakness of the flesh, floated with surpassing beauty through the aisles and vaulted roof, swelling into the ears even of those who peered down from the high clerestories, and then ashes were given to ashes, dust to dust, and down from the sight of man was lowered the coffin on which glittered the simple words, "Field Marshal Lord Clyde, died 14th of August, 1863, aged 70 years." Need we speak of the tears which flowed afresh over the grave of one of the best and sternest of England's soldiers, who was also the kindest and best of friends.

THE PEACE SOCIETY AND OUR RELATIONS WITH JAPAN.

The following memorial has been transmitted by the Peace Society to Earl Russell, in reference to our relations with Japan. We may, however, console our readers with the assurance that this remonstrance will not have any weight in the Councils of Government.

"My Lord,—We ask permission, as the committee of the Peace Society, respectfully to express to your lordship the deep regret and apprehension with which we have learnt the present menacing state of relations existing between this country and the kingdom of Japan. We cannot but regard it as a most painful and deplorable fact, that the first appearance of our countrymen among remote and heathen nations, instead of being the harbinger of peace and a higher civilisation, is so frequently the prelude to a course of aggression, violence, and blood. It seems clear, on the testimony of those most conversant with the fact, that the treaty of intercourse and commerce on which we ground our right of intervention in Japan, was, in the first instance obtained from the authorities of that country under the coercion of fear, in opposition to the traditional policy of the Government and the strong prejudices of the people. It is too evident, also, that we have failed in observing honourably on our part the stipulations of that treaty. From the first, our countrymen who, for purposes of commerce, entered into Japan in the wake of our diplomatists, have availed themselves of the advantages they thus acquired in a spirit which could not fail to prove both offensive and injurious to the Government and people, thereby confirming the prejudices against foreigners already existing, and most seriously aggravating the difficulties of the Japanese authorities in their attempts to enforce on their own countrymen a fair observance of the conditions of the treaty. It is obvious, moreover, hat our official representatives in that country are quite powerless to restrain the irregularities of such lawless and unscrupulous characters as unhappily too often pioneer and represent British commerce and civilisation in the Eastern seas. If the facts be as above stated, it can hardly be a matter of surprise that an intercourse thrust upon the Japanese against their will, and commenced under such circumstances as we have described, should have led to an early and serious collision. Nor can we hope that a persistent attempt to force our acquaintance upon them at the mouth of the cannon can conduce to their advantage or to our honour as a professedly Christian and civilised nation. On the contrary, all the facts and appearances of the case, as well as our former experience in the East, but too clearly indicate that any further progress in the path of coercion cannot fail to lead to grave and dangerous complications, ending in all probability in a succession of ignoble and costly wars, and the introduction of an era of revolution and anarchy among a people who, previous to our intrusion among them, had enjoyed, according to the testimony of competent witnesses, a large measure of internal order, peace, and prosperity. We earnestly hope, therefore, that your lordship will send such instructions to our representatives in that country as shall save England and Japan from the calamity of such a course; and if intercourse between us and them cannot be conducted in a friendly spirit we venture respectfully to submit whether it would not be better for us to withdraw altogether from their country. It is not likely that commerce can be successfully prosecuted with a reluctant and angry people; and even if it could it would be more honourable for a Christian nation to make some sacrifice of commercial advantage rather than inaugurate among another people what may prove to be a long course of disorder and blood.

"Joseph Pease, President.
"Henry Richard, Secretary."

The Times on this protest says:—"It is probably quite true that our treaty of commerce and intercourse with Japan 'was, in the first instance, obtained from the authorities of that country under the coercion of fear, in opposition to the traditional policy of the Government, and the strong prejudices of the people.' But that is the fault of the Japanese and not of the English. If a nation, or an individual, exists in total disregard of the first rights of his fellow-men, and cannot be brought to act justly by reason, he must be brought to reason by force. Human society exists by the mutual observance of mutual obligations. In the same way a nation like the Chinese or Japanese have no right to shut themselves up from the intercourse of human kind and live in selfish exclusion. It is an act of gross barbarism and inhumanity, and the other members of the human family have a right, and even a duty, to enforce mutual intercourse. No doubt, letting in the light will produce at first all sorts of confusion. A rotten body breaks up at once when exposed to the influences of the sun and atmosphere. But that is the consequence of its rottenness, and not of any defect in the light and air. It is the business of these elements to light up dark places, to draw out the foul corruptions which fester in close corners of the earth. They cannot help it. Do as we will, our commerce, our civilization, and our religion will find their way into countries like Japan and China; and, where they go, we must defend them. Something of this sort could hardly be denied by the most bigoted adherent of the Peace Society. They at least, we presume, would not wish that our merchants and missionaries should immediately desist from all endeavours to introduce our commerce or our civilisation into barbarous countries, and they cannot seriously maintain that our Government should refuse to demand for them the ordinary rights of humanity wherever they go. But if so much is admitted this memorial can only mean that we ought to recoil at the first rebuff, to withdraw at the least symptom of serious opposition, and to give up our rights whenever it seems likely that we hall have any difficulty in maintaining them. We are quite certain such advice will never have any influence with Englishmen. Having, after good advice, and with reasonable cause, determined to maintain the right of intercourse with Japan, we shall certainly carry out our resolution.

Legal.

SEA WAGES.—THE "LEICHARDT."

Captain Thomas Clark, master of the *Leichardt*, appeared before Mr. Woolrych, at the Thames Police Court, to a summons taken out by John Liversedge, who claimed a balance of £35. 2s. 7d. for services as chief mate on a voyage from Liverpool to Japan, China, and back to London.—Mr. Young appeared for the complainant, Mr. Stoddart for the defendant.—The complainant was mate of the vessel, and it was alleged that, through his negligence, the owners had been put to an expense of £9. 10s., which it was sought to deduct from his wages. It appeared that a cargo of planks and timber had been put on board the *Leichardt* at Yokuhama, Japan, and the complainant signed a receipt for 1,980 planks, three in dispute, in reality 1,977, whereas he had only received 1,500. On the mate's receipt the captain gave a bill of lading for 1,977 planks. The goods were consigned to Schmidt and Co., at Shanghai, and only 1,500 planks were delivered. There was an expense of 42 taels incurred at Shanghai for "boatage and coolies," in attending the ship in expectation that the 477 planks deficient would be delivered. They were not in the vessel, and the papers produced only showed that 1,500 had been received. The consignees submitted to a loss of 12 taels, and 30 taels, equal to £9. 10s. English, was charged to the complainant. It was admitted that the mate signed receipts for 1,977 planks before all the cargo came on board at Yokuhama, and that he did so to expedite the sailing of the ship.—Mr. Stoddart said the complainant signed for 1,980, three in dispute respecting that number would be put on board, and he ought to pay for his want of caution and foresight. Mates of ships ought not to sign receipts for what they had not received. The complainant took it for granted 1,980 planks would come on board, and before he received them signed the receipts. He then put in the following documents:—"Commander of ship *Leichardt*.—Please deliver to bearer 1,500 planks, 480 timber. Shanghai, January 30th, 1863." "Charles Lemaire.—Please deliver to Holliday, Wise, and Co., pro Henry Girdlestone."—Mr. Woolrych: That is an order to deliver the goods to the consignees at Shanghai.—Mr. Stoddart: Yes, sir. The next document read as follows:—"Received, ship *Leichardt*, Yokuhama, 150 planks, of these 45 split; 984 small planks; 489, 3 split right up, 12 split 3 feet and more, 25 split 2 feet; 150, 2 much split, 10 split 3 feet, 5 split 2 feet; 204, 8 split three feet, 12 split 2 feet, 3 in dispute; 1,977.—John Liversedge, chief officer."—The complainant said he had to tally in cargo and superintend the loading in the hold as well.—Mr. Young argued that the complainant had not been guilty of any neglect or carelessness.—Mr. Woolrych said the complainant ought to have ascertained the quantity of planks and timber on board previous to his signing, and not have acknowledged the receipt of 1,977 pieces of timber and planks, when there were only 1,500 on board. He must decide in favour of the defendant. The complainant was to blame in acting so rashly as he had done, and must pay the sum charged. The balance claimed must be paid, minus £9. 10s., and without costs.

Naval and Military.

The Odin, 16 gun paddle frigate, Commodore Lord John Hay, C.B., arrived at Spithead on the 21st inst. from India and the Cape of Good Hope, and last from Teneriffe. She brought home a number of invalids and supernumeraries from India and the Cape, who were transferred to the Victory flagship by the Pigmy steam tender. The Odin was commissioned at Portsmouth by Lord John Hay on the 20th of September, 1859, and has been on the China station.

Her Majesty's screw steam-corvette Clio, 22 guns, 1,472 tons, 400-horse power, Capt. Thomas Miller, arrived at Sheerness from the Pacific on the 17th inst., and was inspected by Vice-Admiral Sir George R. Lambert, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief at Sheerness, and staff. She will be paid out of commission in a few days. The Clio was fitted out at Sheerness in July, 1859, by Capt. Miller, and since that time has been employed on the Pacific station, most of the officers who went out with her still remaining in the ship.

The Lords of the Admiralty have accepted the resignation of Mr. Oliver W. Lang, the master shipbuilder at this dockyard, but have requested him to continue at his post until the completion and launch of the iron frigate Achilles, 1,250-horse power, which will be undocked in about two months from the present time. It is stated that the reason for this sudden step on the part of Mr. Lang is his dissatisfaction at being superseded by the appointment of Mr. J. W. Reed as chief constructor of the navy. Mr. Lang has been in the service a considerable number of years, during which he has superintended the construction of several of the finest ships in the navy.

The Act passed at the close of the late Session for the appointment of navy prize agents will take effect on the 1st of October next. Each of Her Majesty's ships and vessels of war is at all times, after the commence-

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ment of the Act, to have an agent, who is to have a place of business within five miles of the London General Post office, and is to represent the ship, officers, and crew. Such agent is to be nominated by the captain, but no person holding office under the Crown to be appointed to act as agent. The appointment is to be registered in the Court of Admiralty, and the agent is empowered to take all proceedings on the part of the ship and the crew. The agent is to be paid on a prize bounty 2½ per cent. When the distribution of prize money is delayed, the same is to be invested in the funds. The new Act is not to extend to seizures made by officers of the Customs.

Captain Tatham, of Her Majesty's ship Phaeton, is on his way to England, and is to be succeeded in command of this fine frigate by Captain George Le Geyt Bowyear, lately of Her Majesty's ship Sans Pareil.

The pension for distinguished or meritorious service, vacant by the appointment of Lord William Paulet to the colonelcy of the 87th Fusiliers, will be bestowed on Colonel Thomas Williams, C.B., of the 4th Regiment. Colonel Williams has been just forty-one years on full pay, a great portion of which was on colonial service, and he commanded the 4th Regiment in the Crimea.

Monetary and Commercial.

CITY, THURSDAY, AUG. 27.

The directors of the Agra and United Service Bank (Limited) have declared the usual interim dividend of £2. 10s. per share for the half-year ended the 30th of June.

The biddings for 30,00,000 rupees in bills on India took place at the Bank of England. The proportions allotted were —to Calcutta, 16,80,000 rupees; to Bombay, 12,00,000 rupees; to Madras, 2,00,000 rupees. The declared minimum price was, as before, viz., 1s. 11½d. per rupee on Calcutta, and 1s. 11⅞d. on Bombay and Madras. The applications within the limits amounted to 254 lacs. Tenders on Calcutta above the minimum will receive in full; to those at the minimum there will be no allotment; on Bombay at minimum, about 16 per cent., and on Madras about 80 per cent. will be allotted.

The half-yearly report of the Southampton Dock Company, presented at the meeting of the 26th inst., shows an available total of 9,373, out of which it is recommended that a dividend be declared of 2 per cent. for the half year, amounting to £7,207, leaving £2,166 to be carried forward.

The French Government shows a great desire to extend commerce in the East, having caused a circular to be issued to the different Chambers of Commerce pointing out the field that exists in China for increased trading operations.

It appears that the statutes of the proposed *Societe Generale*, which is to embrace most of the leading financial interests in France not connected with the Crédit Mobilier, have been finally approved by the Council of State, and that the formal ratification will take place when the Council meet in October, after the vacation. The *Societe Generale* is to be in alliance with the General Credit Company of London, with a capital of £5,000,000, in 250,000 shares of £20, of which £8 per share, or £2,000,000, is to be paid up at once; and applications are said to have been already received for 800,000 shares, although no prospectus has been published.

A return has been published of all alterations made by foreign Governments in their tariffs during the past year. From this it appears that Russia has made a reduction in her rates upon agricultural implements and certain cotton manufactures; Sweden has made a reduction in the duty on brandies; Hamburg has removed the duties on slates and cement; Holland has made extensive changes in her entire system, nearly the whole of which consist of important reductions. Some classes of iron goods and of textile manufactures, including woollen and hosiery, constitute exceptions, the rates on these having been augmented. Belgium also has lowered many of her rates, but raised them on various articles of clothing and woollen manufactures. France has advanced her rates on sugars, and removed those on raw silk, bones, and parchment, and lowered those on some kinds of fish, various chemicals, and other minor articles. Portugal has made reductions of some kinds of glass, earthenware, arms, paper, candles, and cottons. Greece has made a reduction of 25 per cent. on a numerous list of articles. Turkey has made a large reduction in her export duties, but the new rate of 8 per cent. *ad valorem* on imports is in general an increase on the previous rates. The United States figure on the retrograde side, an enormous augmentation of duty being shown on almost every article of importance. Venezuela has removed her import duty on machinery for the cultivation of cotton, and reduced her export duty on cotton. New Granada has made several changes, mostly reductions.

JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

The following is a statement of the various joint-stock banks which have been registered during the past six months. Those marked * have not commenced, and are not likely to commence, business. No. 2,656, the Imperial Bank of China, is still in progress of formation, and it is expected will be shortly announced to the public.—

Registration Number	Bank	Nominal Capital.
2,338	London and Paris Bank*	£2,000
2,339	Midland Counties Union Bank*	2,000
2,343	English and Irish Bank	2,000,000
2,350	London and Midland Counties Banking Company*	2,000
2,352	British and American Exchange Banking Corporation	1,000,000
2,353	London, Birmingham, and South Staffordshire Bank	1,000,000
2,356	Continental Bank*	2,000
2,365	Midland Banking Company	1,000,000
2,372	Bank of Westminster	1,000,000
2,386	Union Banking and Investment Company*	10,000
2,390	Bank of Great Britain*	2,000,000
2,399	Central London Bank	50,000
2,403	Continental Bank Corporation	1,000,000
2,419	London, Manchester, and Glasgow Bank*	1,500,000
2,423	London, Southwark, and Westminster Bank*	1,000
2,425	Mercantile and Exchange Bank	1,000,000
2,431	London and Hamburgh Exchange Bank	5,000
2,433	National Bank of Liverpool	1,000,000
2,449	Intercolonial Bank of Australia and New Zealand	1,500,000
2,452	Bank of Gibraltar and Malta	250,000
2,458	United Kingdom Bank Corporation*	2,000
2,463	Army and Navy Bank*	1,000
2,467	London and North-Western Bank*	2,000
2,474	Consolidated London and North Country Bank*	2,000
2,478	Union Bank of England and Russia*	2,000
2,479	Consolidated Bank	2,000
2,482	Westminster and Southwark Bank*	1,000
2,487	London and South American Bank	1,000,000
2,528	London Bank of Scotland	1,000,000
2,530	Bank of Otago	500,000
2,538	New Zealand Banking Corporation	300,000
2,558	Madrid Bank	1,200,000
2,578	Bank of Manchester*	2,000
2,619	Three Towns Loan and Banking Company*	100,000
2,633	English and Russian Bank*	2,000
2,655	United Bank of England, France, and America*	1,000
2,656	Imperial Bank of China	1,000,000
2,674	London and Bagdad Banking Association*	100,000
2,678	English, Belgian, and Netherlands Bank	1,000,000
2,682	Universal Bank*	2,000
	Total nominal capital	£20,543,000

The amount of bullion by the P. and O. Company's steamer *Pera*, from Southampton, on the 20th inst., was:—In gold: To Alexandria, £5,000; to Ceylon, £3,000; to Madras, £321. In silver: To Singapore, £900; to Hong Kong, £11,000; to Foo-chow-Foo, £1,600; to Shanghai, £37,750; to Hobson's Bay, £2,000. Total in gold, £8,321; in silver, £53,260.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service, Limited	50	116 to 119	...
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	30 to 30½	...
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	54 to 56	...
50	London Joint Stock	10	34 to 35	...
100	London and Westminster	20	77 to 78	...
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	57½ to 58½	...
50	Union of London	12	35 to 36	...
100	Hindustan, China, and Japan	25	2 to 1¼dis.	...
25	Bank of Egypt	All	26 to 27	...
100	Bank of London	50	125 to 127	...
	MISCELLANEOUS			
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	2½ to 3⅛	...
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	78 to 80	
50	Do. New	30	17 to 19 pm.	
10	Labuan Coal Company	8	...	...
10	China and Japan Steam Company	5	...	...
2	Telegraph to India Company	1	¼ to ⅜ dis.	...
5	Bombay Gas	3	¼d. to par.	...
10	E. I. and London Shipping B.	All	3 to 6	...
20	E. I. Irrigation and Canal	5	¼d. to ½ pm.	...
2	Indian Carrying Company	1	...	...
20	Madras Irrigation and Canal	1	2⅜ to 3¼ pm.	...
1	Oriental Gas	All	1½ to 1¾	...
10	O. Inland Steam	All	3½ to 3⅝	...
100	West India Steam Company	60	67 to 69	...
20	Ceylon Company	5	½ to 1 pm.	...

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

TEA.—The tea market continues very dull, though the arrival of the *Bahama* with new Congous has somewhat enlivened it. Samples were put on the market on the 20th inst., and about 2,000 packages were sold, the first day at prices ranging from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per lb., the latter price being obtained for 500 boxes; since then about 1,000 packages have bee sold at from 2s. upwards. The dealers being very reluctant buyers at th

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opening rates considerably lower prices may be expected for future arrivals. Low and dusty kinds of Congou are without demand, and former quotations are scarcely supported. Good Common without change. Fair to good Sinchune Kai and fair Kaisows are in limited demand and prices supported. For the fair qualities of blackish leaf teas there is no demand, and prices are rather in favour of the buyer. Finer sorts are without alteration; some considerable parcels were sold at public sale, without reserve, and realised previous quotations. The export from London for the week ending the 13th was nearly 500,000 lbs., of which about a half was for Russia. Tayshans are without change. For Oobongs and Flowery Pekoes there is no demand. Fair to good Scented Capers are saleable in limited quantities at previous prices; fine qualities without demand. Scented Orange Pekoes are neglected, and prices scarcely supported. Uncoloured Japan is in limited demand for export at previous quotations. Green teas are without material change. For the Moyune kinds there is some demand, but for the Fychow and Ping Sucy kinds there is no inquiry. Canton kinds without change. The public sales comprised 23,889 packages, of which 14,487 packages were sold, 14,439 packages being without reserve.

Silk.—A notice will be found in our latest.

Sugar.—The demand from the home trade has been more general since our last advice, and united with some inquiry for export, the market has had a rather active appearance, operations of good amount having taken place on the spot, at prices now mostly showing an advance of 6d. per cwt. Foreign descriptions landed have also been more in request, and holders keeping the market but barely supplied, business has been done at a similar improvement to that established for colonial sorts; 10,500 bags Clayed Manila at 31s. to 32s., a few common, 30s. 6d., 800 casks; also 25,000 bags Clayed Manila at 32s. 6d. Our quotation for Siam and China, white, is 22s. 6d. to 26s.; brown and yellow, is 14s. 6d. to 22s.; Manila, Clayed, brown and yellow, is 18s. to 19s. 6d.; Muscovade, is 15s. 6d. to 16s.

Coffee.—The colonial market has been freely supplied with Ceylon out of the late arrivals, and importers showing a disposition to realise, a further decline of 6d. to 1s. per cwt. has mostly been accepted, at which, however, the greater part on offer has been freely taken. Ceylon: Extensive public sales of Plantation have been held, amounting to 1,550 casks, 1,060 barrels and bags, which were chiefly disposed of at the reduction above noted, viz., fine ordinary to low middling 79s. to 83s., middling to good middling 84s. to 88s. 94 casks, 2,945 bags Native were also brought to auction, for which relatively stiff rates were required, but the chief portion was sold, small 69s. to 69s. 6d., good ordinary 79s. to 71s., superior 72s. to 73s. 6d. Some business has also been done privately in Ceylon on proportionate terms to those current at public sale. Mocha and East India: Scarcely anything has been offered by auction, and no sales of moment are reported by private contract.

Rice.—Little inclination to purchase is shown, though previous rates.—Privately, about 12,000 bags have been sold; common Ballam, 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d.; fair, 9s.; and Moonghy, 9s. 3d.; also a floating cargo of 1,560 tons Rangoon, at 9s. 9d., open charter. The parcels offered by auction have been more numerous—viz., 6,069 bags Ballam, of which about half has been taken at and since—common, 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d.; of 7,480 bags new Nakrenzie, only a small part was sold, fair quality at 10s. 3d.; 4,050 bags old were bought in; as were also 3,300 bags ordinary Bassein, a few selling afterwards at 7s. 10d.

Spices.—Pepper: At public sale, 868 bags fair black Singapore were taken off at 3¾d.; damaged, 3½d. to 3¾d.; but 1,613 bags Penang being held for some advance, were withdrawn. Privately, about 500 bags of the latter description have realised 3⅞d. cash. White: About 400 bags have been sold this week, principally Singapore, at 5¾d. Pimento: Nothing has been brought to auction, and few sales have occurred by private contract. Coves: 14 cases good Penang were sold at a little below 1s. 4d. per lb. Mace: Has been inquired for, and small quantities have been taken privately at firm prices. Cassia Lignea: Is less freely offered, and for 100 boxes fair quality, 90s. has been paid.

Cotton.—The demand has again been active, and large sales have been effected at an advance of ⅛d. to ¼d. per lb., viz., 670 bales Surat, middling fair Compta to fair Oomrawatty 16⅜d. to 18⅛d., fully fair Dhollera and fully fair Henghenghat 18¾d. to 19⅛d.; 3,580 bales middling to good fair Tinnevelli Madras at 16¼d. to 18d., 960 bales ordinary to fully fair Western 17¼d. to 18⅜d.; 1,070 bales fully fair to good fair Salem 17¼d. to 18d.; 700 bales middling to good fair Bengal 12d. to 14d., and 130 bales Kurrachee 12¼d. to 13d. For arrival, 8,600 bales have been sold on corresponding terms.

Hemp.—In Manila, the market has again been active, large business done, and prices more than maintained: latterly it has become more quiet. Of 3,045 bales at auction about half sold at £27 to £29. 10s. per ton for fair roping to good Sorsogon; Sunn is firm: 145 bales Calcutta Sunn at auction, sold at £30 to £30. 5s. per ton, 122 bales Kurrachee at £29. 5s., and 180 bales Bombay all retired.

Tin.—Rates have continued to give way since our last, and show a decline in Straits of £3 to £4 per ton at the close; business on the spot and for arrival very moderate. Our quotation is for Banca, £123 to £124 per ton; for Straits, £117 to £119 per ton

Sago.—A fair business has been done at full prices; small Pearl, 21s. 6d. to 22s., large, 19s.

Sago Flour.—About 600 bags have been sold at 14s. to 14s. 6d., being full rates.

Japan Wax.—Rather cheaper. At auction, 680 boxes part sold as follows:—Good block, 61s. to 61s. 6d. per cwt.

Miscellaneous.—Rum: More quietness has latterly been apparent; transactions limited. Aloes: Socotrine and Hapetic, £3 to £15 per cwt. Cardamoms, flat; 2s. to 4s. 6d. per lb. Castor Oil, firm; and 879 cases at auction mostly sold at 4½d. to 5¾d. per lb. for straw to fine second quality. Galls: we quote Japan and China 42s. to 65s. per cwt.; 37 cases of the latter at auction retired at 65s. Elephant's Teeth: 70 lbs. and upwards, £33 to £39 per cwt.; 40 to 60 lbs., £31 to £38; 20 to 40 lbs., £27 to £34; Scrivelloes, £12 to £33; Ball Scrivelloes, cut, £43 to £54; ditto uncut, £28 to £43; hollows, £13 to £30; points and tips, £14 to £34. Sea Horse: 4 lbs. and upwards 7s. to 13s. per lb.; 3 lbs., 4s. to 7s.; 1 to 2 lbs., 1s. to 3

Tortoise Shell: Nothing doing; 6s. to 20s. per lb. Cowries: No improvement. Nux Vomica: Firm at 10s. to 14s. per cwt., but no business. Safflower: 2s. 6d. to 5s. per cwt. dearer, and 178 bales sold at auction at £3. 10s. to £5. 10s. per cwt. for ordinary to middling. Camphor: This drug has been in more request, and about 300 chests China sold at £6. 10s. to £6. 15s. per cwt. Cassia Lignea: Has brought fully former terms; 277 cases at auction sold at 80s. to 87s. per cwt. for low third to good second pile, and rather more money obtained in private treaty. Cubebs: £5. 5s. to £5. 15s. per cwt. Gum Benjamin: Quiet at previous quotations. Gutta Percha: 1s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. Good and fine qualities continue very scarce, and in much request, and inquiry is in fact very general for all descriptions. India Rubber: Held firmly at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6½d. Dragons' Blood, in reeds, £10 to £14 per cwt.; in lumps, £4 to £11 per cwt.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from Southampton from the 30th June by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers.

	Gold.	Silver
Shanghai	—	£167,031
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	4,140
Hong Kong	—	92,785
Amoy	—	—
Singapore	—	52,850
Penang	—	2,000
Ceylon	—	—

FROM MARSEILLES.

(By the P. and O. Company's Steamers.)

	Gold.	Silver
Shanghai	—	£64,478
Hong Kong	—	26,000
Singapore	—	—
Penang	—	—
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	—
Ceylon	£1,500	—

PER FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS SINCE 30th JUNE.

	Gold.	Silver.
To Singapore	—	£44,950
To Saigon	—	3,410
To Hong Kong	—	103,020
To Shanghai	—	30,276

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold (per ounce)	£3 17 9
Spanish Doubloons	3 16 3 to 3 17 0
United States Gold Coin	3 16 2½
Silver in Bars	0 5 1⅛
Mexican Dollars	0 5 3½

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

Iron.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £6. 10s. to £6. 15s.: nail rod, £7. 5s. to £7. 10s.; hoops, £8. 5s. to £8. 15s.; sheets, single, £9. 5s. to £9. 15s.; Staffordshire bars, £7. 10s. to £8; rails, £5. 15s. to £6s.

Steel.—Swedish keg, £16 to £16. 5s.

Copper.—Sheet and Sheathing, £102 per ton; yellow metal, 8½d. to 9d. per lb.

Tin.—118s. for block; 116s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, I.C., 28s. 6d. to £29s. 6d. per box.

Lead, &c.—English pig, £20. 2s. 6d. to £20. 10s.; shot, patent, £23. 10s., sheet, £21; spelter, £18. 2s. 6d. to £18. 5s.; zinc, English sheet £23; quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

The following is from the circular of Messrs. French and Smith:—

Iron.—Since our last circular of 4th inst. Iron has maintained its price for all descriptions of manufactured. Scotch Pig is also steady.

Copper.—Is quiet; the last Swansea sale of ores, the 11th inst., was about 1 per cent lower than the preceding one, 28th ult. Foreign Copper is dull. Burra, £98 and £99. Kapunda, £100, nominally. Spanish, £90.

Tin.—The demand for English was good until the smelters reduced the price, 10th inst., since which the trade has been dull. Foreign, which was improving the latter part of last week, has suffered by the fall in English, and is 3s. per cwt. cheaper. The advices from the Straits report a renewed demand for China and Japan.

Tin Plates.—Are active, especially Coke.

Lead.—Without alteration.

Spelter.—Quiet.

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

The aggregate business in both yarn and cloth has been very large. The caution and timidity of merchants for upwards of twelve months, under conditions of trade quite new to them, seems to have allowed stocks gradually to dwindle down in all parts of the world till a reaction is at last forced upon the market. In India, Egypt, Turkey, Brazil, and other cotton-growing countries, the war in America has stimulated cultivators to extra exertion, not only by extra demand, but by an advance in prices nearly three-fold. It is but natural that when millions sterling are going out to purchase cotton, in excess of what has been spent before, a considerable portion of it should come back. The largest supply of cotton at present is from India, and the consequence is that India just now is the best foreign market for Manchester goods. A large portion of the business now doing is for India; but this week there is an increase for all countries, and especially to all cotton-producing countries. A good harvest and good trade (cotton manufacturing excepted) is also producing a fair home demand. The result is that yarns have advanced ½d. per lb. during the week (in some cases 1d. per lb.), and India 40-inch shirtings 3d., and wider goods 6d. per piece. Other goods have also advanced in nearly the same proportions. For the time there is an insufficiency of goods to supply the demand, which will lead to the starting of mills now idle. The demand of the moment is, perhaps, almost equal to that when trade was at full swing, but it is regarded as likely to be only of temporary duration.

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Aug. 8	Deal	Singapore	Violet	Piton.
— 7	Falmouth	Rangoon	Constance	Mattson.
— 7	Do.	Maulmain	Edwin	Scharffenorth.
— 8	Do.	Sourabaya	Kalimaas	Spring.
— 7	Do.	Singapore	Bonito	Pohl.
— 5	Bremen	Rangoon	Von Berg	Muller.
— 5	Do.	Akyab	St. Helena	Sprenger.
— 6	Texel	Batavia	Zeenymph	v. Roggen.
— 6	Do.	Do.	Harold	Bredehus.
July 26	Cadiz	Manila	Gertrudis	Aldamiz.
Aug. 9	Falmouth	Akyab	Bristolian	Keats.
— 9	Do.	Do.	Susan Fearing	Newcomb.
— 9	Do.	Do.	Valkyrien	Broberg.
— 9	Do.	Do.	Potomac	Weeks.
— 9	Do.	Bassein	Rival	Atkins.
— 9	Do.	Do.	Allegonda Jacoba	Deurholdt.
— 9	Do.	Do.	James Jardine	McKenzie.
— 9	Do.	Do.	Hedwig	Hammengen.
— 9	Do.	Rangoon	Jupiter	Fokkes.
— 9	Do.	Singapore	Robert Ritson	Brough.
— 9	Liverpool	Akyab	Mercedes	Ebeling.
July 12	Havana	Macao	Franklin	Wilson.
— 25	New York	Manila	Landwursten	Sanstedt.
Aug. 10	Falmouth	Rangoon	Sourabaya	De Boer.
— 10	Do.	Bassein	Guurtjee & Marie	Flens.
— 10	Off Falmouth	Akyab	Fopsmit	Loeversteyn.
— 10	Off Queenstown	Do.	Lizzie and Kate	Morton.
— 10	London	Bankok	Padang Packet	
— 10	Off the Wight	Batavia	Twee Gezusters	Bergmann.
— 8	Do.	Banjoewangie	Willedmina	
— 8	Off the Lizard	Batavia	Macassar	Rip.
— 6	Texel	Banjoewangie	Diana	Teengs.
— 6	Brouwershaven	Do.	Billiton	Ganswyk.
— 9	Do.	Padang	Mary Fry	Fry.
— 11	Queenstown	Manila	Rex	Jensen.
— 11	Do.	Akyab	Anne de Bretagne	Bargilliah.
— 7	St. Nazaire	Manila	Albis	Hunaus.
— 9	Off the Owers	Macao	Travancore	Johnston.
— 10	Off Weymouth	Batavia	Peluse str.	
— 10	Marseilles	Alexandria	Ludwig	England.
— 12	Off Portland	Sourabaya	Annie Sise	Weeks.
— 12	Off Queenstown	Akyab	Triton	Kraeft.
— 9	Off St. Alban's Head	Sourabaya	Senior	Striemen.
— 11	Texel	Banjoewangie	Wilhelmina	Wiersma.
— 11	Helvoet	Macassar	Martaban	Hepburn.
— 12	Off Beachy Head	Shanghai	Cath. Jacoba Henriette	Tonjes.
— 11	Off Plymouth	Akyab	Elisabeth Jacoba	Lucas.
— 13	Texel	Macassar	Derwent	
— 14	Queenstown	Maulmain	Lady Douglas	Evans.
— 14	Do.	Do.	Amos Lawrence	Whitmore.
— 14	Falmouth	Bassein	Isabella	Harde.
— 15	Deal	Singapore	Meggie	Naughton.
— 15	Falmouth	Rangoon	Amazon	Danneberg.
— 15	Do.	Akyab	Vriendschap	Jansen.
— 11	Off Portland	Batavia	Cossipore	Page.
— 15	Falmouth	Manila	Graaf Dirk III.	Rotgans.
— 16	Do.	Akyab	Australia	Hopkins.
— 16	Do.	Maulmain	Rajah of Sarawak	Taylor.
— 15	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Ariadne	Browne.
— 16	Do.	Singapore	Inez	Rogers.
— 17	Plymouth	Bassein	Bahama str.	Rowe.
— 17	Falmouth	Foo-chow-Foo	Georg	Mehrens.
— 16	Off Falmouth	Bassein	Edith Moore	Tedbury.
— 16	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Otto	Tresling.
— 14	Brouwershaven	Tjilatjap	Little Edith	Carr.
— 18	Falmouth	Singapore	Fosterlandet	Nordin.
— 15	Brouwershaven	Akyab	Wilhelmsburg	Kross.
— 18	Deal	Penang	Vereiniging	De Jong.
— 14	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Ximeo	Petersen.
— 19	Queenstown	Rangoon	Christina	Remens.
— 17	Texel	Sourabaya	Ocean Steed	Star.
— 16	Bordeaux	Maulmain	West	Hawkins.
— 20	London	Batavia & Singapore	D. L. Cheate	McMann.
— 20	Falmouth	Akyab	Lizzie Drew	Gray.
— 18	Off Falmouth	Do.	Java Packet	Hellingham.
— 17	Texel	Batavia	Marie Elise	Schut.
— 17	Do.	Banjoewangie	Dina	Legard.
— 17	St. Nazaire	Akyab	Leander	Leggett.
— 20	Queenstown	Manila	Austral	Phillips.
— 20	Do.	Akyab	Orient	Gilfillan.
— 20	Falmouth	Manila	Humboldt	Dannemann.
— 21	Off Falmouth	Maulmain	Johanna Heinrich	Wulf.
— 18	Texel	Padang	Galilei	v. d. Mei.
— 14	Do.	Batavia	Antelope	Boysen.
— 22	London	Foo-chow-Foo	Resolute	Longridge.
— 2	Liverpool	Rangoon	Morning Star	Damm.
— 20	Bremen	Bassein	Johanna Maria	Huecken.
— 20	Do.	Rangoon	Thusnelde	
Jun. 26	New York	Shanghai	Lily	
— 18	Do.	Do.	Antelope	
— 30	Do.	Do.	Resolute	
— 30	Do.	Do.	Morning Star	

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Aug. 8	London	Shanghai	Dunkeld	McGregor.
— 6	Off the N. Forlnd	Batavia	Maria Anna	Veen.
— 6	Sunderland	Shanghai	Osborne House	Lowe.
— 8	Deal	Batavia	Albrecht Beyling	Derberg.
— 7	Cardiff	Singapore	Passing Cloud	Clements.
— 6	Off Falmouth	Do.	Mary Goddard	
— 8	Do.	Do	Zwerver	Hoster.
— 8	Of the Lizard	Batavia	Hendrina	v. Breen.
— 9	Shields	Singapore	Maude	Clark.
— 12	London	Hong Kong & Canton.	Patrician	Pain.
— 12	Do.	Cardiff & Singapore	E. A. Hall	Hall.
— 13	Do.	Singapore and Penang	Frederica	Blyth.
— 13	Do.	Cardiff & Singapore	Augusta Norwood	Higgins.
— 13	Cardiff	Shanghai	Oscar	Thompson.
— 13	Swansea	Singapore	Verena Collett	Vigoureux.
— 15	Liverpool	Shanghai	Blackburn	Murphy.
— 13	Off Dover	Singapore	Ida Maria	Kohler.
— 13	Do.	Batavia	West Kappelle	Crucq.
— 12	Do.	Hong Kong	Rio Plata	Hildebrandt.
— 12	Deal	Singapore	Dunnevirke	Mogensen.
July 22	Rio Janeiro	Batavia	Bravo	Soderbund.
— 22	Do.	Do.	Constantia	Hellburg.
Aug. 13	Off Hastings	Do.	Catharina Maria	Oomkens.

DEPARTURES.—*continued.*

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
— 13	Do.	Do.	Argo	Aukringa.
— 13	Do.	Do.	Arnold Boninger	Hashagen.
July 26	St. Vincent C.V.	Shanghai	Yeddo (str.)	Clark.
Aug. 20	Deal	Japan	Water Lily	Towers.
— 18	Cardiff	Hong Kong	Edith	Sydney.
— 22	London	Do.	Conflict	Wait.
— 22	Do.	Cardiff & Singapore	Harezburg	Wachter.
— 20	Cardiff	Shanghai	P. C. Kinch	Paulson.
— 21	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Constantia	Robinson.
— 24	London	Singapore & Bankok	Gwalior	Thomson.
— 22	Shields	Nagasaki	Milbrook	
— 17	Off Portland	Sourabaya	Admi. de Ruyter	
— 17	Do.	Padang	Maria Agnes	Deursen.
Jun. 2	Boston	Shanghai	Madge	
July	New York	Do.	St. Paul	
— 1	Do.	Hong Kong	Surprise	

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Shanghai: Lauderdale, Merse, Bahama (st.), Unrivalled. For Hong Kong and Canton: Her Majesty, Isabella, John Banfield. For Manila: Trafalgar, Perla. For Singapore: Eleanor, Avondale. For Singapore and Akyab: Constantia. For Batavia: West. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Carl Julius.

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SPOKEN.

WILHELMINA CATHARINA, Macassar to Rotterdam, July 31, 41 N., 28 W.
CATHARINA, of and from Hamburg for Singapore, July 9, 9 N., 26 W.
VORSETZEN, Batavia to Hamburg, July 12, 11 N., 26 W.
ZEEMEEUW, Shields to Batavia, 50 N., 3 W.
ERA, from Shanghai, July 7, 11 N., 29 W.
LAURENTIUS EMILIE, Java to Amsterdam, May 24, off Cape Recife.
HENRIETTA GERTRUIDA, Amsterdam to Batavia, April 14, 25 S., 29 W.
JOHANNA HENDRIKUS FERDINAND, Shds. to Soura., Aug. 1, 49 N., 9 W.
BENTINCK, Liverpool to Shanghai, May 20, 23 S., 33 W.
LODESTAR (brig), London to Sngpre., 40 days out, June 30, 2 N., 24 W.
BURGOMEISTER HOFFMAN, Banjoewangie to Rttrdm., July 10, 10 N. 27 W.
ROTTERDAM (Dutch ship), Java to Rotterdam, June 18, off Algoa Bay.
STAD ENSCHEDE, Amsterdam to Sourabaya, June 8, 23 S., 35 W.
No. 4,208, Amsterdam to Batavia, July 4, 11 N., 25 W.
PHILIP I. (?), Shanghai to London, 54 days out, May 23, 35 S., 23 E.
ESTREALA (?), Macao to Lisbon, 66 days out, May 27, 34 S., 16 E.
PET, Hong Kong to Antigua, 87 days out, June 13, 14 S., 8 W.
BROUWERSHAVEN, Rttrdm. to Penang, 41 days out, June 19, 4 N., 14 W.
SAMUEL, Sunderland to Shanghai, June 28, 18 S., 32 W.
LAURINA (?), London to Hong Kong, June 27, 19 S., 34 W.
BILDERDYK, Rotterdam to Batavia, July 4, 39 N., 14 W.
RED RIDING HOOD, London to Hong Kong, Aug. 1, 40 N., 12 W.
HERALD, Sunderland to Hong Kong, July 11, 12 N., 24 W.
GEBROEDERS, Amsterdam to Batavia, July 9, 9 N., 22 W.
CAPELLA, Shields to Sourabaya, Aug. 2, 41 N., 12 W.
REMIGIUS ADOLPHUS (Dutch ship), Java to Rottm., June 8, 31 S., 13 E.
INDIA (Dutch ship), Rotterdam to Batavia, June 29, 3 N., 20 W.
MARIA ELISABETH, Batavia to Amsterdam, July 31, 35 N., 35 W.
ANN ADAMSON, London to Shanghai, 30 days out, 15 N., 26 W.
SALCOMBE CASTLE, Singapore to Liverpool, Aug. 8, 45 N., 23 W.
KORTENAAR, Rotdm. to Batavia, July 24, off St. Vincent, Cape de Verds.
ELISA (Dutch barque), Batavia to Amsterdam, July 26, 34 N., 40 W.
WILFRID (?), Penang to London, 94 days out, July 13, 11 N., 31 W.
LAUREL (ship), London to Hong Kong, 44 days out, 30 S., 28 W.
BALMACARRA, Sunderland to Shanghai, May 11, 39 S., 9 E.
MAJOR HOFFMAN, Balli to Rotterdam, June 21, 15 S., 7 W.
MARIA CATHARINA, Clyde to Bankok, July 4, 29 S., 35 W.
ANN WOOD, Liverpool to Shanghai, July 13, 10 N., 28 W.
HUGO GROTIUS, Rotterdam to Batavia, July 4, 9 N., 25 W.
CELEBES, Amsterdam to Batavia, Aug. 14, 49 N., 9 W.
SUSANNA ELISABETH, Amsterdam to Batavia, July 15, 11 N., 25 W.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

There is no change to report either in outward or homeward rates of freight, both of which remain steady at previous quotations.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth:—To Kanagawa: 55s. weight, 42s. 6d. meast. To Nagasaki: 65s. To Hankow: 65s. weight, 60s. meast. To Amoy and Foo-chow-Foo: 50s. weight, 42s. 6d. measurement. To Shanghai: 50s. weight, 30s. measurement. To Hong Kong: 40s. weight, 30s. measurement. To Manila and Labuan: 50s. weight or measurement. To Singapore: 30s. to 35s. weight or measurement. To Penang: 40s. weight or measurement. To Batavia: 40s. weight, 30s. measurement. To Bankok: 60s. weight or measurement.

The quotations for coal and iron from the North are as follows:—For Hong Kong: £45 and £2. 2s. 6d. For Shanghai: £54 and £2. 10s. 0d. For Manila: £1. 10s. For the Philippine Islands, Penay, or Zebu: £2, nominal. For Singapore: £28 and £1. 6s. 6d. For Penang: £24. These rates are from the Wear or Tyne, and Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, respectively.

The Admiralty have engaged freight in the John Banfield, for the conveyance of Government stores to Hong Kong.

At TABLE BAY.—June 30, Henry Harbeck, True, sailed for Shanghai.
At SIMON'S BAY.—July 8, Falcon, O'Sullivan, sailed for Hong Kong.
At ALGOA BAY.—June 9, Star King, Smith, sailed for Singapore.
At NATAL.—June 12, Diana, sailed for China.

CASUALTIES.

The Sarah Scott, barque, of and from Sunderland for Shanghai, with coals, was abandoned on June 5th, in lat. 37 S., lon. 53 E. All hands saved.

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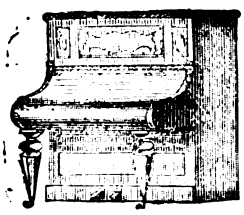

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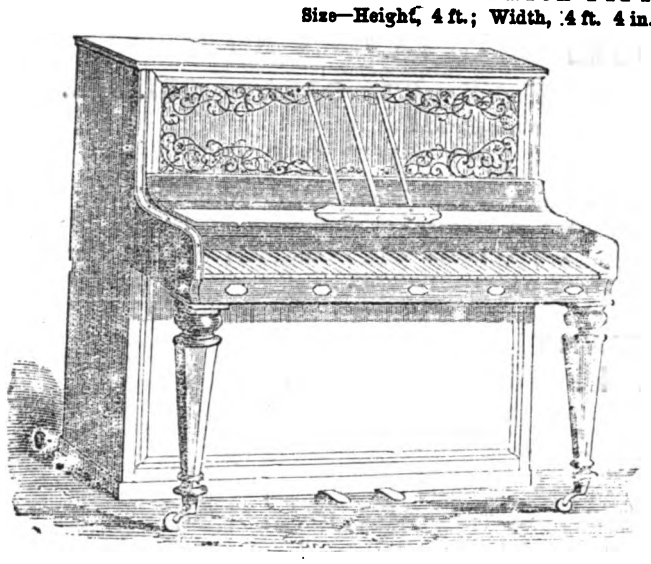

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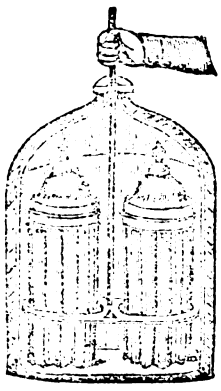

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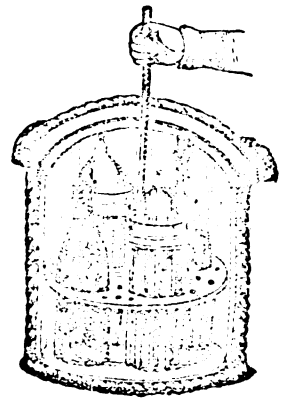

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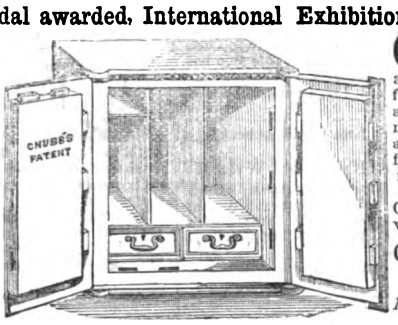

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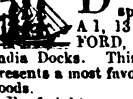

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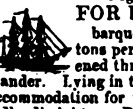

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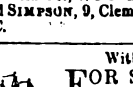

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ROBERTSON and CO. will despatch the following first-class VESSELS to their respective destinations. They are well adapted for their several trades, and are confidently recommended to their friends:—

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H. Kong & Whampoa	Her Majesty	E.I.D.	With des.
Hong Kong	Black Prince	W.I.D.	Sept. 20.
Manila	Trafalgar ...	W.I.D.	With des.
Kurrachee	Telegraph ...	W.I.D.	With des.
Rangoon & Maulmain	Edgd. & Julie	W.I.D.	With des.
Bombay	Egeria... ...	E.I.D.	With des.
Singapore	Eleanor ...	W.I.D.	With des.

London, 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill; or York-chambers, 55, King-street, Manchester.

BILL LOST, £2,600 [Notice to Bankers), drawn by Messrs. Moses and Co., Hong Kong, on, and accepted by, Messrs. S. D. Sassoon and Co., London, dated Hong Kong, June, 1863, specially endorsed to the Agent of the Central Bank of Western India, to whom apply, at 22, Old Broad-street, E.C.—London, August 14, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE partnership hitherto existing between WALTER SCOTT LORRAIN, GEORGE MACFARLANE SANDILANDS, and JOHN BUTTERY at this place and Singapore, under the style of LORRAIN, SANDILANDS, and Co., at both places, is this day dissolved by effluxion of time.

The Liquidation of the Affairs of the Firm will be conducted here by Mr. GEORGE M. SANDILANDS, and at Singapore by Mr. ALEXANDER ALLAN.

Penang, 12th February, 1863.

THE undersigned beg to intimate that they have this day established themselves as General Commission Agents at this place, under the style of SANDILANDS, BUTTERY, and Co.

GEORGE M. SANDILANDS.
JOHN BUTTERY.
JOHN ALLAN.

Penang, 13th February, 1863.

TO PARENTS AND GUARIANDS.

A LADY residing near the Crystal Palace, in every way qualified for the CARE of YOUNG CHILDREN, wishes to take CHARGE of TWO, between the ages of Four and Seven years, to train and educate with her own children, and share in every comfort and attention of a well ordered, cheerful, and happy home. Terms, fifty guineas per annum. Parents residing abroad, and wishing to leave their children in England, will find this specially suitable, the Advertiser being fully conversant with India life, having resided in the East.—Address, EDUCATION, Office of this Paper, 12, George-yard, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

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The London and China Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS, via MARSEILLES, in connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS."

VOL. V.—No. 116.] LONDON, MONDAY, SEPT. 14, 1863. [Sub. 18s per ann., and 12s. to Supplement. Single copy of either, 9d.

Latest Advices.

	From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			
Kanngawa			July 13
Nagasaki			„ 13
CHINA—			
Peking			„ 11
Tien-tsin			„ 13
Hankow			„ 15
Shanghai	May 27	July 11	„ 21
Foo-Chow-Foo			„ 23
Amoy			„ 25
Swatow			
Hong Kong	June 10	July 19	„ 29
Canton			
Macao			
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	May 27	„ 8	„ 22
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			
Saigon			„ 28
SIAM—			
Bankok			„ 12
BORNEO—			
Labuan			
Sarawak			„ 14
JAVA—			
Batavia			„ 30
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	June 26	July 28	Aug. 7
Penang	„ „	„ 26	„ 9
CEYLON—			
Colombo	July 10	Aug. 8	„ 15
Galle			

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail, to Marseilles, per Euxine, arrived Sept.— .—From Hong Kong: Mr. Reddie, Mr. Davi'son, Mr. Glover, Mr. Crawford. From Singapore: Mr. and Mr. van Hucht, Mr. Price.

To Southampton, per Pera, expected to arrive Sept. 18.—From Hong Kong: Capt. Christian, Mr. J. Maundrell, Mr. S. Kennedy, Mr G. Stanford, Mr. Milne, Mr. Chick. From Shanghai: Mr. R. Elias with two Chinese children and native servant. From Singapore: Mr. Bloor.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

By last mail, per Ripon, from Southampton, 4th inst.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. Price and European female servant, Mr. Walker.—To Singapore: Miss Bain, F. E. Thomas, Mrs. Geiger.—To Penang: Mr. J. Young.—To Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. Nicoll and child, Miss A. Nicoll, Geo. Ingram, G. Wetride, J. H. Veevers, Mrs. Harrison and child, Mrs. Barmby, Mrs. Veevers, C. Mallett, Mr. Dammann, Mr. C. Young, Mr. W. C. B. Vanderspar, Staff Assis.-surgeon, C. Miller.—To Calcutta: Mrs. Holl, Mr. C. R. Crommelin, Major Layard, Major and Mrs. Dawson and European female servant, Miss Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Barry, infant, and European female servant, Miss Allen, Mr. H. V. Riddell, T. Lovelock, Mrs. Clay and infant, F. Main, Sir J. Grant's native male servant, Mr. McKintock's ayah, two Misses Atwood and infant, Major and Mrs. Baugh, Messrs. D Tapley and J. Balfour, Colonel Hodgson, Captain Delane, Mr. Bell, Mrs. J. W. Bean, R. McMurphy, J. Dalley, wife, and two children, Mr. F. H. Jones, Mr. G. Walker, Mr. E. Goldsmith, Mr. Drew's man servant, W. Wray, M. Hall, Thomas Curry.—To Madras: Mr. McCulloch, Captain G. Kelsall, Messrs. Mockett and H. S. Goodrich, Mrs. Murray, Mr. W. Wallace, Miss Lorenz, Captain J. Greenway, Mr. Dickson, Mrs. Lane's ayah.—To Alexandria: Mr. Coster, Mr. E. C. Thompson, Samual Penman From Suez.—To Calcutta: Mr. O. P. L. Watson.

From Marseilles, per Massilia, to leave 12th inst.—To Shanghai: Mr. B. Cobb.—To Singapore: Mr. Buxton.—To Calcutta: Captain and Mrs. Waterfield, Captain Puget, Mr. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie, Mr. Drew, Mr. F. J. Furgusson, Mr. W. E. Kinsey, Major-General Showers, Mr. R. Dodd, J. King, Mr. Atkinson, A. Fleming. Dr. F. Douglas. Mr. W. Stansfield Mr. and Mrs. Scott Smith, Mr. Taylor.—To Madras: Miss Gainsworthy.—To Ceylon: Mr. E. F. Brown, John Grant.

Per P. and O. steamer Poonah, 20th Sept., from Southampton.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. Jack, Paymaster Jno. Hill, R.N., Mr. G. Nixon, Captain Thomsett, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Roesing.—From Marseilles, 28th Sept. To Hong Kong: Mr. Remé, Mr. W. Lamond.—From Suez to Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Probst, Mr. and Mrs. Bohsted.—To Hong Kong: Mr. W. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson.

Per P. and O. steamer Ellora, Sept. 27, from Southampton.—To Shanghai, *via* Bombay: Mr. Isla Sitwell.—To Hong Kong *via* Bombay: Mr. Atwell Coxon, Mr. H. Rubery.

Per P. and O. steamer, Oct. 4th, from Southampton.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Duncanson, Mr. Hancock, Mr. T. Rothwell.—To Penang: Mr. J. P. Stewart.

Per P. and O. steamer, 12th Oct., from Southampton.—To Hong Kong *via* Bombay Mr. Hubbard.

Per P. and O. str., Oct. 20, from Southampton to Penang.—To Singapore: Mr. Bruce, Mrs. Walter Gillespie, infant, and two children. From Marseilles, 28th Oct.—To Shanghai: Mr. A. K. McDonell, Mr. Crawford Kerr.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Wadman, Mr Bryans.—To Singapore: Mr. Callaghan.—From Gibraltar. To Hong Kong: Mr. P. Toledo, Mr. H. Merry, T. Colom.—From Suez.—To Hong Kong: Sir Hercules and Lady Robinson, Mr. A. Robinson.

PerP. and O. steamer, 4th Nov., from Marseilles.—To Hong Kong *via* Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jarvie, Mr. Barbon.

Per P. and O. steamer, 4th November, from Southampton.—To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hatch.—From Marseilles, 12th Nov.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Young, Mr. A. Campbell.

Per P. and O. steamer, 28th Nov., from Marseilles.—To Singapore: Messrs. C. R. Rigg and J. Fraser.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA.

Latest advices are to July 13. The *Japan Herald* of the 4th and a slip of the 11th July have reached us. The *Commercial News* will, we presume, come on *via* Southampton as usual. There is no decisive news as to the aspect of future relations. The Micado persists in his injunctions to the Tycoon's government to drive all foreigners out of Japan, the impression sought to be conveyed being that no security short of foreign retirement can be given against the frequent recurrence of outrages similar to those for which the indemnity was demanded. The ample and full apology—an important part of the reparation required by the British Government from that of the Tycoon, for permitting the attack upon the Tokaido—had led to the proposal of two different forms of apology, neither of which was satisfactory to H.B.M.'s Charge d'Affaires; one of a more sufficient character was tendered, and considered by him as acceptable.

Two British steamers, the *Elgin* and *Rajah*, had been chartered by the Japanese Government for the purpose of conveying some members of the Gorogio, or, as another story has it, a large number of troops to Osaka, for the purpose of making a demonstration, to the end of persuading the permitted return of the Tycoon to Yedo, some supposing that he is held in durance vile. We find it difficult to reconcile this latter idea to a fact of which our inquiries have assured us, namely that the Tycoon, accompanied by E. Takura Suoo no Kami and Midzono Idzumi no Kami, two of the Gorogio, has lately been enjoying sundry trips in the Inland sea in his new steamer the *Jinkee*. If there be any restraint upon him by the Mikado's Government, therefore, it can only be one of parole, which such demonstration could scarcely effect, unless, indeed, there should be any little arrangement for an appearance of coercion. But even this is unlikely, for though much on the surface indicates continued internal troubles, it does not seem to us that they have so nearly approached a crisis as to warrant the belief that such an extreme measure, if necessary for their ends, would be as yet ventured upon. The great probability appeared to be that the Japanese Government meant to show the steamers there and pretend to have purchased them, thereby accounting for the indemnity money; should this be true, it is really a pitiful plight to have brought the nobles to, and one that should make us direct our influence, moral and physical, to opening the eyes of the Mikado and the anti-foreign party to the true state of matters.

We have no direct evidence that the Mikado has been made aware of the various events which have recently transpired, and of the true causes which led to them. It is worthy of note, however, that the Mikado's authority has not been in any way alluded to on our part in the late negotiations; it is only upon the Tycoon's Government that we have made demands, and though that official makes frequent reference to the Mikado, we have had nothing to say concerning the latter. Business

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and the wonted amount of comfort and sense of security were rapidly springing up, and but for the fleet still in the harbour and an additional sprinkling of naval and military uniforms in the streets, there was but little to indicate that so momentous a cloud was but just passing over Japan. Japanese officials had endeavoured to convey the impression to foreign residents, as rendering the sense of their position more insecure, that a civil war had broken out, and that the Tycoon was hemmed in by the troops of the Mikado at Osaka.

Although the most important part of the reparation had yet to be accomplished, it was undeniable that the most important step had been attained towards that result. This "peculiar people," shrewd and observant as they are, have learnt that our Envoy will not in the end be trifled with, but will with the utmost firmness and resolution carry out the instructions he has received to obtain reparation for the murders and assaults upon British subjects. Colonel Neale has already made known to the Tycoon's Government that there is an important difference between open hostilities, or. in other words, war, as declared between nations, and the adoption of such enforced measures of coercion as are necessary to insure acquiescence to moderate demands, should they be refused or attempted to be evaded.

The public places in Yedo, bridge, gate-stations, &c., are constantly found posted over with addresses, canards, &c., of the most inflammatory character. The number of Government guards or watch is nearly trebled, but all is inefficient for the maintenance of the accustomed order, the swords of the disaffected and turbulent men, principally Ronins, being in constant exercise.

An impression to some extent existed, that in consequence of the representations of our Envoy, and the proceedings attendant on the enforcement of our demands, the new Port of Osaka would be opened in about three months.

In respect to trade, which was necessarily unsettled, much evidently depended on the vigorous enforcement of our claims, not only for the execution of the murderers of Mr. Richardson, and for the destruction of the Legation buildings at the Gotenyama near Yedo, which have yet to be atoned for, but for the carrying out of the full terms of our last treaty; and cancelling the agreement for delay in respect to further commercial facilities.

NAGASAKI.

The foreign residents have been kept in a state of excitement, but no really hostile demonstration on the part of the Japanese had taken place.

Mr. Morrison, H. B. M. Consul at Nagasaki, has gone to Yokohama to personally request Col. Neale to give him a guard; as a conspiracy for his assassination had been detected.

H.N.M. *Medusa* had been fired on while passing through the inland sea, near Simonasaki, in the territory of the Prince of Chosew, by the same forts which assailed the French vessel *Kienchung*; that she had engaged and silenced them, and sunk a Japanese brig supposed to be the *Laurick*. Such, at least, was the report that had been received in an authentic form, but was universally current among the native population, and believed by the foreign community to be reliable. It was not known whether the Prince of Chosew, who commands the forts, acted on his own responsibility, or under orders from the Mikado.

H. I. F. M. steam despatch vessel *Kienchung*, when anchored near Simonosaki (at, or about, the same place where the American steamer *Pembroke* was attacked) fire was opened upon her from a brig, a barque, and the forts on the northern shore. A boat was being lowered to inquire the cause of the attack, but was smashed before it could be launched. The steamer then slipped her anchor and made the best of her way through the strait. She has received considerable damage in her hull, and although the shot were described as crossing her in great numbers, and even shells being used, fortunately no lives were lost. The forts on the southern side did not participate in the attack, or the vessel must inevitably have been sunk.

CHINA.

PEKING.

Dates from the capital are to the 11th July, when everything was quiet. The periodical rains had set in rather late, but no epidemic prevailed.

TIEN-TSIN.

During the latter part of June, and beginning of July, scarcely any business was done in manufactures, owing to the want of any demand whatsoever. The country round is perfectly quiet, and no apprehension is felt as to any further attack by the rebellious tribes of Shan-shi. A good deal of rain has fallen lately which has greatly improved the crops of millet and maize, and we may look for an abundant harvest.

The Danish Minister, Col. Raasloff, is expected at Tien-tsin in a few days to proceed to Europe. It is said Mr. Secretary Wade also proceeds to England on leave of absence.

The foreign merchants continue building godowns and dwelling houses in the British Settlement, preparing the place for furniture, residence, and business. It will yet be some time before the offices are removed from the suburb to the settlement, which is at least two and a-half miles from where the Chinese dealers reside and have their places of business.

NEWCHWANG.

From Yang-tse (Newchwang) the latest advices give the vessels in port:—*Moldavian*, Br. bk.; *Argus*, Ham. bg.; *Emilie*, Dan. bk.; *Johanna*, Ham. bg.; *Confucius*, Brem. bg.; *Chin-Chin*, Ham. sch.; *Emma*, Old. sch.

Quotations were:—Grey Shirtings, 6½ catties, taels 3.2; Drills, taels 5; Iron, 1.7; Opium, 5.85; Bean Cake, per 10 pieces, 2.8.7; Rice, 8 per shih.; Peas, 2.7 per shih.; Oil, 3.5.

SHANGHAI.

The London mails of the 26th May arrived here on July 11.

The British clipper *Weymouth* made the passage from London in ninety-nine days.

The following is from the *Friend of China* on the death of Mr. Henry Tudor Davies:—"The news of Mr. Tudor Davies's death, when it reaches literary and legal ranks in England, will be generally lamented; a work of his, on the Practice of County Courts, having brought him under notice at Downing-street, and procured him the appointment of Chief Magistrate of Police, with a seat in the Legislative Council at Hong Kong. He was known among journalists also, as for some time on the *Daily News*. Disgusted alike with the ways of his chief, Sir John Bowring—and the notorious corruption of his next superior, Bridges, Mr. Davies resigned his office, and accepted an appointment in the Shanghai Customs; and, as we remarked at the time, never was an apprentice to a business he knew nothing of so well paid. Taken all in all, the Customs service of China has never had a more faithful servant than the gentleman whose loss we now deplore. Mr. Davies's death, it is feared, was produced by over anxiety on account of Mrs. Davies, whose accouchement took place but an hour or two before he was a corpse."

The following is in reference to the cholera raging at Shanghai:—"Last night we were awoke by a party from Woosung-road to ask if we had any cholera mixture in the house, for our neighbour, Dr. Boone, was out. We had none, but were able to give a few drops of Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, labelled as an infallible remedy in consumption, asthma, bronchitis, croup, fever, neuralgia, diarrhœa, cholera, &c. Dose.—Ten to thirty drops in a little water, repeated every three or four hours, till relief. On inquiry this morning we find that the party to whom the doses were administered is better—he felt instant relief!"

YANG-TSZE REGULATIONS.

The *North China Herald* publishes the despatch from H.I.H. the Prince of Kung, to H. E. Anson Burlinghame, U. S. A. Minister to China. We have in it a proof that the Chinese are compelled to follow in the march of improvement, and gradually rescind those obstructive regulations which have hitherto hampered our commercial relations. The time allowed (three months) for re-exportation was altogether too limited to admit of full advantage being taken of the markets. Now, however, that merchandise can be re-entered at another port after any lapse of time, not exceeding one year from the date of first shipment, the merchant will have no cause for complaint. These concessions, whether wrung from the Chinese authorities or obtained voluntarily, indicate a tendency to advance, which speaks well for the future prospects of the country.

His Imperial Highness Prince Kung, Chief Secretary of the Chinese Government for Foreign Affairs, herewith replies:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge a communication from your Excellency, in which you show that the drawback certificates for half duty on goods stored for re-export should be limited to three months,—a period much too short—but ought to be extended to a full year.

"It appears that the merchants who bring native produce down the Yang-tsze-kiang to Shanghai, pay full tariff export duty when it leaves its original port, and half duty when it is re-exported to another port. Such produce being duly reported to the customs, when the merchant wishes to send it out of port, he pays the half duty; and if it is within three months, he can re-enter it at another port on presentation of the drawback certificate, which is received as valid for the duty.

"Now, since that in the despatch under reply, your Excellency observes that the time of three months allowed in the drawback certificates during

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which this produce must be re-exported, must be regarded as much too short; I have extended the limit to a year. Therefore after this date, whenever produce brought down the Yang-tse to Shanghai has been reported to the customs for re-exportation at any time within a year, they shall, on ascertaining that the goods are in their original packages, neither broken open nor abstracted from, and their number and weight correct, and all particulars tally with the original report, grant a drawback certificate for half duty to be substituted for the former certificate, and delivered to the holder of the goods as evidence of the duty having been paid.

"I shall inform the superintendent of commerce respecting this regulation, and instruct him to send orders to the Customs' officers for them to act accordingly; and I now likewise send this reply to your Excellency, requesting that you will inform yourself upon the whole subject.

"To his Excellency Anson Burlinghame, &c., &c., &c."

By notifications issued by the English and Russian Consuls, it appears that the same extension has been granted to English and Russian merchants. There is little doubt but that all the Treaty Powers will eventually participate in the privilege.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held on the 15th July. Edward Webb, Esq., in the chair, who said, in reference to the charges made against merchants by Mr. Lay in the Blue-book:—"I cannot leave without referring to a most extraordinary document which appeared in the late Blue-books, viz. a Memorandum by Mr. Lay, Chinese Inspector of Customs, on the complaints of the Shanghai and Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce. This Memorandum would be of no importance did it not acquire it from the fact that, as above stated, our own authorities will not interfere with the action of the Chinese Customs except diplomatically, and we learn from this what justice to expect from an establishment ruled by one who can thus write. Not confining himself to facts and arguments, he exhibits the most virulent animosity to those who presume to doubt the absolute perfection of the Chinese Customs, and to support his own views in opposition to those of the Memorialists, he does not hesitate to distort occurrences and statements with an equal disregard of truth and courtesy; for example, in the 'instances of smuggling' which he quotes, he brings forward several cases of dispute between the foreign Customs and the merchants as to the powers of the former, which occurred on its first establishment; most of which were not acts of smuggling at all in the ordinary acceptation of the term, but disputes openly carried on. He omits to say that some of these cases were decided by Consular Court against the Customs,* but drags them all forward in order to blacken the reputation of the foreign merchants. Again, to meet the protest of the Hong Kong Chamber against employing 'lawless foreigners' in the Customs, which epithet, as is manifest from the context, applies to the men in the armed cruisers in the Canton river, Mr. Lay gives a list of the commissioners at each port, and professes to believe that they were referred to. The allegation that in 1854, a leading British and a leading American firm were in partnership with the Chinese superintendent of Customs, had no better foundation than Mr. Lay's fancy. However, this document was not addressed to this Chamber, and it is needless for me to go through the tissue of inaccuracies contained in it. I have only referred to one or two points to show its *animus*, and this is so transparent that it should hardly have much weight with those for whom it was written; but we may do well to remember that we are subject to the despotism of the Chinese Customs, having only for redress to rely on what prove to be practically the most inefficient safeguards, and that it is conducted by one who seems to think that the end justifies any means in advancing his own views."

In order to facilitate the delivery and despatch of correspondence, the Municipal Council have established a local post-office.

A general meeting of the Shanghai volunteer corps took place on July 11th at the Main Guard. There was a numerous attendance. R. C. Antrobus, Esq., commanding officer, in the chair.

The following circular anticipates the progress of the settlement:—

"Shanghai Horse Bazaar, Bubbling Well-road.

"This establishment will be ready to receive horses on livery on the 1st of August next. The stables, to accommodate upwards of one hundred horses, are roomy, well-ventilated, and well drained, and every attention which a long experience in horse management in England, the colonies, and the East can suggest will be paid to the well-being of horses sent to the bazaar. Periodical sales by auction will be held of horses and other live stock, carriages, harness, saddlery, &c., &c. Part of the establishment has been reserved as a show room for the exhibition of carriages, saddlery, &c., sent for sale either by public auction or private sale. Horses bought and sold on commission. Horses carefully broken to saddle and harness. For terms and particulars apply to O. R. KEELE, Manager."

The following is on the present position of the Anglo-Chinese force:—

"At Quinsan strenuous measures have been adopted to prevent foreigners from effecting communication with the rebels in Soochow; indeed all Europeans travelling in the interior, towards the districts recently retaken from the rebels as well as elsewhere, will, in future, have to provide themselves with a pass from Major Gordon, unless they wish to run the risk of arrest by the Imperialists. Reports have lately reached the Mandarins of the intention of several Europeans to join the rebels at Soochow, and they have consequently intimated to Major Gordon their intention of arresting foreigners travelling in that direction, who may not be provided with a pass from him. Officers of the Soonkiong force, as well as private individuals, must take the same precaution; as, from fear of being imposed on, the Imperialists may not be disposed to take their word as to their identity. The heat of the weather, and the absence of the *Hyson* at Shanghai, have secured the rebels a short respite of late. But we understand that active operations are shortly to be renewed, though the point elected for attack has not yet been made public. The health of the troops is generally good; but there have been several deaths among the officers, principally from sunstroke. Many of the English officers who had joined the force on leave of absence from their respective regiments have returned to Shanghai, in consequence of a peremptory order that they should at once go on half-pay if they intended to remain in the Chinese service. It is with the deepest regret that we record the death from cholera of D. A. C. G. Cookesley, which took place at Quinsan on the 16th instant, after only eleven hours' illness."

The American boundaries on Hong-que have been agreed and published by the Consul.

Mr. Samuel Mossman has retired from the editorial chair of the *North China Herald*.

HANKOW.

A letter from this place mentions that 23,000 taels are asked for the erection of a church without the parsonage, which would, at least, cost 10,000 more; rather a high price for a small community.

Captain Glover committed suicide at Chin-kiang. He was for many years an old coast officer. Captain Adams, also a coast officer, destroyed himself by jumping overboard.

The *Fire Cracker* tows down a schooner built here, intended for lighterage between Takoo and Tient-sin. She is owned by Messrs. Lindsay and Co.

The settlement is progressing rapidly; next season I trust we shall all be located there.

A couple of foreigners were attacked by braves the other day; the *melee* was in a boat. One of the foreigners was knocked overboard, cut on the head, and very likely would have been murdered, had it not been for the other, who drew his revolver, when the braves vamoosed.

KUI-KIANG.

Mr. Elliott, the head of Dent's-hong, died on the morning of the 16th of Asiatic cholera, after only a few hours' illness. I suppose the Braves brought it with them; they have been passing through the city at the rate of 1,000 a day for several days; 7,000 have already arrived. We all turned out the other evening armed to the teeth to rescue two foreigners reported to have been taken prisoners by them, but the report proved to be but false.

Samuel Stoddart, British barque, Jenkins, Jarvic, Thorburn and Co.; *Pons Ælii*, British barque, Beaglehole; *Waterwitch*, British barque, Smith, Dent and Co.; *Mahé*, British ship, Merrilees, Little and Co.; *Snipe*, British brig, Hay; *Clemens*, American ship, Smith, Russell and Co.; *Swallow*, Customs Hulk.

The following is a letter to the *Shanghai Market Report*:—

"Eight thousand Braves are expected, on their way to Hookow, near which place you will remember that the rebels showed themselves a few weeks ago. The Mandarins do not seem delighted at their visit, which is quite unnecessary; and the foreigners are sure to have a row with them, as they have a propensity for entering compounds and even dwelling-houses to have a look at the red haired devils. In the day time we keep guard over our houses, much the wisest plan, as if we were to venture out we should certainly be insulted. The inhabitants seem to fear their coming more than that of the rebels.

"Now for another growl at the Customs. Some time ago, a Chinaman shipped a quantity of tea to Shanghai, but unfortunately lost the receipt, so on its arrival at Shanghai the Customs authorities there made him pay a second whole and half duty, which the Chinaman, I suppose, did under protest. He had recourse to a foreign Hong there to recover this money, and they wrote to a firm here asking the latter to procure either a duplicate, or something to show the Taoutai at Shanghai that the duty had been properly paid here. The Deputy Commissioner most obligingly did all he could, but could get nothing out of the Taoutai except a note affirming that the duty had been collected, which was next to useless, as, if it had not been paid, the teas would never have been allowed on board vessel. The firm enclosed this to their Shanghai correspondents, and on the latter handing it to the Customs at Shanghai, they were told it was of no value; so, as usual, the customs has the best of it. Why do they refuse to give duplicates, and why did the Customs at Shanghai (contrary to regulations, I think) allow the steamer to dis-

* The steamer *Unicorn*, for instance, which Mr. Lay reports as fined for smuggling.

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charge any of her cargo, when they found their memo. from here did not tally with the manifest? The system of paying whole and half duty at the river ports is a simple swindle. It is only a dodge to let the bankers here have the use of a large sum of money without paying interest, and thus robs the merchants of it; it also gives the bankers, or rather the Taoutai at Shanghai a chance of squeezing, as the teas generally weigh less at Shanghai than here, perhpaps owing to the difference of scales; and then, naturally, the half duty returned on shipment to England is less than it ought to be. A difference of 5 taels in every invoice amounts to something serious at the end of the year; and there is risk besides of never getting your half-duty certificates (which are only payable at the export port) through the carelessness of a Customs' employé writing by mistake Hankow or Chin-kiang, instead of Kiu-Kiang; while, owing to the system of Customs' books, it is next to impossible to trace anything. The other day a firm got a half-duty certificate payable here, on teas not shipped from hence, and of course sent it up to Hankow to inquire whether it belonged there. I verily believe it was shipped from that place, but the Customs would not pay it there, so they were obliged to pay it here."

AMOY, FOO-CHOW, AND SWATOW.

There is no news beyond the trade circulars from these ports.

HONG KONG.

The London Mail of the 10th June, arrived by the P. and O. steamer *Columbian* on the 19th July. The French Mail of the 17th June, arrived on 28th July.

We (*China Mail*) hear that Mr. Lay, the present Foreign Inspector-General of Maritime Customs in China, has just dismissed ten of the foreign employés at three months warning or pay. The gentlemen who have received warning are of the class whose salaries were about £600 per annum, and it is understood that their places will be supplied by new men from England. This is rather hard for the cashiered officials, although the tender of a quarter's salary will enable them to pay their passages home, or keep them afloat here until they can find employment. We may suppose that Mr. Lay's object has been to furnish the service with individuals who have had a regular training in the collection of maritime revenue in England, and if so he has done well. It must have been a source of great annoyance to merchants to find, in official positions in the Customs, men who had received no training in Customs business, and, in some cases, no training in any kind of mercantile business whatever. For an institution to be free from grievances in such circumstances would have been incredible.

A piratical attack had occurred on board the American barque *Bertha* while at anchor off Stone Cutter's Island in the harbour of Hong Kong. It appears that a few Chinese got on board quietly, and, joined with two of the Chinese crew, attacked the captain, mate, and crew, more or less injuring them. An alarm being given by a vessel anchored near, the rascals made off.

On the morning of the 13th July the house of the signal-man at Victoria Peak was attacked by a gang of Chinamen, McClelland, the signal-man was in one room, and Mr. Coffin, of H.M. Naval Yard, in another; both were aroused by two blows, the first of which broke some panes of glass, while the second drove in the window. Both inmates reached the spot at the same time, when a stink-pot was thrown in; McClelland was very badly injured, and Mr. Coffin sustained some damage in one of his feet.

The following notification has been issued in reference to the Danish treaty:—

"HONG KONG, 27th July, 1863.

"Having this day received from His Excellency Colonel Raasloff, his Danish Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to China the following circular, I hereby notify the same for the information of Danish subjects.

"GEORGE J. HELLAND, *H. D. M.'s Act.-Consul.*"

"SHANGHAI, 20th July, 1863.

"SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation between Denmark and China, was signed at Tientsin on the 13th inst.

"Among the rights secured by that treaty to Danish subjects, is that of participating in the trade on the Yang-tze, under the provisional regulations now in force which I have accepted as binding for Danish subjects. The treaty, however, will not be in force and that right will consequently not belong to Danish subjects until it shall have been ratified by the two sovereigns respectively and the ratifications exchanged.

"It gives me great pleasure, therefore, under these circumstances to be able to inform you that the Chinese Government has, at my request, and in a most friendly manner, consented to admit at once, Danish two and three-masted vessels (schooners, brigs, barques, and ships), as well as steamers, to trade on the Yang-tze under the Provisional Regulations as aforesaid, while lorchas, lorcha-bottoms converted by change of rigging into vessels resembling schooners, brigs, &c., Ningpo, boats, &c., Chinese fashioned craft generally, and one-masted small craft will for the present be excluded although flying the Danish flag. These special restrictions will, of course, cease to apply as soon as the treaty shall be in force, when the Danish flag will be in every respect treated like the flags of the other treaty Powers.

"Be pleased to bring the above information to the knowledge of captains of Danish ships and of Danish subjects in general.—I have the honour to be, &c., &c., "W. RASSLOFF.

"To George J. Helland, Esq., H.D.M.'s Act.-Consul, Hong Kong."

The following items are from the *Evening Mail*:—"An article on the subject of how best to train interpreters, pointed out that Sir H. Robinson had been long ago advised to place his student interpreters in Canton, where quarters and teachers could be found for them in the city. This plan has been pursued successfully by the Dutch. The Governor is said to have rejected the advice on the score of expense—a most absurd excuse, as the expense would be less, compared with the progress.—A certain Mr. William Arnot wrote a letter, complaining of the greasy state of the five dollar notes issued by the Oriental Bank.—The appeal Case of Dadabhoy v. Hae Chun was dismissed with costs.—Discussion has been rife with regard to the present and future of the convict hulk *Anglo Saxon*. The convicts break loose in twos or threes occasionally, and guns are fired for assistance from the shore. The firing of these guns is recognised here, and all sorts of alarming ideas take hold of the people's minds. A cursory report of the hulk and its inmates appeared a few days ago; its tone was not very encouraging."

"We are sorry to record a sad accident which occurred on the 23rd July, at Stonecutter's Island, by which thirty-eight convicts lost their lives. At the usual time of embarkation, the sky seemed somewhat clouded, and there was a general anxiety to get on board. The men get into the barge by fifties in ordinary circumstances, but on this occasiou eighty men crowded on board. No harm would have ensued, however, had they remained steady and got on board the hulk quietly; but it happened that, just as they were alongside, the weather looked unusually threatening, and a general move was made by the convicts to get on board. This had the immediate effect of upsetting the barge, which resulted in the death of about forty men."

Our list of deaths is longer than ever, owing to the prevalence of cholera at Shanghai.

CANTON.

It is stated that Laou, formerly Governor-General of th Two Kwang, had been appointed Governor-General of Yunnae and Kwei-chow. He is said to be the most liberal and enlightened mandarin in China. His successor at Canton, at present only acting, but likely soon to be confirmed, is named Yen; he was formerly a rabid anti-foreign politician, but is now inclined to be on the most friendly terms with the representatives of foreign Powers at Canton.

THE PHILIPPINES.

MANILA.

The following letter to the *China Mail* is dated 22nd July:—

"Very little has taken place since last mail, but we still get news now and then of shocks of earthquake in the province. On the 2nd and 3rd instant several shocks were felt at Batangas, the strongest on the 3rd at 9.30 A.M. The volcano of Taal continues to vomit forth smoke.

"According to the Government statistics there are upwards of 3,800 rum manufactories or distilleries in the island of Luzon alone: who after that will deny that this is not a rum country?"

"The *Diario* has published a new feminine Decalogue, which runs as follows:—'The commandments of women are ten: 1st, to love man above all women; 2nd, not to swear love to him in vain; 3rd, to make holidays for him (that is, to be always affectionate towards him); 4th, to love him as your father and your mother; 5th, not to forget him; 6th, not to deceive him; 7th, not to be jealous of him; 8th, not to jilt or feign; 9th, not to desire more than one neighbour; 10th, not to covet the sweethearts of others.' We hope the Manila ladies' hearts will be inclined to keep this law!

"One of the gaps opened by the earthquake in Bulacan, and from which gushed a large quantity of water and black sand, is nearly a league in length, and in some places more than a yard in width. The mountains of Angut have been remarkably affected by the convulsion, some prominent peaks being either higher or lower than before, and one large rock having changed its position. On Monday and Tuesday five bodies were extricated from the ruins of the cathedral—one that of the exemplary Father Dandan, and the other four those of choristers. It is remarkable that they were scarcely disfigured, and exhaled no disagreeable odour, being dried up like mummies. Letters from Albany state that the volcano called Mayor is emitting fire, though but slightly.

"The old bridge cannot be used for carriages, and the having to cross and recross the Suspension-bridge incurs a heavy pecuniary tax. A bridge of boats is talked of.

"A heavy earthquake was felt some days ago at Benguet, and a new volcano has made its appearance in some part of Cagayan. It is also said that on the 13th inst., in Ilocos, there was a stronger earthquake than that of the 3rd June at Manila. Details have not yet been received."

BORNEO.

LABUAN.

By way of Hong Kong we have news from Labuan to the 4th. H.M.S. *Scout*, which left this on the 12th, reached

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Labuan on the following day. She proceeded to the mines, where she took in 250 tons of coals in less than 24 hours. On the 14th a report was brought in that several piratical craft had been seen outside, and both the *Scout* and the *Leven* got ready and left the same evening; no pirates were seen, and the *Scout* proceeded direct to Hong Kong which she reached on the 26th.

The mines of Labuan are progressing favourably, and developing very rich coal.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

It was reported that the Supreme Government, on the ground that the transfer of the Straits Settlement to the Colonial-office had been for the present abandoned, had announced its intention of extending the Indian Penal Code to the Settlement without further delay. The *Singapore Free Press* remarks upon this:—"As our readers know, the transfer has not been abandoned, and from the measures being taken there is every prospect of its being carried through at an early date. The Government of India does not seem to be well posted up in what is going on in the India-office at home, and it is apparently acting on what occurred many months ago, when the Treasury put its veto upon the scheme. Since that time, however, the financial difficulties have disappeared, and there is little doubt that the measure will be carried through early next year."

Only two of the Anglo-Chinese fleet had so far arrived. These were the *China*, 10 guns, announced in previous advices and which had since sailed for Shanghai, and the *Amoy*, 3 guns, which arrived July 31st, replacing some of her spars that had been carried away. The *Thule* and the *Ballarat* had passed on direct. The rest of the squadron, the *Peking*, *Keang-soo*, *Tientsin*, and *Kwan-ghim* are daily expected. Captain Sherard Osborn was still at Singapore, it being his object to see the greater part of the fleet safely despatched from thence before he proceeds on; besides the heat of September in China would prevent operations being carried out immediately on arrival there. If the *Peking*, however, did not arrive by the 14th, Captain Osborn purposed taking his departure.

The municipal commissioners had determined to act in accordance with the general wish of the community, and the idea of a permanent suspension bridge for foot passengers across the river at Bonham-street had been abandoned. A temporary passenger bridge was to be erected at once, and a good strong iron pile bridge for general traffic would be ordered from home.

The ceremony of driving the silver bolt in the keel of the screw steamer *Heartsease*, building by Messrs. Buyers and Robb for Sir James Brooke, the Rajah of Sarawak, had taken place. The bolt was driven by the Rajah in person, the coins of the realm having been first slipped into the scarf. The dimensions of this vessel were:—Length over all, 120 feet; breadth, 18 feet 6 inches; depth, 9 feet; tonnage, about 300 tons. She is intended for a ram, and was extremely creditable to her builders.

The Messageries Imperiales have reduced the passage money for wives, widows, and servants of Dutch officials thirty per cent.

There was a report that the King of Acheen—not approving of chiefs on the East Coast of Sumatra, whom he considers as his vassals, hoisting the Dutch flag—intends to try to bring them back to their allegiance by force, should softer means fail, and the Dutch Government is, of course, prepared to assist those who have shown themselves so willing to come under its sway. If there is really any truth in this, we are afraid the Achinese monarch is only precipitating his own destruction, and giving the opportunity so eagerly longed for by the astute Dutch, of bringing the whole island of Sumatra under their exclusive dominion.

The correspondence going on between the British and Netherlands Governments, respecting the recent proceedings of the Dutch on the East Coast of Sumatra had excited much interest. In answer to the request of our Government for explanations, that of the Netherlands states that they have done nothing in the matter contrary to conventions or treaties, and that their measures are for the civilisation of barbarians!

A reference having been made to the Government of India regarding the clauses in the Straits Excise Act 14 of 1851 relating to the sale of spirituous liquors, Mr. Graham, the officiating Advocate-General, had given it as his opinion that although there is some obscurity in these sections of the act, yet on the whole the general intent that the spirit farmer should have a monopoly in regard to the retail of spirits in quantities under 160 gallons is apparent from the universality of the terms used in sections 2 and 24. He considers that section 28, which is merely intended to restrain the general right of selling spirits in taverns to spirits to be consumed on the premises, in no way affords a ground for exemption of spirits so consumed from the payment of the farmer's dues. Whether the tavern keeper, therefore, buys a larger or smaller stock, the retailing or selling by him in less than 160 gallons is the act upon which the farmer's due accrues, and in default of payment or tender the penalty arises. A tavern keeper may buy his stock where he pleases, but cannot retail spirits in his possession without paying the farmer his dues, and purchasing spirits in quantities of more than 160 gallons, does not exempt him from payment. The tavern keeper, therefore, before he can supply his customers with spirits, must tender and pay to the spirit farmer his dues in accordance with section 24, otherwise he lays himself open to the penalty therein provided.

The Sarawak steamer *Rainbow*, Captain Hewatt, sailed for Sarawak on July 31st having on board Rajah Sir James Brooke, K.C.B.

PENANG.

Tremendous rains had set in. Every particle of sand had been washed off the roads, and the macadamised places were as rough as the bed of a river, and dangerous to ride over. Innumerable land slips had taken place, and the hill roads were all but impassable. The province was like a lake. Bridges had been carried away in every direction, and damage done to property such as was never before experienced. The crop was an unusually heavy one. The *Gazette* asserts that "the scent of the fruit pervades the town, and indeed the length and breadth of the island." The Governor was about to commence his tour of inspection through Penang and Province Wellesley. The telegraphic line to Singapore had not been commenced.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

DAVIES—On the 12th July, at Shanghai (only twelve hours before her husband's death), the wife of Henry Tudor Davies, Esq., Commissioner of Chinese Customs, of a daughter.

FARR—On the 15th July, at Spring-gardens, Hong Kong, the wife of Capt. Somes Farr, of a daughter.

GARDINER—On the 6th July, at Canton, the wife of John E. Gardiner, of a son.

MORICE—On the 27th July, at Beancegard, the wife of John Warden Morice, Esq., of a daughter.

LANE—On the 5th inst., at Grove-end House, St. John's-wood, the wife of T. A. Lane, Esq., of Hong Kong, of a daughter.

PIXLEY—On the 31st ult., at 30, Leinster-gardens, Hyde-park, the wife of Stewart Pixley, Esq., of a son.

PUTTFARCKEN—On the 24th July, at Monks-hill, Singapore, the wife of Otto Puttfarcken, of a son.

WILSON—At Hankow, China, the wife of Frank H. Wilson, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DENT—MACLEAN.—On the 5th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. G. B. Macilwain, William Dent., jun., only son of William Dent, Esq., of Cowper's-hill, Windsor, to Jane Amelia, youngest surviving daughter of the late Lieut.-General Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B., and widow of the late Colonel George Maclean, Royal Artillery. No cards.

HAWKE—LEGGE.—On the 15th July, at the Union Chapel, Hong Kong, by the father of the bride, Richard Frean Hawke, of H.M.'s Dockyard, to Mary Isabella, second daughter of the Rev. James Legge, D.D. No cards.

MARTIN—LISTER.—On the 1st inst., at West Derby, by the Rev. J. Herbert Jones, Alexander Maughan Martin, Esq., of Singapore, to Jane, eldest surviving daughter of the late Charles Lister, Esq., surgeon, Liverpool. No cards.

DEATHS

ASHBEY—On the 12th July, at Shanghai, Lucy, the wife of Capt. Roswell F. Ashbey, of the American barque Lucy E. Ashbey.

BLAVER—On the 11th July, at Singapore, Marc. A. Blaver, of Marseilles, aged 39 years.

BELL—On the 4th July, at Shanghai, John X. Bell, of Shelbourne, Nova Scotia.

BOULANGER—At Shanghai, on July 18th, E. Boulanger.

CORCORAN—On the 17th May, at Nagasaki, James Corcoran, son of Lieut.-Colonel A. Corcoran, aged 21 years and one month.

COOKESLEY—On the 16th July, at Quinsan, of cholera, D. A. C. G. Cookesley. Entered the service in 1834, and served through all the Crimean war.

COCHRANE—On the 5th July, at Shanghai, Mr. John G. Cochrane, aged 26 years, late Engineer of the steamer Willamette.

COOK—At the Civil Hospital, Hong Kong, on the 10th inst., George Cook, a native of Bristol, aged 36 years.

DAVIES—On the 13th July, at Shanghai, of cholera, Henry Tudor Davies, Esq., Commissioner of Chinese Customs at that port.

DUCAT—On the 23rd July, at Hong Kong, on board the ship Tchernaya, P. F. Ducat late commander.

D'AQUINO—On the 26th July, at Hong Hong, Ethelvina Roza, the third daughter of Mr M. D Aquino, aged 21 years.

ELLIOTT—At Kiu-kiang, of cholera, on the 14th inst., J. T. Elliott, of the firm of Messrs. Dent and Co.

FENWICK—Drowned on the 19th July, whilst bathing, in Canton River, George Fenwick.

FENWICK—On the 19th July, at Canton, drowned while bathing, George, the dearly-loved son of Mrs. Fenwick, of Whitechapel-road, London.

FYFE—On the 3rd July, at Shanghai, of cholera, Mr. Alexander Fyfe, engineer of the steamer Cycee.

GUTTERREZ—At Macoa, on the 11th July, Capt. Bento Agostinho Gutterrez, late of the Portuguese ship Pamella, aged 54.

GLEN—At Astor House Hotel, Shanghai, on the 7th July, William Glen, Esq., aged 48.

HORROCKS—On the 6th July, at Shanghai, of Asiatic cholera, Corporal James Horrocks, R.E., aged 25 years. A native of Salford, Lancashire.

JONES—On the 6th July, at Shanghai, Captain Theodore Jones, formerly of Boston, Mass., aged 32 years.

JORDAN—At Hong Kong, on July 8th, on board the ship Fanny Fern, Jennet C. Jordan, infant daughter of Captain Jordan, aged 3 years.

JAMESON—At Hong Kong, on July 11th, on board the ship Fanny Fern, George O. Jameson, 2nd officer, aged 25 years.

KAYLL—On the 8th July, at Shanghai, Henry Robert Kayll, native of Douglas, Isle of Man, and late commander of the ship Isabella Hamilton, aged 35 years.

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MCLEOD—July 12, at Whampoa, Mr. John Mcleod, Superintendent Engineer, J. C. Cooper and Co.
MILLER—At Headquarters-house, Hong Kong, on July 11th, Elizabeth, wife of Major Miller, 67th Regiment, aged 26.
PURRIER—On the 15th July, at Shanghai, of cholera, after a few hours' illness, Vaughan Thomas Macneil Purrier, midshipman on board the ship Hanover, the beloved son of Thomas Purrier, Esq., of The Mall, Chiswick, aged 18.
PETERS—On the 4th July, at Shanghai, of choleraic fever of four days' duration, Mr. Henry Peters, of Holstein, aged 25 years.
SHARP—At the Gaol Hong Kong, on July 8th, Robert Sharp, late warden.
TOOMER—On the 5th inst., at 68, Marland-place, Southampton, Joseph, the second son of the late Edward Toomer, Esq.
TAVARES—At Shanghai, on the 3rd July, Francisca, the wife of P. Tavares.
WATSON—On the 10th July, at Hankow, John Watson, tidewaiter.
WRENTMORE—In June last, at Shanghai, China, suddenly, of Cholera, George Wrentmore, Esq., of the Commissariat, late of Sydney, and son of the late Isaac Wrentmore, Esq., of Great Cheyne-row, Chelsea.
WILLIAMS—At Hong Kong, on July 6th, on board the American ship Contest, Watkins Williams, aged 19.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CHINA EXPORTS.

TEA.—Canton: At the despatch of the last mail, this market for new Congous was nominally opened by the settlement of a chop of the finest Chong-sow-kyes at 40½ taels (cost laid down in London 2s. 5½d.) but the purchase was deemed an exceptional case, and no further business has been done. The teamen have reduced their demands to 45 taels for the finest Oopacks, 40 to 42 taels for Chong-sow-kyes, and 36 to 38 taels for Lylings; these rates are about 2 taels above the offers which are reported to have been made. The arrivals during the fortnight have amounted to 11 chops of Oonahms, Lylings, and Chong-sow-kyes, which will nearly complete the season's supply of first crop tea. In Canton made teas a moderate business has been done—medium Capers at 5 mace to a tael cheaper—in other kinds there is no alteration.

SHANGHAI.—Black: This market has been well supplied with Hankow teas during the whole of the fortnight. As both Freights and Exchange have declined, buyers have been better able to operate within their limits, and considerable settlements have been made at a fall of about one tael on medium teas, and at full rates for finest; the stock of the latter class is now nearly exhausted, and as they show a better prospect of paying than the lower kinds they are more inquired for. Three chops of best Oopack have been taken at taels 40½ to 42, which lay down about 2s. 5d., whilst their value by last circulars on the home market is 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d.; the remainder of the settlements consist of Ningchows, Oonahms, and second class Oopacks, at prices ranging from taels 33 to 38½, which show no margin on present home rates. Settlements on the market, 13,798 chests Oopacks, Oonahms, Ningchows, and Hohows. Re-shipped on owners' account, 18,944 chests Oopacks; total, 32,742 chests, making a total to date of 95,218 chests. Stock, 24,566 chests. Quotations are, good to finest Oopack, tls. 36 to 42; good to finest Oonahms, 32 to 38; good to finest Ningchows, 33 to 38; finest Hohows, 29 to 30. Green.—Without any fresh arrivals from Kiukiang very little has been doing, and there will be nothing fresh to report until the arrival of new crop teas which are expected about the middle of next month. Prices will most probably open high, as the cost of the leaf in all the producing districts is considerably over last year's rates. Re-shipments and settlements, 1,514 ½-chests, making total to date 13,006 ½ chests. Stock of green tea is estimated at 8,300 ½-chests.

FOO-CHOW-FOO.—Buyers of Congous for England holding off, the market became very quiet soon after the departure of last mail. The Teamen then yielded and the market fell about 2 taels for good Kysows and 1 tael for medium and common. Good common free from dust are scarce and wanted for Australia—coarse with broken leaf have been selling at 17 to 18 taels. Souchongs being in full supply have declined a little, especially the lower kinds. In other kinds the business has been trifling and without change in price. The total supply of Congou this season to date, amounts to 238,500 chests, against 243,000 chests, corresponding period last season.

AMOY.—The settlements reported as under:—Congou, 11,500 half-chests at $20 to 27 for common to flavoury; Oolong, 12,000 half-chests, at 18½ to 27 for common to good cargo; Orange Pekoe, 3,800 half-chests at 13 to 18 for low ordinary to fair.

HANKOW.—During the past fortnight there has been no good demand for Congous. The market has been well supplied with second crop Teas, of which Oopacks have been good, and bought at previous rates. Oonahams have declined about 1 tael per picul. Short supplies of third crop are anticipated in consequence of the long drought, and the prevalence of the locusts. Good medium to best, 2nd crop Oopacks, taels 32.00 to 34.50 per picul; Good 2nd crop, to best, taels 30.00 to 31.50 per picul. Good medium Oonams, taels 28.00 to 31.00 per picul; fair 2nd crop Oonahams, 25.50 to 27.00 tls. per picul. Sales, 50 chops. The supplies of the season so far, amount to 263 chops, against 192 do. same period last season; the settlements amounting to 227 chops (42 being contract), against 152 last season (59 being contract).

KEWKIANG.—There have been no transactions in Greens, for the reason that there is no stock. The new crop is expected about the end of August. The settlements of Black amount to 1 chop Hohow at 26 taels, and 2 chops Ningchow at 30 to 32 taels. The stock on the market is stated at 2 chops Ningchow.

KANAGAWA.—Transactions during the past month have been on a rather limited scale, owing principally to the absence of stock, and the high rates demanded by the teamen; at the present time there are but few buyers in the market, and settlements, which are estimated at 2,700 piculs, are chiefly for America. Stocks and quotations are as follows:—Ordinary, $1 to $3, stocks 300 piculs; good ordinary, $4 to 6, stocks; common, $8 to 12, stocks 200 piculs; good common, $14 to 16, stocks 200 piculs; medium, $18 to 22, stocks 300 piculs; fine, $23 to 26, stocks 100 piculs; finest, no quotation, and stocks none.

RAW SILK.—SHANGHAI.—Since last report there have been few purchases in this market, barely amounting to 600 bales, but about 1,500 bales brought down from the interior under contract have been shipped, which, added to the arrivals from Japan of about 400 bales, make the transactions of the fortnight 2,500 bales. The very high prices paid by the Chinese upcountry causes them to continue firm, for the opening states notwithstanding an accumulating stock and a high rate of interest. Few buyers, however, have been disposed to operate, and generally with a reduction of taels 20 per picul. The purchases have been chiefly confined to medium and inferior Tsatlees, at about taels 5 per picul lower than last mail, but a few Taysaams have also been settled at very full prices. The second crop is reported to have yielded satisfactorily, with some improvement in the colour, but the silk is rather coarser and like the first gathering, wanting in quality. The sales of the fortnight are reported at 2,500 bales against 5,500 bales corresponding fortnight of last year and 4,000 bales the corresponding fortnight season before. The unsold stock on the market is 15,000 bales, against same quantity last season and 9,000 bales the season before. The present steamer has about 1,200 bales—the Aerolite for London has about 200 bales—no other ship loading has any. The following are the current quotations:—Tsatlees, No. 1, Tls. 455 to 465 per picul; No. 2, 435 to 445; No. 3, 415 to 425; Market, No. 3, 400 to 410; No. 4, 380 to 400; No. 5 and com., 355 to 375; Taysaams, No. 1, chops, 380 to 390; No. 2, 360 to 370; No. 3, 335 to 345; No. 4, 5, and com, 300 to 330; Yuenfa,—No. 1, chops, 420 to 430; No. 2, 400 to 420: No. 3, 385 to 390; No. 4, and com, 360 to 375; Hainings, 360 to 420; Hangchow Tsatlees, 385.

CANTON.—The silk of 3rd crop is now coming forward in bulk, over 200 bales having recently been received, of which 100 bales are Loong-Kongs held by two or three of the principal silk Hongs or shops, for rather higher prices than those quoted in the last report. Owing to the very unfavourable advices from England received by the 10th of June mail regarding the state and prospects of the silk market, most of the orders for silk prior to this news have been withdrawn.

KANAGAWA.—The new season's produce commenced to arrive about a fortnight ago, and was at first but indifferent in quality and size, but within the last few days the quality of the Mybash has much improved and can fairly be compared with that of last year. Owing mainly to an active demand having sprung up in consequence of reported failure of first China crop, this market has been very active, and a fair business has been done at gradually advancing rates. At present dealers are very firm, but as silk arrives in larger quantities, it may be expected that prices will slightly give way. As regards the prospects of this season's supply the native dealers report a failure in the Mybash, Sinchu, and Hatchogee districts, but for all this year's export will probably equal, if not exceed, that of season 1862-63. The total estimated settlements of new silks are from 600 to 700 bales, consisting chiefly of Mybash. Quotations are—Mybash and Sinchu, best parcels $540 to $565; medium, $520 to $530; inferior, $500 to $510; Coshio, medium, $460 to $480; Hatchogee, medium, $385 to $395.

DRUGS.—CANTON.—Cassia Lignea, 500 pls. have been taken at $15.50. The remaining stock is about 1,500 pls. for which $15.75 is demanded. Cassia Oil, no stock—nominally worth $220 per picul. Cassia Buds, no sales, 25 pls. are still upon the market. Star Aniseed, and Aniseed Oil, none on offer. Rhubarb, 100 pls. are on the market, for which $60 to $70 is asked. China Root stock 250 pls. no settlements, quotation $4 to $4.25. Galangal, stock 200 pls., no settlements, quotation $4 to $4.25. Galls, no settlements, stock 100 pls. Musk, 90 catties are on the market at $80 to $100.

CAMPHOR.—HONG KONG.—Sales of 3,200 pls. China at $20 to $20.50 per picul unpacked, and 1,000 pls. Japan at $19.50 per picul, which leaves the market bare, no further supplies having arrived.

CHINA IMPORTS.

HONG KONG.

COTTON YARN has again advanced in value materially during the fortnight which has elapsed since the date of last report, while the business transacted has likewise been upon a fair scale (estimated at 584 bales) of which some 200 have been purchased by foreigners. In Canton, where the value of this article also shows a satisfactory improvement, the settlements of the fortnight are computed at 120 bales.

GREY SHIRTINGS.—A fair amount of business has been transacted in these goods also, and rates show an advance of about 70 cents. per piece upon previous quotations. The total sales of the fortnight are put at 40,950 pieces, of which some 12,000 have been taken by foreigners. The advance in Canton is also in almost a similar ratio, but the business done has been confined to 2,000 pieces at the annexed quotations.

WHITE SHIRTINGS remain without material change to notice in value, and with a moderate amount of business doing in this colony, where the settlements of the past fortnight are estimated 3,600 pieces. From Canton there are not any sales to report.

T-CLOTHS show a moderate improvement in value, with sales effected to the extent of 12,650 pieces in Hong Kong. In Canton, where an advance in price is likewise noticeable, the settlements are limited to 1,800 pieces of these goods.

AMERICAN DRILLS.—There is not any sales of these fabrics to be reported from Hong Kong, where their value remains as previously quoted, but sales of 1,800 pieces are reported in Canton.

WHITE SPOTTED SHIRTINGS, DYED DO., BROCADES, WHITE AND COLOURED.—The business transacted in these fabrics, during the past fortnight, is limited to 600 pieces of the last-mentioned goods, upon which, and White Brocades, an advance of about 10 cents per piece has been established, Spotted Shirtings remaining as before quoted. In Canton, the value of Dyed Spotted Shirtings shows an improvement of about 70 cents per piece, and at this 1,000 pieces have changed hands.

CHINTZES AND HANDKERCHIEFS.—Neither here nor from Canton are any sales or material change in the value of Chintzes reported; but in this colony purchases have been made of about 4,000 dozen of Handkerchiefs, at the annexed quotations:—

RAW COTTON has again advanced to the extent of from 50 cents to $1 per picul, and the amount of business done in this colony has been upon a moderate scale, amounting to about 3,500 bales of Shanghai and Ningpo staple, on Chinese account, and about 640 bales reported as purchased by foreigners. In Canton, the business of the fortnight has been confined to the exportation to Hong Kong of 3,000 bales of cotton of Chinese growth, and 129 bales of Bombay staple.

WOOLLENS.—Spanish stripes and medium cloths, ladies and habit cloths, are dull of sale, both here and in Canton, and there is but little

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change to notice in their value. The transactions in Spanish stripes in Hong Kong have been confined to assorted colours of continental manufacture, of which about 1,500 pieces have been purchased. Of medium cloths, 240 pieces have also found buyers. In Canton, the sales are put at 280 pieces of Spanish stripes.

LONG ELLS.—There are not any sales to report of these goods from this colony. In Canton, where their value has declined 10 to 15 cents, the settlements are put at 200 pieces.

CAMLETS, which in Hong Kong remain at about the quotations given in last report, have in Canton advanced one dollar per piece, but without transactions. In this colony the sales are put at 140 pieces of English, and 120 pieces of Dutch manufacture.

LASTINGS remain much as before quoted, with a moderate inquiry both here and in Canton, the sales of the fortnight being estimated at 100 and 480 pieces for each port respectively.

METALS.—Iron, flat., &c., maintain their value in Hong Kong, but are not much inquired for, the sales of the fortnight being estimated at 1,000 piculs of nail rod and 555 of iron wire. In Canton, the business transacted since the departure of last mail has been extremely small, limited to 700 piculs of nail rod. Lead still shows symptoms of reaching lower prices than have ruled for a long time back, and both in Hong Kong and Canton its value has declined during the past fortnight, while the sales are put at 480 piculs for this colony, and at 1,800 piculs for Canton. Tin: 1,800 slabs sold in Hong Kong; in Canton nothing doing. Tin Plates: 300 boxes have been purchased in Hong Kong and 200 in Canton. Steel: Nothing doing.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

			Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael.)	6 months sight.		6s. 4d. to 6s. 4½d.	6s. 4½d. to 6s. 5d.
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	6	ditto	...	...
At Canton	6	ditto	4s. 10d.	4s. 10½d. to 5s. 0d.
At Hong Kong				
At Macao				
At Singapore	6	ditto	4s.10½d. to 4s.11d.	4s.11d. to 5s. 0d.
At Manila	6	ditto	4s. 7½d.	4s. 8d.
At Batavia (guilders.)	6	ditto	..	..
At Colombo			...	..

The Exchange on India at Shanghai was 313 to 314 rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 235 per 100. Bar silver at Shanghai 110.25 per 100 tls., and Hong Kong 4 per cent. prem. The current quotations at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 78 tls. per $100, and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 24 to 25 per cent. discount.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN SEASON 1863-64.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From June 1, 1863.....	5,591,522	11,592,600	2,180,489	19,715,911	2,265
Comparative period last season	4,892,044	6,105,550	1,720,346	13,155,142	1,808
TO UNITED STATES.					
From June 1, 1863.....	...	...	...	229,871	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	7,000	...
TO THE CONTINENT.					Bales.
From June 1, 1863	...	...	...	775,347	...
Comparative period last season.....	...	...	...	1,916,780	...
TO SAN FRANCISCO.				Packages.	
From June 1, 1863	...	...	..	...	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	...	...
TO AUSTRALIA.				Total lbs.	
From June 1, 1863	...	...	...	...	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	...	...
TO GREAT BRITAIN.					
From 1843 to 1844.....	...	...	...	51,022,600	..
,, 1845 to 1846	...	...	...	57,334,200	18,604
,, 1850 to 1851.....	...	...	...	63,972,300	22,113
,, 1853 to 1854.....	...	...	...	77,327,800	61,980
,, 1855 to 1856.....	...	...	...	92,240,300	50,480
,, 1857 to 1858	...	...	...	76,990,255	68,311
,, 1858 to 1859	...	...	...	65,789,792	83,136
,, 1859 to 1860.....	...	...	...	85,560,152	64,163
,, 1860 to 1861.....	...	...	...	90,066,160	79,644
,, 1861 to 1862.....	...	...	...	109,854,040	70,199

The picul is 133⅓ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cent and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

At JAPAN: None.

At SHANGHAI: July 5, Weymouth, from London; 6, Lizzie, from Cardiff; 8, Gauntlet, from London; 10, Havelock, from London; 12, Rock City, from Liverpool; 17, Camilla, from Liverpool.

At FOO-CHOW: None.

At HONG KONG: July 12, Agincourt, from Sunderland; 12, Georges, from New York; 14, Wild Pigeon, from New York; 18, H.M.S. Osprey, from England; Kate Howe, from New York; 12, A. E. Vidal, from Hamburg; 22, Gleaner, from Liverpool; 22, Alida, from Hamburg.

At MANILA: None.

At SINGAPORE: July 25, Paul Riquet, from Bordeaux; 30, Prince Alfred, from London; August 1, Tycoon, from Sunderland, 2, Hildesheim, from Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

From JAPAN.—None.

From HANKOW.—21, Celestial and White Adder, for London.

From SHANGAAI.—July 6, Vigil, for London; 8, Kennington, for London; 9, Procymatia, for London; 18, Caroline Coventry, for London; 14, Kestrel, for London.

From FOO-CHOW.—July 10, Rosella, for London; 14, Philomela, for London; 17, Veronica, for Liverpool.

From HONG KONG.—July 15, Chrysolite, for London; 23, Eliza Stewart, for Liverpool.

From MANILA.—Kitty Simpson, for New York; Frederic, for Falmouth; Sooloo, for Boston.

From SINGAPORE.—July 21, Sparkler, for Liverpool.

LOADING.

At JAPAN.—For London: Kent, Cambridge, and Isabella Kiale.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Alfred Hawley, Assyrian, Gabalva, George Avery, Parliament, Sir W. F. Williams, Cambalu, Lorton, Hanover, Ocean Mail, Glenadier, Southern Balbe, Reindeer, Garawat, Artemeria, Tubilu, Naomi, Veler Solent. For Liverpool: Onangondy, Cambula, Marrington.

At FOO-CHOW.—For London: Empress Eugene, Friar Tuck, Whinfell, Corea, Gananogur, Spray of the Ocean, Harkaway, Carisbrork, Yaratilda, Maha Ranee, Lord Clyde.

At AMOY.—For London: Eastern Chief.

At HONG KONG.—For London: Parana, Queen of the Ocean, Warwickshire. For New York: Panama.

At CANTON.—For London: Queen of the Age, Queen of the North, Northfleet, Tamana, Westminster, Canadian, John Lidgett. For Liverpool: Iron Crown, Verbena.

At MANILA.—For Liverpool: Alaric. For Falmouth: Amtmand, Thesen, Java. For Havre: Volta. For New York: Antonia Terry, Competitor, Hamlet, Horatio, Sumatra, Wanderer.

At SINGAPORE.—For London: Ann Reddin, Ariel, Richardson, Prince Alfred, Sawley, Cludow. For Liverpool: Bogota, Tigros, Thomas Mitchell.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From England and Continent to China, &c.:—July 11th, Lambere, Glasgow to Singapore; J. H. Ranson, London to Shanghai; 12th, Indus, Cardiff to Shanghai; 13th, Fairlight, London to Shanghai; 14th, Star Queen, Cardiff to Shanghai; Constance, Sunderland to Shanghai; Niphon, Liverpool for Shanghai; Spirit of the Sea, Cardiff to Shanghai; Mimosa, Liverpool to Shanghai; Banda, Liverpool to Kong Kong, Cleopatra, Dundee to Shanghai; 16th, Balbrat, London to Shanghai; Charles Henri, Falmouth to Manila; Marion, Sunderland to Shanghai; Ida Elizabeth, Rotterdam to Batavia; 21st, Osprey, London to Shanhai; Freya, Cardiff to Shanghai; 23, Albrecht Oswald, Liverpool to Shanghai; Mirage, London to Shanghai; 24th, Frans and Elize, Amsterdam to Batavia; 25th, Bosworth, Sunderland to Shanghai; 31st, Vier Gezusters, Rotterdam to Batavia; Delft, Rotterdam to Batavia. From United States, to China, &c.—13th, Sarah, New York to Shanghai; Nestor, Boston to Hong Kong; 24th, Dorchester, Boston to Shanghai; Rocket, New York to Batavia; 25, Magenta, New York to Shanghai; From China, &c., to England and Continent: July 12th, Jorgan Bruhn, Canton to London; 16th, Lobella, Samarang to Rotterdam; West Australian, Hong Kong to London; 18th, Pomone, Bangkok to Cherbourg; 19th, John Banks, Manila to London; 21st, Flora, Manila to Liverpool; Ellenborough, Singapore to London; Ary Scheffer, Batavia to Holland; 26th, Storm King, Batavia to Liverpool. From China, &c., to United States: 12th, Europa, Whampoa to New York; 17th, Cleveland, Shanghai to New York; Nabob, Manila to New York.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

JAPAN.

Tea, £5; silk, £6. 10s.

SHANGHAI.

Rates for silk are £4. 10s., and £3. 10s for tea. Tonnage in the harbour is large and coast rates are but nominal. The following are some of the charters:—Orinoco (Hamb. barque) 496 tons, Taku and back, with 12 lay days, $1,300 per month; Voltigeur (Prussian brig), 200 tons, $850 per month; Lady Elizabeth (Brit. barque), 576 tons, Hakodadi and back, $1.500 per month; Keepsake, Foo-chow to Melbourne, £3. 15s. per ton, 25 lay days; Southern Belle (Brit. barque), 541 tons, London with tea, £3. 10s.; Merrington (Brit. ship), 642 tons, Liverpool, with cotton, £2. 17s. 6d.

HONG KONG.

Arrivals have been large, which, together with little employment offering, gives rates a downward tendency. The Northfleet is loading at Whampoa, at £4 per ton. This, however, is the nominal rate; vessels on the berth would be glad to take much less rates for quick despatch. The Iron Crown is loading cotton for Liverpool at £3. 10s.

Forfarshire (British ship 614 tons), to Liverpool, £4. Parana on berth for London at £3. 10s. Rates to Ningpo are 35 cents, to Shanghai, 40 cents.

MANILA.

Rates for sugar are still lower, the Alarac having engaged the remainder of her cargo at £2. 12s. 6d. for unclayed, and £2. 12s. 6d. for clayed; to Shanghai, one vessel has been taken up to load at 40 cents per picul.

SINGAPORE.

Rates are as follows:—Tin, £3. 5s. per 20 cwt.; sago in boxes, £4; sago flour, £4; gambier in bales, £3. 5s.; sugar, £4; black pepper, £4 per 16 cwt.; coffee, £4 per 18 cwt.; hides and horns, £4 per 16 cwt.; gutta percha, £4 per 20 cwt.; measurement goods, £4. 10s. per 50 cubic feet.

PENANG.

Freights to London, £3. 10s., for dead weight, £4 for light freight.

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CASUALTIES.

SHANGHAI.

The Macduff is badly on shore on the Middle Ground, and will have to discharge a great portion of her cargo before she can be got off.

HONG KONG.

The Dutch barque Borneo arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon in tow of the steamer Cadiz, Capt. Gillson. The Borneo is from Singapore bound to this port; she encountered a typhoon.

The Hong-lion?, an old vessel under the Dutch flag belonging to Singapore, was from the last named port bound to Amoy, having on board upwards of 250 Chinese passengers—all of whom have been lost. This is an event which occurs certainly once a-year with the Singapore vessels either going down from Swatow and Amoy with the N.E. monsoon or returning (as in the present instance) with the S.W. monsoon. A larger number of passengers are crowded on board than there is room for.

The British barque *Anita*, Captain Williams from New York bound to Shanghai with coals, has put into port having sustained much damage aloft and having her crew all laid up from illness in consequence of the weather lately experienced in the China Sea.

SINGAPORE.

In the report of the accident to the steamer *Experiment*, it was mentioned that the boat which was sent ashore at Tanjong Appi to obtain provisions and water, had not turned up at the date of our last advices. By the Dutch mail we learn that this boat has found its way to Batavia. Great sufferings have been endured by the crew, one of whom has died; the crew have been sent up to this by the Dutch authorities.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

CITY, MONDAY AFTERNOON.

SILK.—As importers have continued to be current sellers we have had another fortnight of fair activity in the silk market, China silk taking, perhaps, the most prominent position in the amount of business done. For Japan silk there has been a good demand, but the arrivals have been rather small. Deliveries 31st August to 9th September, inclusive.—China, 1,317 bales; Japan, 706; total, 2,023.

Arrivals not included in the Table.—September 8, at Falmouth, from Akyab, Pieter; 8, at Texel, from Batavia, Sourabaya Packet; 11, at Falmouth, from Rangoon, Sophia Adelaide, Kalkmann; off Falmouth, from Akyab, Solide, Andersen; 10, at Queenstown, from Akyab, Cambridge; 11, at Falmouth, from Akyab, H.S. Soule, Osgood (schr.); 13, at Deal, from Singapore, Oscar, Wulff.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 8, from Sunderland for Shanghai, Seaton, Luzon; 12, from London for Shanghai, Unrivalled.

SPOKEN.—Walvisch, Sunderland to Singapore, August 2, 14 N., 26 W. County of Ayr, Clyde to Batavia, August 7, 14 N., 25 W.; St. Paul, New York to Shanghai, 29 days out; Salatiga, Vretler, Tjilatjap to Rotterdam, July 28, 10 S., 12 W.; Ida Wilhelmine, Rotterdam to Batavia, Aug. 6, 2 N., 24 W.; Nova Zembla, Amsterdam to Batavia, July 11, 25 S., 30 W.; Constance, Amsterdam to Batavia, Aug. 2, 12 N., 24 W.; Rudolph, Meinsma, Rotterdam to Batavia, July 31, 14 N., 26 W.; Quartet, Mulder, Amsterdam to Batavia, Aug. 1, 14 N., 26 W.

MERCHANT STEAMERS IN THE SHANGHAI TRADE.

(From the *Friend of China*.)

ON THE NINGPO LINE.—Argus, Br. Day, Moses and Co.; Ayrshire Lass, Br. McMillan, Fletcher and Co.; Feima, Br. Buckland, Moses and Co.; Fenella, Br. Buncombe, Pearson and Co.; Mandarin, Am. str., A. L. Freeman; Pootung, Br. 4 p., Byrne and Co.; Whampoa, Br. Milton, D. Sassoon, Sons.

YANGTSE LINE.—Cosmopolite, Br. Macqueen, Dent and Co., left; Defiance, Br. —; Elfin, Collyer and Lambert, left; Enterprise, Am. Draper, H. Fogg and Co.; Express, Br. Castilla, Jardine, Matheson and Co.; Fire Cracker, Am. 7 p. Pendleton, Lindsay and Co.; Fire Dart, Am. West, Heard and Co.; Gerard, Br. Quirk, 4 p., Smith, Kennedy and Co., left; Governor General, Br. Bell, Dent and Co.; Huquang, Roberts, Russell and Co., left; J. T. Wright, Am. Bennett, Howard and Co., left; Kiangtse, Am. Simmons, Russell and Co.; Niemen, Br. 6 p. Hutchinson, Dallas, Pearson and Co., left; Poyang, Am. 4 p. Bryan, Olyphant and Co., left; Rona, Br. Hutchinson, Jardine, Matheson and Co.; Shandon, Br. Wigton, Moses and Co.; Shansee, Am. Perkins, Russell and Co., left; Ta-Wah, Lovitt, 1 c., A. L. Freeman and Co.; Takiang, Am. Sanford, Olyphant and Co.; Tze-Chuen, Am. Kennedy, Russell and Co., left.

TIENTSIN LINE.—Island Queen, Br. Stocks, F. R. Gamwell; Nanzing, Br. Morrison, Harkort and Co., left; Swatow, Br. Laen, E. A. Reynolds, left.

JAPAN LINE.—City of Nantes, Br. Gibson, left; Elgin, Br. Beal, Adamson and Co.; Hellespont, Am. Mooney, Howard and Co., left; Jeddo, Br. Wright, Dallas, Pearson and Co., left; Pembroke, Am. Dohin, 1 s., Russell and Co., left; Rajah, Br. Catto, Hogg Brothers, left; Reiver, Bolton, Jardine, Matheson and Co.; St. Theodosius, Russian, Stenroos, left.

HONG KONG LINE.—Carthage, James, Jardine Matheson and Co., left; Chusan, Br. Shaw, left; Chanticleer, Br., Turner and Co, left; Fokien, Am. Str., Russell and Co., left; Hydaspes, French, Nom de dieu, Russell and Co.; Meteor, Br. 6 p., Mc. Caslin; Shun-Lee, Milbank, Harkort and Co., left; Tynemouth, Br. 6 p., Hellyer, Russell and Co., left; Viola, Br. Thomson, Jardine, Matheson and Co., left.

NO PARTICULAR LINE.—Novelty, Br. 4 p.; Scotland, Pruss., Russell and Co., left for San Francisco; Union Star, Br. 7 s.; Waratah, Br. Harris; Volunteer, Br., left for Foochow.

TOW BOATS.—Bunker Hill, Banney, A. Heard and Co., laid up; Emperor, Br. 6 p. Tod, Jarvie, Thorburne and Co., laidup; Louisa, Am. 5 s., G. N. Weed, Engineer, P. T. Osborn and Co.; Martin White, Parkes, T. Hunt and Co., laid up; Titan, Wood, Jarvie, Thorburne and Co.; Tsatlee, Br. Jones, Russell and Co., laid up; Ta-Yung, Br., 95 h. p., Smith, Shaw, Brothers and Co., left; Washington, Atwill, A. Heard and Co. (for sale).

CHINESE TRANSPORT SERVICE.—Antelope, a Chinese, P. Conklin; Confucius, P. Conklin; Hyson, Quinsan, Wheelock and Co.; Illawarrah, Br. Torckler, A. Ellisen and Co.; Pluto, Sanger; Willamette, Frand, P. Conklin; Zingara, Ludlum, Wheelock and Co.

RECEIVING SHIPS IN SHANGHAI.—Ariel, Des Landes, P. F. Cama and Co., 3 s.; Anne Welsh, Endicot, 4 s., A. Heard and Co.; Berwick Walls, Floating Hospital, Capt. Ayres, 5 p.; Emily Jane, 4 s., Dent and Co.; Georgiana (Coal Hulk), 8 s., Harkort and Co.; Lady Hayes, Patridge, Jardine Matheson and Co., 5 s.; Macao, 9 p.; Melbourne, Miller, 9 p., Shaw Brothers; Ngaphui, Harbour Master, o. l; Rosa (Coal Hulk), Gamwell, 7 s.; Samuel Stoddart, Mackie, 9 s.; Sea Horse, Cambridge, Groves and Co., 2 s.; Wellington, Bennett, Sassoon and Co., 3 s.

MEN OF WAR IN CHINA AND JAPAN WATER.

SHANGHAI STATION.—Acorn, brig., depot 5 s.; Centaur, 540 H.P., Bosanquet Commander, 8 guns; Starling, 60 H.P., 3 guns, 5 s.; Vulcan, Transport, Strode; Weazel, 60 H.P., Hale, Lt. Commanding, 3 guns.

CHINKEANG.—Hardy, 60 H.P., Campbell, Lt. Commanding, 3 guns.

NANKING.—Slaney, 80 H.P., Lee, Lt. Commanding, 3 guns.

NINGPO.—Flamer, 60 H.P., Bosanquet, 3 guns.

TIEN-TSIN AND CHEEFO.—Insolent, 60 H.P., Nicholas, Lt. Commanding, 3 guns; Manila, 70 H.P., Burnett, Master Commanding.

FOO-CHOW-FOO.—Staunch, 60 H.P., Denham, Lieut. Commanding, 3 guns.

SWATOW.—Cockchafer, 60 H.P., Dayrell, Lieutenant Commanding, 3 guns.

HONG KONG.—Banterer, 60 H.P., 3 guns, laid up; Bustard, 60 H.P., Tucker, Lieutenant Commanding, 3 guns; Clown, 40 H.P., Tonkin, Lieutenant Commanding, 3 guns; Dove, 60 H.P., 3 guns; Drake, 40 H.P., 3 guns; Firm, 60 H.P., 3 guns; Forester, 60 H.P., 3 guns; Grasshopper, 60 H.P., Bennett, Lieutenant Commanding, 3 guns; Haughty, 60 H.P., Wells, Lieutenant Commanding, 3 guns; Hercules, hospital ship; Melville, Dr. Mackay, hospital; Opossum, 60 H.P., 3 guns; Princess Charlotte, Captain Nolloth, guard ship; Snap, 60 H.P., 3 guns; Watchful, 40 H.P., 3 guns, laid up; Woodcock, 40 H.P., 3 guns.

HANKOW.—Algerine, 90 H.P., Blane, Lieutenant Commanding, 3 guns.

KANAGAWA (JAPAN).—Bouncer, 60 H.P., Creasy, Lieut. Commanding, 3 guns; Coromandel, 150 H.P., Denison, Lieut. Commanding, 6 guns; Coquette, Com. Alexander, 200 H.P., 4 guns; Cormorant, Buckle, Lieut. Commanding, Despatch; Encounter, 360 H.P., Dew, Captain, 14 guns; Euryalus, 400 H.P., Joslyn, Captain, 35 guns; Havoc, 60 H.P., Poole, Lieut. Commanding, 3 guns; Hesper, 120 H.P., Boxer, Mr., Commanding, Store ship; Kestrel, 40 H.P., Dunlop, Lieut. Commanding, 3 guns; Perseus, 400 H.P., 201 guns; Pearl, 400 H.P., Borlaise, Captain, 21 guns; Race Horse, 4 c., Boxer; Swallow, (Surveying).

NAGASAKI.—Leopard, St. Fr., 18 guns, Capt. Leche; Ringdove, 200 H.P., Brown Commanding, 4 guns; Rattler, Howard.

HAKODADI.—Argus, Moore.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE "TWEED" (INDIAN TELEGRAPH EXPEDITION) SHIP.—The fine ship *Tweed*, nearly 2,000 tons, formerly the *Punjaub*, 21-gun frigate, in the Indian service, and which has recently been chartered by Government, for the conveyance of the great Indian telegraphic cable, to be laid down between Suez, the Red Sea, to Bombay, narrowly escaped destruction by fire on the 28th August. She is lying in the junction basin of the West India Dock, where her owners, Messrs. Willis and Son, of Leadenhall-street, are fitting her out for the expedition. Three large iron-plated circular tanks have been built in her hold for the reception of the cable, and which are also to be filled with water for the preservation of the composition with which the cable is coated. At six o'clock two shipkeepers, who have charge of the ship, gave the alarm to the dock officers of the vessel being on fire. They stated they had discovered it on taking off the hatches for the workpeople. The steam tug of the dock company, which is fitted with fire-engine pumps, was at once put alongside the basin and got to work down the forehold, where the fire appeared to rage, though, on account of the dense smoke that issued forth, it was impossible to trace out its exact locality for some time. The dock-masters and superintendents of the police were soon on the spot, with other engines belonging to the company, and every available force. After working a lengthened period, it was ascertained that it was the port side of the vessel abaft the forehold that was on fire, where, fortunately, it was subsequently stopped from extending—though not without some difficulty, owing to the tank being built up close to it. Several of her timbers are reported to be burnt, and portions of her tank will have to be taken down, if it is found necessary by the surveyor to remove them. As regards the fire, there is every reason to suspect that it arose from the neglect of some of the workmen employed in the construction of the tanks, by dropping a hot rivet, or some live cinders, from a portable furnace, among some rubbish or shavings in the hold, between the tank and the side of the ship. The dock officials are of opinion that, but for the early discovery, the ship would have been, in all probability, destroyed. She is fully insured.

THE P. AND O. CO. AND EDUCATION AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Arthur Anderson (Chairman of the Board of Directors), who takes a lively interest in the welfare of the children of the men in the employ of the company, after having most successfully establishde what may be termed a Low School in the parish of St. Mary's, for the education of girls and boys, is now, we are exceedingly pleased to learn, engaged in a laudable endeavour to get up a High School, for the sons of the officers The company is now in treaty for the purchase of Bannister's house and estate for this purpose.

MR. WILLIAM HARRIS SAUNDERS, who has been for several years in the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's London Office, has been appointed a manager of the Shanghai Tea Company. This company has been formed with the object of supplying teas, pure as imported, at wholesale prices, not only in chests and half-chests, but in smaller packages.

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THE LOST TRADE OF THE BRAZILS.—The continued suspension of diplomatic relations between this country and Brazil can, in view of the extent and importance of the commerce between the two nations, be regarded only as an event to be seriously deplored. From the hastiness with which the Foreign Office acted, on grounds which have been pronounced insufficient by the King of the Belgians, to whose arbitration the dispute was referred, it might have been supposed, by persons unacquainted with the magnitude of the interests involved in the trade between England and Brazil, that the latter was a country whose custom was of no consequence to our manufacturers, and whose productions we could very well dispense with. It could scarcely have been supposed that, next to France, Italy, Holland, the Hanse Towns, and the United States, the value of the British manufactures exported to Brazil in 1861 was greater than to any foreign country with which we trade. "In examining the import tables," says Mr. Elliot, our late secretary of legation at Rio, in his report to the Foreign Office at the close of the year, "we can hardly fail to be struck with the importance of the commercial relations between England and Brazil. For the year 1860-61 the total value is estimated at 119,000,000 milreis, and one-half of that amount is of British origin, being an increase of 4,000,000 over the preceding year." The total value of the exports to Brazil rose, in 1861, to £4,690,875 from £4,571,308 in the preceding year, and nearly one-half of this amount was represented by cotton goods, the other principal articles being linen and woollen goods and iron. Except Turkey and China, no foreign country imported so large an amount of British cotton manufactures as Brazil; and her imports of our linens were exceeded only by those of Germany, Cuba, and the United States. Our imports from Brazil rose in the same years from £2,269,180 to £2,631,480, the principal articles being sugar, coffee, cocoa, hides, and caoutchouc. We import more coffee from Brazil than any other part of the world, except Ceylon; and our imports of raw hides from that country are exceeded only by those from India and the River Plate. Of the other principal items of the import trade it may be observed that Brazil supplies us with a large portion of the sugar, cocoa, and tapioca consumed in this country, and with more than half the caoutchouc and nearly all the rosewood we use. Nor ought it to be forgotten that we import from Brazil, in the present circumstances of the trade, more cotton than from any other country, except India and Egypt. There is no doubt, moreover, that the growth of cotton in Brazil will be greatly increased, consequent upon the enhanced price and the losses sustained of late years by coffee-growers through the ravages of a disease analogous to the oidium. "On the whole," says Mr. Elliot, "it may be confidently asserted that a review of the general state of the Brazilian empire and its future prospects is encouraging." It should be borne in mind that the development of our trade with Brazil, considerable as are its present proportions, has been hindered by obstacles which are now in course of removal; so that, should the relations between the two countries continue to be those of peace and amity, a great and rapid increase of both imports and exports may confidently be expected. The coffee crop is so exhaustive of the soil that, in the absence of a proper system of manuring, irrigation, &c., the proprietors are obliged to plant new trees every few years, generally further from, and consequently in less easy communication with the market. This entails the necessity of large estates, considerable portions of which lie unproductive. Improved means of intercommunication are obviously the great want of the coffee-growers, and these the Government are actively and energetically endeavouring to supply. In 1861 a ministry of agriculture and public works was created, whose attention is to be directed to providing and forwarding roads, railways, and canals, and improving riverine navigation. "It is only necessary," said Mr. Baillie, then secretary of legation at Rio, in a report made to the Foreign Office at the commencement of last year, "to take a glance at the map to perceive that Brazil abounds in magnificent rivers forming a network which pervades the whole empire. These rivers are all more or less navigable, and drain a vast extent of soil said to be most fertile, and capable of producing all the various products annually exported to foreign countries. The best means for rendering such important natural advantages subservient to the development of agriculture and commerce is an object well worthy the attention of the Government, and of all persons interested in the future progress and prosperity or this empire." The principal schemes now or lately under consideration are, the utilisation of the extensive network of navigable rivers which run into the Amazon, a railway into the coffee producing districts of Minas, the union of the centres of production in the interior with the points where stations are to be made on the Don Pedro II. and San Paulo Railways, and the connection of the different channels of communication now existing with the extensive and important upper navigation of the river San Francisco. The completion of the communication between the great coffee-producing districts and the maritime ports will tend largely to augment the export of the staple product of the country, and with it the means of the Brazilians to consume more of our manufactures. The import of cotton from Brazil may also be expected to be greatly advanced in future years. There is, therefore, every reason to anticipate a great and rapid increase in our commerce with Brazil if nothing occurs to interrupt it, and to impede the Imperial Government in their measures for opening up the interior of the country to foreign trade. Confidence in the continuation of peace is essential to the progress of all such undertakings, and equally so to the development of agriculture and commerce. Nothing would tend so much to promote such confidence as the restoration of diplomatic relations between England and Brazil, which both countries have the right to expect as the natural consequence of the decision of the King of the Belgians in the case of the officers of the Porte. The aggressive measures of Admiral Warren were taken as much on account of that affair as on that of the alleged plundering of the Prince of Wales, and there ought, therefore, to be no difficulty, at least on our side, in terminating the present unsatisfactory state of international relations.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY.—A letter from an officer in Shanghai appears in the *Army and Navy Gazette*. The writer, after stating that many of the passengers with whom he travelled from England would have been better placed as second class passengers, recommends the company to establish a third class for servants "pure and simple," so that the second class might be available for clerks, &c. No Englishman (says the writer) of any education will voluntarily sit at table with menials, be they ship's stewards or land servants; but make it possible for all to live with their equals, and you save the gentleman or lady of position much annoyance, and the over-humble young adventurer much unnecessary temptation. The season for the anomaly to which I have just alluded may be that, as a dollar here counts for a shilling at home—I mean in the usage of expenditure—and as the passages of *employes* are often paid by their engagers, people here are half ashamed to bring out young men second class. But the sooner such folly ceases the better for all parties. Allied to this is another source of small annoyance to well-bred passengers—the pursers mess in the first-class saloon. Though sometimes the contrary, they are generally clean, tidy young men, reminding one, in the best instance I have seen, of a smart cavalry corporal, minus drill and sufficiently frequent visits to the tonsorial artist. All of them seemed uneducated, and they often, I am told, thwart the captain of the ship in an underhand way. This brings me to the engineers; and when I have said that it is not *quite* an outrage to put such men at the same table with gentlemen and ladies, I have gone to the verge of veracity. Coals and water they know about; in the use of them, however, I am told they often act counter to the commander and true sailors of the ship (and the "P. and O." Company have many such gentlemen sailors). But they (the engineers) such as I have seen, are wholly innocent of all the conventionalisms of refined and educated humanity. Sometimes they are intemperate Scotchmen. Men of this and the desk clerk class do not perform their duties the better for being over-fed, over-liquored (as the Yankees would say), and underworked. Then the stewards are a very uppish class of men, and the quantity of things one may—as I did—lose on board these ships is intolerable. As a fair sample of presumption, yesterday, at the first hotel in Shanghai, a vulgar swell sat at the bottom of a table at dinner, many officers and gentlemen being in the room. The gentleman next me told me this man was the saloon steward of the "P. and O." ship he came out in. I think few will deny that the company should prevent their servants being nuisances to their passengers in this manner. The old question is one of "Who will bell the cat?" I have done it so far. *Verbum sapienti.*

THE PRIZES OF CONFEDERATE CRUISERS.—A QUESTION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.—An application was made to the President of the Civil Tribunal, sitting in Chambers, for a judge's order under the following circumstances:—MM. Marcuard and Co., bankers in Paris, recently advanced a sum of 225,000f. on the probable proceeds of 74 bars of silver from the mines of Mexico, which they immediately sent to be essayed by MM. d'Hennin, Lunel, and Co., of the Rue Rambuteau. Some days after they learned that an attachment had been laid on the bars at the instance of Messrs. Frederick Huth and Co., of London, and they now applied for an order to authorise the sale of the silver, notwithstanding the said attachment. Their counsel stated that the 74 bars had been consigned by Messrs. Fraser, Trenholme, and Co., of Liverpool, to his clients, who received them on the 22nd inst.; but Messrs. Huth and Co. claimed the silver as their property, since it had been regularly consigned to them from Mexico, and shipped at Mazatlan, on board the ship *B. F Hoxie*, an American merchant vessel belonging to the Federal States, which was burnt at sea in May last by the Confederate steamer *Florida*, after being stripped of her cargo. The captain of the *Florida* sent these bars as lawful prize to the agents of the Confederate States at Liverpool, Messrs. Fraser, Trenholme, and Co., who forwarded them to MM. Marcuard for sale. The learned counsel concluded with demanding an order authorising their sale, without awaiting the issue of the actions as to the right of ownership now pending before the English and French tribunals. The counsel for Messrs. Huth and Co. stated that the value of the silver was 525,000f., and that his clients did not oppose the immediate sale provided the proceeds were impounded till the right of ownership should be decided. The president accordingly issued an order for the sale of the silver, and directed that the proceeds should be invested in Treasury Bonds at six months till the question of ownership should be duly decided.

THE SMALLEST CRAFT THAT EVER CROSSED THE ATLANTIC.—In a letter to a contemporary Mr. Butterfield, the son of the Admiral of that name, writes:—"In reference to a paragraph that appeared yesterday, I beg to inform you that in the year 1828 I sailed from Portsmouth in his Majesty's cutter *Scrub*, 20 tons measurement, commanded by Mr. Hill, mate R.N. The late Captain Gore Lowe, R.N., then a midshipman, and myself were passengers. We arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, in perfect safety, after a long passage, with only three days' fair wind. We left Plymouth in company of his Majesty's brig *Clinker*, of which we lost sight in a few days, and which arrived at St. John's twenty hours before us only. The *Scrub* took out sixteen men for the flag-ship, and had three months' provision and water on board."

M. DE LESSEPS AT CHAMBERY.—The Scientific Congress of Chambery (Savoy) held a sitting a few ago, at which Ferdinand de Lesseps, who was on his way to Egypt, *via* Turin and Trieste, was present by invitation. His entrance into the hall was the signal for a loud burst of applause. At the request of M. Roux, the President, M. de Lesseps addressed the meeting, and gave an account of the manner in which the works of the Suez Canal were going on, and the development which they had already acquired. He particularly alluded to the energetic support which the French Government had given to the undertaking, and to the attempts which, he affirms, were made by England to induce Turkey to oppose it. The President afterwards presented M. de Lesseps with a gold medal offered to him by the Provincial Institute as one of the men who had merited well of humanity for carrying on such a useful work.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE REPOSITORY.—The third number of the *Chinese and Japanese Repository*, under the efficient editorship of the Rev. J. Summers, has made its appearance. It furnishes a first instalment of the promised Chinese romance—*The Elfin Foxes*, in which supernatural ideas strangely intermix with Mundane occurrences. The philosophic and theological visions of *Hung-Siu-tshuen*, which illustrate the religious element in the Kwangsi insurrection are admirably rendered by the Rev. Theodore Hamburg; these give an insight into Chinese customs, as well as Chinese religious belief. An article which will excite wide attention is that on the *Application of the Roman Alphabet to the Languages and Dialects of China and Japan*, by the editor. Specimens are given showing its feasibility and practicability. The editor also gives us a capital Chinese ballad in English verse.

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Continental Intelligence.

HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, SEPT. 6.

Some important financial papers have been printed and distributed by the Government to the members of the Second Chamber, amongst which the revenue and expenditure of the country for the year 1858, as finally made up and closed by the court of accounts. From this document it appears that the general receipts were as follows:—

Taxes	56,466,264 Fl.	69½ Cents.
Domains..	1,191,853 „	40½ „
Post-office and Telegraph ..	1,978,229 „	65½ „
State Lottery	409,768 „	50 „
Sundries	1,758,372 „	04½ „
Contribution from the funds from sale of domains	1,000,000 „	—
Do. from disposable surplus of the financial year 1857 ..	12,000,000 „	—
Do. from the Colonial surplus..	30,555,637 „	28½ „
Total	105,361,625 Fl.	58½ Cents.

The expenditure may be lumped as follows:—

Interest on the National Debt ..	31,413,862 Fl.	87 Cents.
Amortisation of do. ..	14,433,423 „	41 „
Extraordinary expenses paid by virtue of special laws ..	496,889 „	20 „
Ordinary expenditure	38,374,009 „	02½ „
	84,718,184 Fl.	50½ Cents.

Showing an actual surplus of 20,643,441 fl. 08 cents, which has been disposed of as follows:—For the purchase and amortisation of National Debt, by virtue of the laws of 30th April, and 13th December, 1859, and 7th June, 1860, 12,951,387 fl. 30 cents; contribution towards cancelling Treasury Bills, 70,092 fl. 72 cents; additional expenditure for extra charges for the navy, 2,255,000 fl.; and extra expenses for the army, 5,356,961 fl. 06 cents.

By Royal decree of August 10, 1863, No. 91, the following is ordained:—"With reference to Art. 2, of Royal Decree of the 19th March, 1863, No. 71, stating that 'emigrants from India, China, the United States of America, the Azores, Madeira, the Canaries, and Cape Verde Islands, and other countries and places that may be hereafter named, that may be shipped by the Dutch Government to our colony of Surinam;' on the report of our minister for the colonies, dated 7th August, 1863, letter B, No. 26, we have approved the following ports of China as coming within the meaning of our said Royal Decree, viz., Canton, Foochow, Amoy, and Shanghai.

A detachment of colonial troops, under the command of Capt. H. Rietveld, of the East India engineers, returning to duty from leave of absence to this country, and accompanied by the second lieutenants of the E.I. infantry, F. Mugge, J. van den Broek, and C. H. Kobus, have left the depôt at Harderwyk to embark at Rotterdam on board the hired transport *Jacob*, Capt. J. Mulder Drenth for the East Indies, touching at St. George d'Elmina on the West Coast of Africa, to embark about a hundred negro recruits, engaged for service in Netherlands India, and to land fourteen Africans whose term of service has expired. Two officers go out in the same vessel to relieve two others at the head of the recruiting service on the coast of Africa.

H.N.M. screw corvette *Vesuvius*, of ten guns, recently returned from colonial service, has been refitted with great promptitude and despatched to the coast of Africa, where, according to accounts from the Governor of the Dutch settlement, Mr. Elias, some unpleasant difficulties have occurred between him and the neighbouring Governor of the British settlements on that coast, which require the presence of a ship of war to maintain the interests of the Dutch.

During the month of August the number of vessels that arrived in this country from the Far East was 32 (against 20 in July, and 40 in June). Of these 21 arrived at Amsterdam, and 11 at Rotterdam. Eleven brought cargoes for the Netherlands Trading Company, seventeen for the private trade, and four for both mixed. Twelve came from Batavia, eight from Sourabaya, seven from Banjoewangie, three from Padang, and two from Macassar. Among other produce these vessels landed 80,938 bags of coffee, and 41,819 kranjangs of sugar.

From the novel manner in which the Netherlands Trading Company have worded their promise not to offer any more East India coffee for sale before the month of February next, it is generally supposed that an alteration in the system of their coffee sales is about to take place. Great complaints have been repeatedly made by the merchants of the very defective system now in operation, and especially of the inconvenience of having only two sales in the year, as well as the great disadvantages arising from the combination of the purchasing brokers, who well-nigh hold a monopoly, and regulate the prices of the sales to the detriment of the merchants. If an alteration is to be introduced at all, it is hoped that the number of sales will be increased, and instead of a spring and autumn sale, with an enormous quantity in each, that there will be one of lesser quantity every two months, as is the case with the company's sugar sales.

According to the *Arnheim Courant*, a well-informed journal, a fresh expedition to Boni is about to be organised, but to a different port from that to which the two last expeditions were sent.

The number of officers of the East India Army now in this country on leave of absence is fifty-seven, among whom are eleven medical officers of the third class.

Telegraphic intelligence has been received here from Batavia that two tenders have been made for the steamboat service in Netherlands India—one by the house of Dummler and Co., in the name of Messrs. Paul van Vlissingen and Dudok van Heel, of Amsterdam, and the other by Mr. Robinson, for an English company. Both competitors made the lowest offers alternately for the different services. For all the lines together Mr. Robinson required a subsidy of 6 fl. 97 cents per mile, against 6 fl. 98 cents, the demand of Messrs. Dummler and Co. The present contractor, Mr. W. Cores de Vries, does not appear to have sent in a tender.

It is mentioned as an unusual occurrence that, amongst a batch of soldiers arrived at Harderwyk from Java to receive their discharge, is a non-commissioned officer of the name of Verwoert, decorated with the cross of the third class of the Military Order of Willem, which he had received for signal courage displayed on various occasions during his service of seventeen years in the East.

At a meeting of the elective body of shareholders of the Netherlands Trading Company, Mr. F. van der Audermeulen, whose period of service as commissioner has expired, was re-elected, and the two vacancies of substitute commissioners were filled up by the election of Mr. Jozua van Elk and Mr. J. B. Beuker.

Captain G. Fabius, commanding H.N.M. steam frigate *Zeeland*, is relieved of his command and placed on half-pay, the ship being paid off. It is stated in naval circles that this officer will shortly go out as commander-in-chief of the naval forces in Netherlands India to relieve Vice-Admiral May in the command of that station.

Lieut. W. C. de Jongh, of the Home Artillery, provisionally attached to the same branch in Netherlands India, is definitely transferred to the latter service, retaining his rank and seniority.

A letter from Nieuwe Deep states that H.N.M. steam corvette *Princess Amalia*, of nineteen guns, will be brought down there from the navy yard in this city to be fitted out for service in Netherlands India. She will be commissioned on the 1st of October, but it is not yet settled what officer will be appointed to the command.

PERSONAL.—Rear-Admiral A. A. de Vries has been relieved of his duties as Director of the Navy Yard and Commandant of the Guardship at Helvoetsluys, and is succeeded by Captain P. A. Matthysen, R.N.

Mr. D. de Graeff van Poelsbroek, hitherto Dutch Consul at Yokohama, is promoted to be Consul-General and Political Agent of the Netherlands in Japan.

Messrs. W. J. Osterhoff, D. ten Bosch, W. F. Berghuis van Woortman, J. Adriana, A. de Graag, F. J. Cornelissen, F. S. de Clercq, K. J. van der Veen, J. B. Heesen, H. van den Broeck, A. F. Heyl, and G. Sinia, have been appointed medical officers for the third class of the army in India.

Dr. C. A. Bergsma, of the E. I. Civil Service, attached to the Geographical Department in India, and Mr. H. D. Levysshon Norman, Referendary of the Supreme Government in N. India, have been elected foreign members of the Utrecht Provincial Society of Arts and Sciences.

Mr. J. M. Jacobson, of Samarang, has been recognised as Consul of the King of Wurtemberg for Java, Sumatra, and Macassar.

The Assistant-Resident of Siak, Mr. J. A. Arnold, has received the Royal permission to retire from the service with claim to a pension.

Mr. S. Locker de Bruyne, of the E.I. Civil Service, is appointed Assistant-Resident of Siak, *vice* Arnold resigned.

Mr. A. H. Swaving has been appointed Assistant-Resident of the Eastern District of Sandjai in Celebes.

Lieut. Timmerman Thyssen, of the East India Artillery, and Lieut. W. F. Schenck, of the same service, have received orders to repair to Java, and go out this month by the French mail steamer.

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COMMERCIAL.

COFFEE.—Since last mail the market continues in a favourable position, and there is an increased demand for yellow and bright yellow descriptions in some instances at a slight advance in the prices. Among the sales are 2,200 bags of Padang per *Hjalmar* and 1,870 bags of Macassar ex *Elisabeth Jacoba*, as well as 1,000 bags of yellow Padang at from 48½ to 53 cents, and 7,075 bags of bright do. at 46½ to 48 cents. The market closes firm, and prices looking up.

TEA.—The sale mentioned in last report went off with spirit, all being sold as follows:—616 quarter chests of Congou, that marked Blohn fetched 85 to 98 cents, JM 70 to 71, TS 122 to 125, and WP 81 cents; the 53 packages of Japan realised 125, being rather less than the valuations of the brokers.

The Netherlands Trading Company have announced the following teas for the sale on the 1st of October:—15,566 packages in warehouse in this city and 5,725 do. at Rotterdam; together 21.291 packages of Java tea The announcement has had no influence on the market, which continues firm.

SUGAR.—For the raw article there was a poor demand, and the few sales effected realised 1¼fl. below last sale's prices. At this figure 708 Kranjangs of Probolingo No. 10 to 11, ex *Eva Johanna* were disposed of. The company have advertised 31,000 Kranj. of Java for public sale on the 17th inst. In Refined no alteration in values.

RICE.—Two cargoes of Arracan and Rangoon uncleaned found purchasers at secret prices. Clean grain calm in the absence of orders to buy.

SPICES.—Some sales of Nutmegs No. 2 and Cloves have been effected at an advance of 2 to 3 cents on the company's late sale prices. Cinnamon in demand and 10 cents higher, No. 3 fetching 103 cents.

TOBACCO.—The dealings have been limited in the face of two sales advertised, one for the 8th inst. in this city, and the other for the 10th at Rotterdam. The former will contain 5,276 bales of Java, and the latter 5,232 do., by which the stocks will be pretty well cleared off, as the total is only 10,887 bales.

HIDES meet an easy sale; 3,326 Java Ox and 993 Buffalo were sold by tender.

TIN.—The opinion for this article is rather better than by last mail, and Banca is not to be had under 74fl., though at that figure no sales are reported.

CAMPHOR is in great favour, especially Japan.

RATTANS rule firm with an easy sale. 2,121 bundles ex *Hjalmar* and 3,400 do. ex *Harald* were disposed of at full prices.

DRUGS.—At a public sale held here on the 1st inst. 166 bags (95 piculs) of E. I. India Rubber were sold at 89½ to 92fl., and 86 bags (44 piculs) of cubebs (part damaged) 40½ to 41 cents.

SALES OF SHIPS IN HOLLAND.

At Amsterdam,	schooner brig Livorno Packet, 150 tons ..	9,000 fl.
„	schooner Elisabeth, 135 tons	7,990 fl.
„	barque Koning Willem III.	4.500 fl.
„	brig Henrietta Louisa	15,100 fl.
„	schooner brig Concordia (built 1861) ..	30 500 fl.
Rotterdam,	barque Vrede, 469 tons	30,000 fl.
„	do. Commerce de Middelburg, 768 tons ..	45,100 fl.

FRANCE.

THE POSITION IN JAPAN.

The *Moniteur* publishes a letter from Yedo, dated July 5, which states that notwithstanding the decree of expulsion against the foreigners, their position in Japan was relatively better than formerly. Admiral Juarez had divided the defence of Yokohama with Admiral Kuper, and it had been arranged that if it became necessary to fortify the place, the French and English artillery should co-operate with that object. On the 1st July an envoy from the Tycoon waited upon the French minister, and requested that some ships of war might be placed at the service of the Japanese Government for the transport of troops to Kioto. This request could not be complied with, and it was arranged that merchant vessels should be employed. On the following day the envoy had another interview, and the representatives of France and England proposed that the Tycoon should open the port of Hiago and the town of Osacca as evidence of the goodwill by which he declared himself to be animated, and as the only means of mitigating the serious consequences which the expulsion decree would occasion in Europe. The reply of the envoy was evasive. The correspondent of the *Moniteur* says that the position of affairs was tranquil, and that foreigners had no intention of leaving their establishments. He states, in conclusion, that Admiral Juarez had been reinforced by two French vessels, and that Colonel Neale had written to China for reinforcements.

A pamphlet, entitled "France, Mexico, and the Confederate States,' and supposed to be from an official source, has made a great sensation. It shows the advantages to France of a recognition of the South.

The privateer *Florida*, sailing under the Confederate flag, has entered Brest to repair damages. Her commander will not be allowed to make purchases tending to recruit her armament of war.

The *Pays* believes that the acceptance of the Mexican throne by the Archduke Maximilian no longer admits of doubt.

The Scientific Congress, at its sitting at Chamberry, presented a medal of honour to M. Lesseps, of Suez celebrity.

The conditions brought by Nubar Pacha from Constantinople relative to the Suez Canal are said to be almost unacceptable. We believe ourselves able to state that M. Drouyn de Lhuys demands the strict execution of the programme agreed upon between the late Viceroy of Egypt and the Suez Canal Company.

During the last week the French nobility has lost four ladies of the highest rank, and whose families belong to the oldest of the great aristocracy—1. La Marquise de Mortemarte, *nee* Anne de Montmorency; 2. La Comtesse de Bethune, *nee* Flaminie Doria; 3. La Comtesse de Moray; and 4. La Marquise de Grammont (*non* Gramont), daughter of the Duc de Crillon, the last of the French descendants of the noble friend of Henri IV. It must be borne in mind that the Grammonts are altogether a different family from the Gramonts to which the Duc de Guiche and the Duc de Caderousse belong, although they are often indiscriminately written, pronounced, and generally confounded. It is generally believed that the Montmorencies descended from the first Christian baron are extinct; but there are two ladies who still represent the elder branch—La Comtesse de la Chatre and La Marquise de Biencourt. The branch of Montmorency Luxembourg still exists in the person of the duchess who bears the latter title.

HAMBURG.

From the official tables just published by the Board of Commercial Statistics of the trade of the city last year, the imports direct from China are described as follows:—

Article.	Quantity.		Value in marks Banco.
Tea .	.. 10,090 chests, 28 packages	6,627 centners	742,510
Cassia Lignea	18,130 „ 740 bales	11,139 „	629.610
Oil of Star Anis.	700 „ chests	405 „	169,940
Camphor, raw	158 casks 900 chests	1,071 „	150,250
Sugar	.. 24,133 bags	7,772 „	112,670
Oil of Cassia	116 chests	66 „	41.410
Natural curiosities	80 chests, 50 packages		29,520
Passengers' effects	138 „ 6 „		27,220
Cassia flores	128 „	146 „	22,860
Galls ..	.. 464	537 „	21,660
Requisites for matches	2,040 chests, 175 pkgs.		16,150
Porcelaine	179 chests		10,360
Silk manufactures	24 chests, 4 bales		10,280
Star-annis.	100 chests	116 „	7,500
Canes for walking sticks,	96,000 pieces		7,410
Mats	314 packages		6,900
Preserved Ginger	341 chests, 7 packages	107 „	6,280
Rhubarb	18 chests	21 „	4,250
Tobacco	68 packages	05 „	2,310
Vermilion	20 chests	11 „	2,160
Paper	16 chests		1,390
Cigars	17 chests	25,000	1,120
Grass-linen	2 packages		440
Other articles			28,950
Total value—marks Banco	.. ..		2,053,150

The value of the imports from the different ports of the East is thus given:—

From China.	Marks Banco	2,053,150
„ the Philippine Islands	„ „	322,150
„ the Sandwich Islands	„ „	167.190
„ the Navigator's Islands	„ „	34,240
„ British India	„ „	2,051,770
„ Singapore	„ „	452.240
„ Netherlands India	„ „	872,890
„ Siam	„ „	123,700

The vessels that sailed from Hamburg to the Far East in 1862, were as follows:—

To China	30 ships.	..	9,582 tons.
„ Philippine Islands ..	2 „	..	789 „
„ Netherlands India ..	3 „	..	903 „
„ Siam	2 „	..	891 „
„ British India	12 „	..	5,130 „
„ Sandwich Islands ..	1 „	..	372 „
„ Navigator's Islands ..	2 „	..	276 „
„ Russian Asia ..	1 „	..	339 „

DENMARK.

The Danish merchant service, which has considerably increased within the last few years, consisted in 1860 of 5,653 vessels, gauging 246,340 tons. Of those 716, or 13 per cent., were of 100 tons and above; 1,290, or 23 per cent., of from 30 to 100 tons: and 3,647, or 64 per cent., of 30 tons and under; 336 vessels—together measuring 41,482 tons—belonging to Copenhagen, and of these 176, or 52 per cent. were of 100 tons and upwards; 91, or 27 per cent., of from 30 to 100 tons; and 69, or 21 per cent., of 30 tons and under. The steamers were 56 in number, measuring 3.172 tons, with engines of 3,737-horse power. Of the total service, the shipping of the Duchy of Holstein measured only 45,822 tons, whilst more than 200,578 tons belonged to the kingdom, properly speaking, and to Schleswig, the latter possessing 61,524 tons. The entry to the port of Elsinore having been proved to be impracticable for large steam-vessels, a meeting of the consular body, under the presidency of the Consul of France, lately took place, to obtain a remedy for that hindrance to commerce. The proceedings were favourably received, and the Danish Minister of the Interior has taken measures which give reason to hope that the port will be rendered accessible to any vessels in all weathers.

A telegraphic despatch from Copenhagen states that England has protested against the blockade of the Hanse Towns in the event of the Germanic Diet proceeding to "Federal execution" in Holstein.

The note from Denmark to the Diet declares that the Copenhagen Cabinet is ready to take into consideration the proposals of the Confederation with respect to Schleswig, and to comply with them so far as they do not trench upon the sovereign rights of the King. But it will go no further, and a Federal execution, which is threatened, will be held to be not an act within the Confederation, but one to be dealt with under the provisions of international law—an act of war, in short.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

A REGISTER is kept of the addresses of all persons connected with the FAR EAST, and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the office or by letter.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, MONDAY, SEPT. 14, 1863.

THE POSITION IN JAPAN.

THE enforcement of our claims on the Japanese Government is bringing more and more into relief the complex political autonomy of that strange and isolated empire. The Spiritual and Temporal EMPERORS continue to play different parts, and at the very time our demands are being acceded to, suffer, if they do not actually direct, the flags of three foreign nations to be insulted. The centre of power is for all practical purposes a point continually shifting; however, it is to the TYCOON we went, and from the TYCOON we have obtained a certain measure of redress, including an agreement as to the form of an apology to be tendered, the grace of which is abundantly qualified by the arbitrary decree emanating from the MIKADO or the TYCOON, or both, for the expulsion of foreigners. As to the money indemnity, it is to be regretted that we should have allowed the Japanese so far to play their own game as to allow native officers to charter steamers to proceed to Osaka, the great commercial emporium of the empire, where they will not fail to represent these steamers as having been purchased with the indemnity money. Misrepresentation in deeds and words is the very element in which Japanese officials live and move and have their being. The firing on an American steamer, a French despatch vessel, and a Dutch war steamer was evidently designed, not simply for a short demonstration, but to impress us and other foreigners with the belief that, notwithstanding our demands had been acceded to by the TYCOON'S Government, that Government is powerless to control the inherent hostility of Princes and people; that whatever the redress obtained directly from the TYCOON, and however ample the terms of his apology, there is no security to foreign residents against the recurrence of outrages similar to that for which we presented our ultimatum. It is satisfactory that the foreign residents of Yokohama will be able to hold their ground. Although a position at Yedo and Kanagawa is untenable, this holding one spot of *terra firma*, despite a decree of expulsion, will not fail to have its due effect on Japanese officials, who are likely to have the opportunity of learning the stubbornness and tenacity with which Englishmen hold their own. In addition to the punishment of the murderers of Mr. RICHARDSON, we have yet to get satisfaction for the high-handed act of destroying the Legation building at Goten-yama, in the vicinity of the capital, and at the very moment when the satellites of the TYCOON are representing to the Japanese people how finely they have out-manœuvred foreigners, they are destined to hear destructive salutes from the cannon's mouth of at least one American man-of-war, the commander of which is not likely to wait instructions from Government before enforcing satisfaction. No Yankee will put up with Japanese diplomacy; and any number of the two pillared Mexican dollars is little likely to allay the wrath of the Federal commander. Notwithstanding all the intrigue, official insolence, prevarication, and lying we have had to face, it is evident we are in a fair way to make good the present occasion to secure the long-deferred opening of the port of Osaka. The Japanese people themselves are far from being averse to trade; the oppressive municipal regulations which have interfered with the intercourse of the common orders to the port already opened, were prompted and enforced by officials whom it is their business to dread and obey. When our merchant vessels ride in view of the vast population inhabiting that gigantic village, an effectual answer will be given to the representations by which the people have been bamboozled into the belief that our stay was temporary, and that Japan was to be left to supply her wants from her own resources. The execution of the full terms of the last treaty should never have deen delayed. With all the local disadvantages of Yokohama—a low beach, surrounded by a swamp, our trade has rapidly increased, the liberal policy and dealings of our merchants having obtained for them a preference over the Dutch, whose trade in Japanese waters appears to be far from flourishing. The geographical position that has heretofore favoured Japanese isolation will, when present barriers to commerce are removed, lead to a rapid development of our trade in those waters.

THE SCOURGE OF THE FLOWERY LAND.

THE early history of all our Eastern settlements has been marked with virulent epidemics, for which experience has ultimately suggested remedial agencies, sufficient at least to keep their visitations within ordinary bounds. Our Chinese settlements have proved no exception; the epidemics that sweep over the densely-populated northern regions touch from time to time, as with expanded wings, close upon our own communities, and but for the confidence that medical skill and individual care will yet be able to avert these epidemics, the prospects of foreign residents would be far from hopeful. In our last issue we gave an extract from the *North China Herald*, adverting to the unhealthy character of the climate, an article occasioned by a pamphlet on the means of preserving health in China generally, and Shanghai particularly, by Dr. HENDERSON, of the Chinese hospital. It is evident, from the remarks on the work made by the *Friend of China*, that it has been welcomed as a contribution to the science of hygeine. The doctor recommends what doctors recommend everywhere—exercise, baths, and careful regard to diet. Let the frame be once weakened, and the insidious enemy will be sure to find ready entrance. For all this, the work, coming as it does as a monition to foreign residents, and embodying the result of local observation and long experience, cannot fail to prove valuable. The art of prevention is apparently so obvious that its very simplicity would seem to encourage disregard to its requirements. The *Friend of China*, in its *critique*, remarks:—

"Dr. Henderson does not dwell sufficiently, we think, on the necessity for regularity and plentifulness of sleep. Dietary, drink, clothing, bathing, all are as nought in comparison with the influence of repose. In a note at page 74, Dr. Henderson refers to the great mortality among the troops at Hong Kong in the years 1842-43, the deaths being after the rate of from 199 to 220 per thousand. Many were the theories propounded at the time to account for that mortality; but the great cause of all was almost altogether overlooked. Connected with the department of public works at the time, we made many inquiries of the soldiers themselves as to what they thought was the cause of their ailment. The general answer was this—'Those barrack-rooms are too close to sleep in. We toss about, rise, bathed in perspiration, fling ourselves on the cold tiles of the verandah, sleep, and awake in the early morn chilled; we complain to the doctor; he gives us quinine, but stops our rum, and there is no medical comfort in its place.' And so it was that, with fever, induced by the desire to get sleep, the medical men, instead of increasing, abridged the allowance of customary stimulant; upon that the men sickened, and died like rotten sheep!"

The comments made by FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE on the army sanitary reports, submitted to her by the Government previous to their publication, and which are now published as an appendix to those reports, fully confirm this view. If more than an English allowance of rest and repose be necessary in the China climate, residents there should at once seek to curb that too feverish anxiety which the urgent pursuit of wealth, aided by the heat and general insalubrity of the climate, is apt to engender. As to the theory that the atmosphere of China has been vitiated—that the air has permanently lost a portion of its vitality from the dense population with which China is thronged—we give little weight to it. Although China is indeed of the "earth, earthy," a vast graveyard over which 400,000,000 pairs of lungs are incessantly at work, with "densely-packed dwellings" superadded, the atmosphere has doubtless its own means of recovering the oxygen thus absorbed, and those long-standing conditions of the atmosphere in which the thermometer ranges from 85 to 95, as at Shanghai from the 1st to the 14th of July last, must only be regarded as a periodic visitation of a wholly exceptional character so that the recurring visitations of such symptoms as cholera and dysentery, especially prevalent at a season when the atmosphere is unduly charged with electricity, may be anticipated and duly provided against. We need not go further than the fact that in Shanghai and its suburbs, owing to the liability of the soil to flooding, the graves are liable to be opened, and the dead exposed, without any miraculous intervention. The Oxford Mission party has found that putrefaction from animal and vegetable remains will engender an epidemic even on the cool table lands of Africa; and under present conditions the occurrence of cholera, with its awfully sudden deaths, in the foreign settlements of Shanghai, is certainly no wonder. Amidst British residents, we have to deplore the loss of Mr. HENRY TUDOR DAVIES and Mr. ARNOLD, both Commissioners of Chinese

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Customs. It remains with the municipality of the English settlement at Shanghai to concert with the Chinese officials measures for enforcing those sanitary measures which it is now discovered will have the effect of averting the proximate causes of these visitations. In our opinion, the great influx of Chinese into the settlement has also had its influence on this result—far more, indeed, than landlords would be willing to admit.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANNAMITE AMBASSADORS IN FRANCE.

IN our issue of the 28th ult. we announced the arrival of the long-heralded Annamite Ambassadors at Suez, *en route* for France. By telegram we now learn of their subsequent arrival at Toulon, and of their disembarkation and official reception by the authorities of that port. It is hardly to be supposed that the Embassy comprehends anything of its special mission beyond the business of delivering presents as a means of propitiating the favour of a powerful Emperor. The whole ceremony of presentation, with all the barbaric pomp with which it will be spiced, will prove in reality a hollow mockery—a vain and inglorious show—the extortion of forms of respect from those who cannot feel it, the acceptance of presents prepared in the hope of mitigating a wrath that was feigned, and awaiting plans of further territorial conquest which are only for the moment in abeyance. The treaty concluded by the EMPEROR with the Annamite Sovereign was but the embodiment of his own Imperial behest. For the Far East he acts with all the absoluteness of an Asiatic prince, in that arbitrary style which a semi-barbaric race can so well appreciate, and as an Asiatic prince he will be treated. The poor fools who have travelled sea and land to perform their obeisances are not to be laughed at; the visit is designed to strike everyone as a splendid diplomatic achievement, seeing that the cannon's mouth alone has secured to France a position in the China seas; it will serve, moreover, to tinge with Oriental romance more than one page of the history of France—a history already embalming so many splendid myths. For the rest, these Annamites cannot fail to be largely entertaining at a court that has always delighted in theatrical scenes. Self-glorification is dear to Frenchmen, and here is the provided material to fan it into a flame.

THE TELEGRAPH TO INDIA.

THE *Kirkham* has left with an instalment of about 187 miles of cable for the Persian Gulf line. The *Tweed*, *Assaye*, *Cospatrick*, and steamer *Charente* will shortly follow.

THE TRANSFER OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

WE are happy to announce that the negotiations for the transfer of the Straits Settlements have nearly terminated. The last stumbling-block is the amount expended on the fortifications at Singapore, ordered by the Indian Government. The sum is, we believe, £20,000, and it is expected that this will be allowed by Sir CHARLES WOOD.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

WE understand that orders have been sent to India to send on to China the 2nd Battalion of the 20th or 21st Regiment, which left this country lately for India.

It is rumoured that Rear-Admiral Sir JAMES HOPE, late Commander-in-Chief of the China station, will be appointed to the West India command.

LAUNCH OF TWO P. AND O. STEAMERS, &c.

ON the 29th inst. the Thames Iron Ship-building Company launched the screw-steamer *Golconda*, of 2,000 tons, and 400-horse power. The ceremony of christening was performed by Miss Allan, daughter of one of the managing directors. On the same day the *Baroda*, of similar size, was launched from the yard of Messrs. Mare and Co.

In addition to the vessels mentioned in our last, as specially intended for the China trade, we have to record the launch of the *Young Lochinvar*, from the yard of Messrs. Steele and Co., on the Clyde. This vessel is owned by Messrs. M'Diarmid and Greenshields, of Liverpool. The following are the dimensions and tonnage:—length of keel and fore-rake, 183 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 19 feet 9 inches; tonnage (builders' measurement), 824. Her lower and topmasts and lower and topsail-yards are of steel. The latter are fitted with Cunningham's patent reefing apparatus, and the ship is provided with every other modern improvement adapted to the trade between England and China. She will be commanded by Captain Robert Glass, jun., son of Robert Glass, Esq., of Liverpool.

ALLIANCE WITH RUSSIA.

(*New York Herald*)

According to the rumours afloat in Washington, and which do not lack an air of great probability, a sort of convention has been agreed upon between Clay and Gortschakoff, to the effect that in the event of the Western Powers declaring war against Russia, the United States would lose no time in declaring war against France and England—against the former for its invasion of Mexico, against the latter for its piratical alliance with the Confederate States.

We assume that, so far as Russia is concerned, such a proposition could not fail to meet with the highest favour. This is the second time within the reign of the present Czar that he has found England and France arrayed in hostility to his empire, and an alliance that will enable him to make front against these hostile Powers cannot but be acceptable. France is now, as she was in 1854, the head of the European coalition formed against Russia. England now, as then, is forced to follow in the wake of France, through a well-grounded fear of her great rival and neighbour. To humiliate them, instead of submitting to humiliation from them, is the most natural desire of the Czar's heart; and what more promising mode of gratifying it than by entering into a treaty offensive and defensive with the United States? Such a treaty would apply neither to the Polish struggle against Russia, nor to the rebel movement here, but would simply be an alliance between Russia and the United States as against France and England.

MR. SEWARD TO THE CONSULS IN EUROPE.

Mr. Seward has addressed a circular, dated Washington, Aug. 12, addressed to the United States consuls in Europe, on the progress of the late campaigns and the present position of the opposing armies. He refers back to his circular of 14th April, 1862, written to correct the prejudice then existing, as it does now, in England and France, that the efforts to preserve the Union could not be successful. This prejudice, he says, has caused the premature decrees of England and France recognising the insurgents as belligerents, and still constitutes the basis of all that is designedly or undesignedly injurious to his country in the policy of foreign nations:—

"The insurgents have been enabled to protract their resistance by means of the sympathy and aid they have received from abroad, and the expectation of further and more effective foreign assistance is now their chief resource. A new effort, therefore, to correct that prejudice is demanded, equally by a prudent concern for our foreign relations, and by the paramount interests of peace and humanity at home."

Mr. Seward admits that in August, 1862, the Union armies in Virginia sustained severe and appalling reverses, but they resulted in the re-union with that army of the army from the peninsula below Richmond. The invasion of Maryland was accordingly checked by the battle of Sharpsburg, which was well sustained on both sides—the numbers being nearly equal:—

"The arrogant assumption of superior valour and heroism which the insurgents had brought into the contest, and had cherished throughout its early stages, perished on that sanguinary field. The insurgent army, shattered in the conflict, abandoned the invasion of Maryland, and sought refuge and opportunity to recover its wasted strength in Virginia behind its accustomed barrier, the Potomac."

While this was going on in Maryland, Bragg was menacing Louisville and Cincinnati, but had to retreat with severe losses after the obstinate and bloody battle of Perryville. Van Dorn and Price, in Mississippi and Alabama, intending to invade Western Tennessee and Kentucky, were defeated before even reaching these places by Rosecrans, at Corinth:—

"General Rosecrans, called to succeed General Buell in command of the army of the Cumberland, then entered Nashville, which the insurgents had before invested in carrying out their general scheme of invasion. He raised the siege and prepared for offensive action. In the last days of the year he issued from Nashville, and delivered a sanguinary battle at Stone River, which gave him possession of Murfreesborough; Bragg retreated to Shelbyville and Tullahoma, and there again rested and entrenched. A long period of needed rest was now employed by the respective parties in increasing the strength and efficiency of their armies; but this repose was broken by frequent skirmishes and by cavalry expeditions, which penetrated hostile regions sometimes hundreds of miles, and effected breaches of military connections and a destruction of military stores upon an extensive scale, while they kept up the spirit of the troops, and hardened them for more general and severe conflicts."

Mr. Seward next describes the campaign which ended in the capture of Vicksburg, which capture, he says, was as remarkable as the famous one made by Napoleon at Ulm.

Mr. Seward then describes the campaign in Virginia, from the battle of Sharpsburg to Lee's last retreat across the Potomac. Of the battle of Fredericksburg he says, "General Burnside's assault upon Lee's well-fortified position failed. He skillfully recrossed the river without loss." Of the battle of Chancellorsville—

"General Hooker crossed the Rappahannock, and accepted a battle, which proved equally sanguinary to both parties, and unsuccessful to the army of the Potomac. The heights of Fredericksburg were captured by General Sedgewick's corps, but the whole army was compelled to return o the north bank of the river."

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Of the battle of Gettysburg and Lee's subsequent retreat :—

"The two armies met at Gettysburg, in Pennsylvania, and after a fierce contest of three days' duration, and terrible slaughter on both sides, the insurgents recoiled from the position held by General Meade, who had then been only four days in command of the army of the Potomac. On the 4th of July, the day of the surrender of Vicksburg, Lee retreated, passing through Chambersburg and Hagerstown to Williamsport, where the proper disposition to attack him was made by General Meade. Deceived concerning the state of the river, supposed to be unfordable, General Meade, hourly expecting reinforcements, delayed the attack a day too long, and the insurgents, partly by fording and partly by floating bridges, succeeded in withdrawing across the river by night, with their artillery and a great part of their baggage. Much of this baggage, as well as of the plunder which Lee had collected, was destroyed by cavalry, or thrown out of the waggons to make room for the wounded whom Lee carried off from the battle-field. He had buried most of his dead of the first day's conflict at Gettysburg. The remainder, together with those who fell on the second and third days of the battle, in all 4,500, were buried by the victorious army. Many thousand insurgents, wounded and captives, fell into the hands of General Meade. It is not doubted that this second unsuccessful invasion cost the insurgents 40,000 men. Our own loss was severe, for the strife was obstinate and deadly. General Meade crossed the Potomac. Lee retired again to Gordonsville, where he is now understood to be in front of our forces."

Mr. Seward then refers to Rosecranz's advance towards Chattanoga, and the cavalry expeditions of General Stoneman and Colonel Grierson, concluding his review of the campaign by an account of the capture of Morgan. He then sums up as follows :—

"This review of the campaign shows that no great progress has been made by our arms in the East. The opposing forces there have been too equally matched to allow great advantages to accrue to either party; while the necessity of covering the national capital in all contingencies has constantly restrained our generals, and forbidden such bold and dangerous movements as usually conduct to brilliant military success. In the West, however, the results have been more gratifying. 50,000 square miles have been reclaimed from the possession of the insurgents. On referring to the annexed map it will be seen that since the breaking out of the insurrection the Government has extended its former sway over and through a region of 200,000 square miles, an area as large as Austria or France, or the peninsula of Spain and Portugal. The insurgents lost in the various field and siege operations of the month of July which I have described one-third of their whole forces.

"Jefferson Davis, the leader of the sedition, has since proclaimed a levy of all the able-bodied men within his military lines. This, if carried into effect, will exhaust the whole material of which soldiers can be made. The insurgents estimate the total number of conscripts thus to be gained at from 70,000 to 95,000. Our armies now confront the insurgents at all points with superior numbers. A draft for 30,000 more is in progress to replace those whose term of service have expired, and to fill up the wasted ranks of our veteran regiments; and the people, just so fast as the evidence of the necessity for that measure is received and digested, submit with cheerfulness to the ascertained demands. Our armies everywhere are well equipped, abundantly fed, and supplied with all the means of transportation. The soldiers of two years' service bear themselves as veterans, and show great steadiness in every conflict. The men, accustomed to the camp, and hardened by exercise and experience, make marches which would have been impossible in the beginning of the contest. The nation is becoming familiar with arms, and easily takes on the habits of war. Large voluntary enlistments continually augment our military force. All supplies are abundantly and cheaply purchased within our lines. The country shows no sign of exhaustion of money, material, or men. A requisition for 6,200 remount horses was filled, and the animals despatched from Washington, all in four days. Our loan is purchased at par by our own citizens, at the average rate of 1,200,000 dols. daily. Gold sells in our market at 123 to 128, while in the insurrectionary region it commands 1,200 per cent. premium.

"Every insurgent port is either blockaded, besieged, or occupied by the national forces. The field of the projected Confederacy is divided by the Mississippi. All the fortifications on its banks are in our hands, and its flood is patrolled by the Federal fleet.

"Missouri, Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland—all slave States—support the Federal Government. Missouri has already in convention ordained the gradual abolition of slavery, to take effect at the expiration of seven years. Four-fifths of Tennessee, two-thirds of Virginia, the coasts and sounds of North Carolina, half of Mississippi, and half of Louisiana, with all their large cities, part of Alabama, and the whole sea coast of Georgia and South Carolina, and no inconsiderable part of the coast of Florida are held by the United States. The insurgents, with the slaves, whom they yet hold in defiance of the President's proclamation, are now crowded into the central and southern portions of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, while the pioneer slave-holding insurgents beyond the Mississippi are cut off from the main force. On the other hand, although it is less than six months since the laws or customs of the United States would allow a man of African descent to bear arms in defence of his country, there are now in the field 22,000 regularly enlisted, armed, and equipped soldiers of that class, while fifty regiments of 1,000 each are in process of organisation, and 62,800 persons of the same class are employed as teamsters, labourers and camp followers. These facts show that, as the insurrection continues, the unfortunate servile population, which was at the beginning an element of its strength, is being transferred to the support of the Union."

In conclusion the consuls are directed to "use the facts presented in this paper in such a way as may be most effective to convince those who seek a renewal of commercial prosperity through the restoration of peace in America, that the quickest and shortest way to gain that desired end is to withdraw support and favour from the insurgents, and to leave the adjustment of our domestic controversies exclusively with the people of the United States."

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT.

The Supreme Court of the United States was called upon in 1822 to consider the application of the Act of Congress of 1794 to the case of a vessel, which had been fitted out and armed by some merchants of the port of Baltimore in 1817, and sent by them to Buenos Ayres for sale, where she had been purchased by the *de facto* Government of Buenos Ayres, at the time engaged in war against Spain.

"It is apparent," said Mr. Justice Story, in delivering the judgment of the Supreme Court—

"That although equipped as a vessel of war, she was sent to Buenos Ayres on a commercial adventure, contraband indeed, but in no shape violating our laws or our national neutrality. If captured by a Spanish ship of war during the voyage, she would have been justly condemned as a good prize for being engaged in a traffic punishable by the law of nations. But there is nothing in our laws, or in the law of nations, which forbids our citizens from sendiing armed vessels, as well as munitions of war, to foreign ports for sale."—7 Wheaton Reports, p. 283.

A later judgment of the same Supreme Court in 1832 in the case of a vessel called the *Bolivar*, otherwise *Las Damas Argentinas*, is still more conclusive. That vessel had been fitted out and equipped at Baltimore by the defendant, John D. Quincy, and sailed from that port to the island of St. Thomas, in the West Indies, the owner and equipper, as he averred, intending when he left Baltimore to go in search of funds, with which to arm her and prepare her for a cruise as a privateer. Mr. Justice Thomson, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court, to the effect that the jury ought to be instructed that the defendant was not guilty, if it should be of opinion that this averment was proved, said :—

"The offence consists principally in the intention with which the preparations are made. These preparations, according to the very terms of the Act, must be made within the limits of the United States; and it is equally necessary that the intention with respect to the employment of the vessel should be formed before she leaves the United States. And this must be a fixed intention, not conditional or contingent, depending upon some future arrangements. This intention is a question belonging exclusively to the jury to decide. It is the material point of which the legality or criminality of the act must turn; and decides whether the adventure is of a commercial or warlike character. The law does not prohibit armed vessels belonging to citizens of the United States from sailing out of our ports; it only requires the owners to give security (as was done in the present case) that such vessels shall not be employed by them to commit hostilities against foreign Powers at peace with the United States. The collectors are not authorised to detain vessels, although manifestly built for warlike purposes, and about to depart from the United States, unless circumstances shall render it probable that such vessels are intended to be employed by the owners to commit hostilities against some forein Power at peace with the United States.

"All the latitude therefore necessary for commercial purposes is given to our citizens, and they are restrained only from such acts as are calculated to involve the country in war."

The Times on this subject says :—

"Even the Foreign Enlistment Act of the Americans themselves was not designed to forbid the sale of vessels of war by American citizens to a belligerent State. The old principle of the international law on the question pervades and characterises the municipal law of the present time. The citizens of a neutral State may deal in war ships precisely as they may deal in munitions of war—that is to say, in the way of pure and genuine commercial adventure. So long as the transaction is one of bargain and sale only, involving no participation in the war on the part of the vendor, and no preference to one belligerent over the other, the trade is lawful. A shipbuilder might send a vessel of war actually 'equipped' to a belligerent port for sale, and the adventure would only be contraband, and not unlawful. A vessel manifestly built for warlike purposes might be taken out to sea by Americans from an American port without any violation of American law, provided only that there was no design on the part of the owners themselves to engage in hostilities. They must not fight the vessel, but they may sell it to those who will. In short, to make a practical application of the doctrine thus laid down, the Americans might have built for the Russians during the Crimean War as many line-of-battle ships as they pleased, on condition only that they built them simply for sale as articles of trade, and did not refuse to execute orders of the same description from us."

THE CONFEDERATE CRUISERS.

This subject has had considerable discussion, and, owing to the closed doors of Parliament, the interest in the question has been very general; indeed, more earnest than in the Frankfort Congress, the Polish question, or the Mexican sovereignty. The first stir was given by the *Florida* taking and burning an American vessel, only about thirty miles off the Irish coast. The vessel was the *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool to New York. Shortly after this the Emancipation Society addressed a protest to Lord John Russell on the subject of two vessels building at

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Laird's yard on the Mersey, to which the following reply was given :—

"Foreign Office, August 31, 1863.

"Gentlemen,—I have received your letter calling my attention to a subject of very grave and pressing importance—namely, the fitting out and equipping of two powerful iron-plated steam-rams, which you are informed are intended to commit hostilities against the Government and people of the United States of America. My attention has long been directed to this subject. Both the Treasury and the Home Department have, at my request, made the most anxious inquiries upon the subject of these steam-rams.

"You are aware that, by the Foreign Enlistment Act, a ship is liable to be detained, and its owners are subject to penalties, when the ship is armed or equipped for purposes of war, and its owners intend to use it against some State or community in friendship with her Majesty. It is necessary to prove both the equipment and the intention. But in order to prove the equipment and the intention, it is necessary for conviction in a British court of justice, to have the evidence of credible witnesses. I was in hopes, when I began to read your memorial, that you would propose to furnish me with evidence to prove that the steam-rams in question were intended to carry on hostilities against the Government and people of the United States of America. But you make no proposal of the sort, and only tell me that you 'are informed' so and so, and 'it is believed' so and so.

"You must be aware, however, that according to British law, prosecutions cannot be set on foot, upon the ground of the violation of the Foreign Enlistment Act, without affidavits of credible witnesses, as in other cases of important misdemeanors and crimes. Such likewise, is the law in the United States of America.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant, "Russell."

After cruising about our coast the *Florida* went over to the French coast, and requiring some repairs put into Brest, where she was allowed to land the crew of the *Anglo-Saxon* and go into dock. This will cause a furious yell from the length and breadth of the Northern States, and indeed, it seems intended that it should. This, coupled with the conduct of France in Mexico, will lead to a declaration of war, and we shall have the seat of war transferred to Mexico with the Federals arrayed against the French occupants. Of course their invasion of Mexico would be opposed by the South on the one hand, and aided by the anti-French Mexicans on the other. France will take advantage of this, and proceed to recognise the Southern States, sweeping off the blockade and supplying herself with cotton, to the great satisfaction of her operatives. In this programme we shall not join, but we shall avail ourselves of the supply of cotton by purchasing it through the French. The British flag will not in this case be available for the carriage, and we shall have, to submit to this as also the payment of higher prices in order to avoid a breach of neutrality. But that we shall get cotton at lower rates than at present there is no doubt.

The *Siècle* says :—

"Since the destruction by its captain of the *Tacony* and the capture of the *Archer*, the Confederate privateers, the identity of which is well established, are five in number, the steamers *Alabama* and *Florida*, and the three-masted *Lapwing*, which cruises in the Atlantic Ocean; the steamer *Georgia*, which has selected for its arena the Sea of the Antilles; and the three-masted *Robert Lee*, which watches the waters of the Bermudas. There is a sixth, which keeps about Capehorn, and to which several ships have fallen a prey, but her game is not known. With the exception of the *Sumter*, it was some time before the names of any of those vessels reached us, and it is to be observed that we do not even yet know them all, and that many other anonymous ships furrow the waters of the two oceans in search of the merchantmen of the North. It is the struggle of the weak against the strong. The amount of damage inflicted on Federal commerce by the Confederate cruisers is considerable (by the *Alabama* and the *Florida* alone it exceeds fifty millions), and the incessant stings of these audacious skimmers of the seas have excited to fury the anger of the North, which finds it impossible to tear from its flank this well-barbed dart. In vain does it equip whole fleets, in vain despatch its swiftest steamers. Some privateers have certainly been captured and destroyed, but the most famous and dangerous, those which the Federal cruisers are so anxious to take, have hitherto escaped scot free. Captain Semmes, the South American Surcouf, has hoisted his flag on board the *Alabama*. This daring sailor is commander in the Confederate navy; he is the terror of the merchant navy of the North and the torment of the Federal cruisers, through whose hands he slips like an eel. The Washington Government has sent a whole fleet on the track of the privateers. The gunboat *United States*, steamers *Ericson*, *Honduras*, *Governor Buckingham*, and *Star of the South*, have long been traversing the ocean in every direction. From Boston have just sailed the steamers *Howqua*, *Iron Age*, *Admiral Dupont*, *Expounder*, *Daniel Webster*, the school-ship *Massachusetts*, the revenue cutter *Morris*, and the schooner *Thomas Woodward*; from Newport the sloop of war *John Adams*; from Princetown the steamer *Shattuck*; and finally, from Philadelphia, the steamer *Young America*. All these efforts are particularly directed against the *Alabama* and the *Florida*. To escape this accumulation of enemies, Captains Semmes and Maffit will have to redouble their energy, audacity, and skill. They are not caught yet. Like the famous "Red Rover" of Fenimore Cooper, they seem to have a talisman that protects them, and enables them to set both man and the elements at defiance."

The *Journal des Debats* has the following :—

"A Confederate corsair, named the *Florida*, some days ago entered the roadstead of Brest, and disembarked the crew of a vessel which it had burnt near the English coast. The *Phare de la Loire* has on this subject urged complaints which we consider well founded. It would, in fact, be well were it possible to interdict from access to our ports veritable sea rovers, for the *Florida* is nothing else. Now we believe that is possible. The rights of belligerents have without doubt been conceded to the Southern States; but it is evidently on the condition that they conform to the regulations of international law. If it be possible to show conclusively that the Southern States have the right to arm corsairs, since they have not acceded to the treaty of Paris, it is not possible to admit that the corsairs armed by the South, and assimilated by a too generous toleration—it is now clearly seen—to vessels of war, may substitute themselves substantially for maritime tribunals, and make themselves judges of the validity of their captures. They have not the right, as they assume, to stop vessels which they meet on the sea, to take possession of the cargo, whether it belong to Northern Americans or to neutrals, and to burn the vessels, although a captain of the State navy, wearing the uniform of his country, and presenting many other guarantees for honesty and impartiality, would be obliged to take his prize before a court of justice. That is evidently intolerable. It is in vain that Southern people allege that, their ports being blockaded, they have no maritime tribunals. That is their affair, and not ours. Let them attack the Americans ships of war, and compel them to raise the blockade, as they have a right to do; but taking possession of the goods of others without a legal judgment is in all languages called robbery."

BUILDING CONFEDERATE CRUISERS IN ENGLAND.

It will be seen by the following article and correspondence that *The Times* has altered its views on this question. It now thinks it a breach of neutrality :—

The question of the Confederate steamers is becoming both serious and urgent; we wish we could add that it is also becoming more clear. Unfortunately, it is full of the gravest doubts, and though probably not one Englishman in ten would be under any uncertainty as to what he would wish to see done, it is by no means certain that the power of action exists. Common belief, as well as current report, assigns to the service of the Confederate Government two powerful iron-clad vessels now approaching completion in a well-known yard on the Mersey. That these ships are war-ships, and of the most formidable kind, cannot be disputed. They are plated with 4½-inch armour, they have turrets for mounting heavy guns, and their stems are so constructed that they may be used as rams. On this point, therefore, no question can be raised. But our builders are constantly constructing ships of war for foreign Governments, and it is only on the presumption that these particular vessels are intended for a belligerent Power that the lawfulness of their destination can be questioned at all. Such a presumption, however, undoubtedly prevails. The ships themselves, as stated in our intelligence yesterday, not only bear French or Algerian names, but are distinctly alleged to be built on French account, and one of them actually carries the French flag. Nevertheless, people persist in believing that, sooner or later, and in fact very soon indeed, they will hoist Confederate colours, and that, whatever pretext may be employed to disguise their destination, they have been designed from the beginning to join the *Florida* and the *Alabama*, and prey upon the commerce of the Federals as those ships have done. The consequence is that the Federals and their friends are naturally enraged, and we are assured that if the suspected vessels are allowed to escape, peace between America and England can no longer be maintained.

To the correspondence on the subject which we published yesterday we now add another communication containing an exposition of the existing law on this critical question. According to the views which, not without authority, are there laid down, a ship of war is so far contraband that if it is sold by a neutral to a belligerent, the other belligerent would be entitled to make prize of it, exactly as prize would be made of arms or munitions. But it is only on the high seas, or in the passage of the vessel from the neutral to the belligerent port, that the seizure can be effected. An English shipbuilder may sell a ship of war impartially to either a Confederate or a Federal purchaser, and deliver it without any breach of law; but the vessel is liable to capture and confiscation if she is overtaken at sea and her destination can be proved. "There is nothing in our laws, or in the law of nations, that forbids our citizens from sending armed vessels as well as munitions of war to foreign ports for sale. It is a commercial adventure which no nation is bound to prohibit, and which only exposes the person engaged in it to the penalty of confiscation." That is the doctrine laid down, not by the British Court of Admiralty, but by the Supreme Court of the United States. It is American, not English law, and no law can be clearer. The *laches*, in fact, is with the Federals themselves. They are foregoing their own rights in order to carry out more effectually a certain paramount object. Their cruisers should be where the *Florida* is, and the Confederate steam rams, if such they are, ought, instead of meeting a consort, to fall into the hands of a captor; but such is the overwhelming anxiety of the Federals to press the blockade of the Southern ports that they can spare no squadrons for the police of the seas.

However, after stating the facts as far as they can be ascertained, and the law as we find it laid down, we are ready to admit that there is much more to be added. There is a comparatively recent statute called the Foreign Enlistment Act, which was certainly designed to control the proceedings of neutrals in dealing with belligerents, and there is an instinctive feeling on the part of the public that the construction and sale of such vessels as the *Alabama* for such uses as those to which the *Alabama* is turned ought not, whether actually lawful or otherwise, to be allowed by law. After making all abatements due to the exceptional character of the war between Federals and Confederates, we must needs admit that the case of war-ships is not like the case of munitions of war. There is not so much direct intervention or provocation in one as there is in the other. Rifles and gunpowder are soon lost sight of, but a ship of war is an active engine, endowed, as it were, with life and personality, and traceable in her achievements from day to day. Indeed, if we suppose that not only the hull, but the guns, the stores, and the men are furnished more or less circuitously from the neutral State, it is

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hard to see how the supply differs from that of a regiment of soldiers. We have only to ask ourselves what our feelings would have been if, while we were blockading the Russian ports during the Crimean war, some neutral State had furnished the Russian Government with cruisers enough to close the sea against our commerce. Of course, we should never have allowed them such a range as the *Alabama* has enjoyed, but some day or other even we, with our enormous navy, may find our hands too full. It is not our interest to allow such a precedent to be established for the first time, if it does not exist already, nor to connive at its extension, if it has any existence. Of all the doubts which the question contains we ought to give ourselves the benefit, and our interests, as it happens, coincide on this occasion with the desires of the Federal States.

Still, the Americans, whether of the North or of the South, must be perfectly aware that we can make no concession to menace, and that the laws of England, whatever they may be, are not to be changed at the dictation of a foreign State. We believe that if our Government could feel itself justified in stopping any suspected vessel, the public would be glad to see the power exercised. We do not think it morally right that ships like the *Alabama* should leave our ports for such service as that on which they are engaged. We do not wish to see any more of them sail on the like errand, though the Federals have themselves mainly to thank for the mischief which these cruisers have been permitted to work. We are even disposed to think that if the Foreign Enlistment Act is not comprehensive enough to prevent such dealings, it might be advantageously made so, but our authorities can only administer the law as it stands. The alleged destination of the vessels in question is apparently denied, and, even if it were admitted, the absence of any "equipment" might render the bargain lawful. The Federals, too, should be reasonable enough to remember that our impartiality in respect of this kind of trade has been abundantly proved. Whatever may have been the sympathies of the country, there has been no favour shown in the matter of commerce. The Northerners have had, without stint or molestation, cannon, rifles, powder, and every other description of warlike material to their heart's content. They best know what they have had besides, and what other items might be added to the list of their imports from England. But without entering into these questions we can truly say that the Federals have found a free and fair market in this country for all their wants, and have never had an impediment thrown in their way. Our neutrality, therefore, has not been vitiated by anything like preference, and so little, even in the present case, are we influenced by sympathies that if these steam rams are really destined for the Confederate Government we sincerely hope the law may be strong enough to stop them.

(To the Editor of *The Times*.)

"Sir,—I read to-day with great pleasure your remarks on the vessels now building, or rather built, in British yards for the use of the Confederates. You have argued with force and with truth that to let them go forth to prey on Federal commerce will be an offence against international law, and also against the spirit, and probably against the words, when correctly interpreted, of our municipal law. You have shown that it is our duty and interest to prevent this offence from being committed, and not to let it take place and lament over it when it has become irremediable.

"For if these vessels once get out—nay, even if only one of them gets out, and receives the Confederate commission, we shall then have no right to arrest her, and the Federals, as we know from experience, will have no power.

"And this is a matter not of months, perhaps not of days, not even of hours. I am not informed what is the state of preparation of the ship in the Clyde, but I am told that those in the Mersey are ready. An acquaintance of mine passed last week the *Florida* hovering in the Irish Channel for the purpose of joining and arming them.

"It appears to me, however, that you have omitted one, and that a very important, motive for the immediate interference of our Government, and that is the effect which its torpidity will produce on the feelings and conduct of the Federals.

"I have conversed during the last month with Americans of both parties. On one subject only are they unanimous, and that is that the escape of these vessels will produce the evil which we have exercised so much forbearance and endured such sufferings to prevent—a war with the North.

"They all believe that, whatever be the wish of the Northern Government, the indignation and rage of the Northern people will force it to declare war. This is the expectation of my Federal friends, who look on a war against us with horror, and of my Confederate friends, who exult in its approach. This is the object for which, in their utmost penury, they are spending hundreds of thousands on these ships. The ravages of the *Alabama* and the *Florida* do not seriously injure the military force of the Federals, but they enrage them. The Confederates have always looked to foreign support. They long hoped that want of cotton would lead the English Government to attack the Federals. They now bribe English shipbuilders to do so. A few months ago I had a conversation on this subject with a distinguished Federal statesman (Mr. Dayton, the Federal minister in Paris), a man of great talents, knowledge, and calmness. I thought it so important that I made a note of it. That note I append to this letter. I should, of course, have asked Mr. Dayton's permission to do so if the matter were less urgent. But he may be absent from Paris. Four or five days might pass before I could obtain that permission, and four or five days hence all may be over.

"I throw myself, therefore, on his mercy, and hope that he will allow my wish to contribute to the aversion of so tremendous a misfortune as a war between England and the United States to be a sufficient apology for the publication of a private conversation.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, "NASSAU W. SENIOR.

"Kensington, May 28."

"Paris, May 2, 1863.

"I called on Mr. Dayton, the Federal minister. I said to him that during the last five weeks I had conversed with many persons of political eminence on American affairs; that I found fears that the conduct towards us of the Federal Government would lead to war universal, and an opinion that it was intended to produce war prevalent; and that I thought it desirable that he should know the opinions as to that conduct of persons of political eminence not merely impartial, but favourable to the cause of the Federals. He answered that he should be grateful for the information. I then related to him the substance of several conversations with persons belonging to different political parties.

"'I recognise,' he answered, 'in all that you have told me, *The Times*. I believe that it is useless for a Northern American to state any facts, to contradict any falsehoods, or to use any arguments in England or in France. You, all of you, French as well as English, take all your opinions, all your premises, and all your conclusions blindly from *The Times*. I have known men treat *The Times* sometimes with contempt, sometimes with indignation, describe it as the unscrupulous organ of the English aristocracy, and laugh at those under its influence, and immediately afterwards talk to me pure *Times*. The Government of the United States would be frantic if it did not do everything and submit to everything in order to avoid a war with you.'

"'That,' I answered, 'is precisely what they say, and the inference which they draw from your conduct is that you are frantic. If, they say, the President and his advisers wish for a war with England, they are mad. If they do not wish for it, and yet do all that they can to bring it on, then also they are mad. Take the appointment of Captain Wilkes.'

"'I do not know,' he answered, 'what are the rules of our service. Captain Wilkes is the most popular man in our navy. He may have had claims which could not be refused.'

"'Captain Wilkes's popularity,' I answered, 'for having done all that he could to bring on a war with us, is a proof of the madness of the people. An English officer who had so acted would have disgusted everybody. What, then, do you think of Mr. Cassius Clay, and of the motives which led his government first to publish his despatches, and afterwards to employ him?'

"'You gave us,' he answered, 'great provocation, by assisting the rebels. The *Alabama* is manned by English sailors.'

"'And is not your blockading fleet,' I answered, 'manned by English sailors? Can you tell me how to prevent a sailor from taking service where he likes?'

"'You ought to have exerted,' he replied, 'greater vigilance to prevent her sailing. You ought not to have thrown on Mr. Adams the onus of proving her destination. When you complained during the Crimean war that we were building vessels for the Emperor of Russia, we did not throw on your minister the burden of proof. We examined ourselves, and ascertained that it was so, and stopped the ships.'

"'I admit,' he continued, 'that it is difficult to prevent the people who are the greatest manufacturers of military supplies in the world from supplying belligerents with arms. But, if you cannot, as you say that you cannot, prevent Nassau from being a base of operations to the Confederate armies, you should use the utmost toleration of our efforts to prevent this. If your sympathies are with those who are endeavouring to ruin us, you should not parade them. If you think that you will gain in the rupture of the Union you are mistaken. Do you suppose that the Confederates sympathise with you, except so far as they believe that you hate us?'

"'No,' I said, 'I have no doubt that the Confederates hate us as much as you do. An honest neutral is always hated by both the belligerents, but they have the merit of keeping their secret better. If we knew all that they think and feel, we probably should feel towards them as you seem to be trying to make us feel toward you.'

"'Well,' he said, 'I do not believe, with your French friends, that our public men are mad. I do not believe, therefore, that they wish for war. Nor do I believe that yours do so. But each party is excited; each party is—whether voluntarily or not—doing great mischief to the other. I see no remedy but patience, and an earnest attempt to repress the evil passions of the educated mobs in your country and of the uneducated mobs in mine. Of one thing I am certain—that if you think that any interference on your part will stop the war you are wrong. Not England, and France, and Russia—not all Europe could influence us.'

"'Not,' I answered, 'by persuasion?'

"'Not,' he replied, 'by force. What the South wants is food, and that you cannot give her. She has arms enough; but she is starving, and will be starved out.'

"'My expectations of peace between you and us,' he continued, 'depends much on the manner in which you deal with the ironsides which the Confederates are now building in England and Scotland. You excuse yourselves for not having stopped the *Alabama* on the ground that she was not obviously a ship of war. These ships are so. No merchant vessel is plated. We maintain they are intended for the Confederates—intended to prey upon the commerce of the Federals, your friends. How can we prove it except by the facts which are already as obvious as they can be made? For what other purpose can they be intended? The builders alone have the documents by which the innocent destination of the ships can be shown. You should call on the builders to produce them. If they refuse you may safely assume that they are intended to attack us. I do not ask you to confiscate them, or even to stop their progress, but merely to detain them until the builders prove, which they can do in a day, the innocence of their destination. In the Crimean war we did much more. We actually stopped the progress of the *Alexandra* on the suspicion that she was intended for the Russians. Not an axe or a hammer was allowed to be lifted in her. We found our laws, as you have found yours, insufficient. We amended them. You merely fold your arms and allow proceedings opposed to your own municipal laws and to international law, to good feeling and to good faith, to go on because your municipal law has not sufficient detective power. Then give it that power. You are not, as we are, bound by a constitution. Your Parliament is omnipotent. If it is not skilful enough to invent a law which shall enable such atrocities to be detected and prevented, let it copy the law which we passed for that purpose, and which was sufficient. If you refuse to do this, and, in consequence of your negligence, or of your self-inflicted impotence, these ironsides escape and plunder us, the American people, irritated enough already, will be ungovernable. You have seen enough of them to know that their resentment is not under the control of their interests. They will really become as mad as your French friends call them. They will be quite ready to ruin themselves in order to ruin you.'"

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Naval and Military.

COURTS-MARSHAL IN JAPAN, &c.

The following has been published in the *Standard* and other papers:—"On Tuesday, the 23rd of June, a court-martial assembled on board her Majesty's ship Encounter to try the under-mentioned men belonging to the despatch vessel Ringdove, Commander Brown, for mutiny—viz., George Jay, A.B., Samuel Carsons, A.B., John Davis, A.B, Charles Russell, O.S., James Fitzmaurice, second-class O.S., Henry Davis, O.S, James Dunbar, second-class O.S., John Mohar, second-class O.S., James Scott Lamb, O.S., John H. L. Churchill, second-class O.S., David Small, second-class O.S., Thomas Foreman, boy first-class, W. Wright, ditto, and Michael O'Donovon, ditto. The court consisted of Captain Roderick Dew, C.B. (president), Captain Josling, Commander C. M. Buckle, Commander A. J. Kingston, and Commander Edward Wilmot. Mr. M'Carthy, paymaster of her Majesty's ship Encounter, officiated as judge-advocate; Commander R. A. O. Brown, of the Ringdove, prosecuted. The first charge was that on the afternoon of the 6th of June, whilst the Ringdove was on her passage from Nagasaki to Yokohama, the prisoners refused to come on deck when the hands were turned up, and did also unship the foreladders to prevent others from coming on deck. The second charge was that they did, on the afternoon of June 6, refuse to come on deck when the hands were piped to muster; and, thirdly, that they did, on the same day, go below and refuse to come on deck to work after being warned, that if they did not go on deck to work they would be placed in the second class for conduct. The inquiry continued for two days. The Court were of opinion that the first charge was proved, inasmuch as the prisoners did refuse to come on deck when the hands were turned up, but as to their unshipping the foreladder to prevent others from coming up, there was not sufficient proof. The Court also found the second and third charges proved against the prisoners, and sentenced George Jay, Samuel Carsons, and John Davis to seven years' penal servitude. Charles Russell, James Fitzmaurice, Henry Davis, James Dunbar, John Mohar, James Scott Lamb, John Henry Churchill, David Small, Thomas Foreman, William Wright, and Michael O'Donovon were, on account of their youth and inexperience, only adjudged to receive forty-eight lashes on board of such ship as the Commander-in-Chief may think fit."

On the 27th of June a court-martial assembled on board the Pearl to try William Thier, private Royal Marines belonging to the Coromandel, for insubordination and behaving in an insolent manner towards Commander C. M. Buckle. Prisoner expressed his contrition, and called Commander Buckle to speak of his previous conduct. The Commander gave him a good character previous to his offence, and the Court "only sentenced him to receive forty eight lashes and to be imprisoned for twelve months." A court-martial also assembled to try William Nash, ordinary seaman of the Hadock, and George Potter, supernumerary second-class ordinary seaman on board the same vessel, for indecent behaviour. Prisoners were found guilty, and sentenced each to be reduced to the second class for conduct, to receive forty-eight lashes, to be confined in one of her Majesty's gaols for twelve months, and finally to be dismissed her Majesty's service with disgrace.

The following gallant action is reported, Commander Wilmot being the hero:—On the night of June 25 one of the marines on the port gangway of the Eurydalus fell overboard with his accoutrements on, and he could not swim. A man named Turner leaped overboard after the marine, and would have been speedily carried down by the weight of the marine, had not Commander Wilmot jumped overboard, diving under both, and bringing them in safety on board the ship.

The deaths of the following officers have been officially reported at the War-office since the 1st August:—Field-Marshal Colin Lord Clyde G.C.B., K.S.I., Colonel of the Coldstream Guards; Generals J. Oldfield, K.H., Colonial Commandant of the Royal Engineers, and Lord Downes, G.C.B., Colonel of the 29th Regiment; Major-Gen. W. Dunn, Royal Artillery; Lieut.-Col. J. H. Burke, 3rd Buffs; Majors J. Fraser, 60th Rifles, and R. Shepherd, 76th Regiment; Captains W. Edgeworth, 3rd Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards; A. D. Gordon, 102nd Royal Madras Fusileers; W. R. Mulliner, 3rd West India Regiment; H. T. Fox, Royal Marines; N. Furnace, 60th Rifles; T. H. Trafford, Royal Artillery; J. Thomson, Gold Coast Artillery Corps; W. Smith, 6th Regiment; J. Hilder, 15th Regiment; J. Busteed, 16th Regiment; W. Von Lubeck, Brunswick Cavalry; and J. N. Stober, Chasseurs Britanniques; Ensign W. S.P. Keene, 2nd West India Regiment; Quartermaster W. Mansfield, 22nd Regiment, and F. de Bothemer, Brunswick Cavalry; Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals A. Stewart, M.D.; Surgeons, F. O. Barker, M.D., 90th Light Infantry, and J. F. Nivison; Assist.-Surgeons T. F. Langstaff, and G. Rutherford, M.D.; Vererinary Surg. M. Poett.

The Pioneer, screw despatch vessel, Commander Robinson (acting), lately serving on China and Australian stations, having been officially inspected at Spithead, entered Portsmouth harbour to dismantle and pay out of commission.

Monetary and Commercial.

CITY, SATURDAY, SEPT. 12.

The biddings for 40,00,000 rupees in bills on India took place at the Bank of England. The proportions allotted were:—To Calcutta, 22,70,000 rupees; to Bombay, 16,00,000; to Madras, 1,30,000. The declared *minimum* price was as before, viz, 1s. 11½d. per rupee on Calcutta, and 1s. 11¾d. on Bombay and Madras. The applications within the limits amounted to 295 lacs. Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 41 per cent.; on Bombay at 1s. 11¾d. about 85 per cent.; all above these prices, and all tenders on Madras, will receive in full.

The Manchester Cotton Company states that its receipts from its commencement in February, 1861, to March, 1863, amounted to £54,968, while the total payments have been £49,404, leaving a balance of £5,564. The cost of establishing the company has been during the same period—home account, £5,517; India account, £3,896, together making £9,413.

The new Minister of Finance in Spain is said to be preparing—what is very much wanted—a statement on the financial position of the country, and hopes are entertained that he seriously contemplates an arrangement of the different classes of the national indebtedness. It is understood that plans for the consolidation of both the home and foreign debts is before the minister.

BRITISH EXPORTS FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDED THE 30TH OF JUNE.

	1862.	1863.	1862.	1863.
I. British Possessions:—	£	£	£	£
India	6,967,483	7,550,729	—	—
Australia	5,126,178	5,438,001	—	—
British North America	1,475,057	1,839,082	—	—
British West India Islands	1,222,202	1,226,568	—	—
Hong Kong	656,254	591,598	—	—
Gibraltar	487,775	567,073	—	—
Cape of Good Hope	836,687	541,320	—	—
Singapore	646,136	534,824	—	—
Channel Islands	379,804	380,506	—	—
Ceylon	295,692	330,023	—	—
Guiana	243,396	251,474	—	—
Malta	220,989	224,579	—	—
Mauritius	255,643	214,623	—	—
Bermudas	117,866	161,065	—	—
Western Africa	175,117	155,552	—	—
Ionian Islands	115,906	148,196	—	—
Natal	100,600	111,407	—	—
Belize	45,090	69,682	—	—
Aden	28,678	26,620	—	—
St. Helena	25,669	14,423	—	—
Kaffraria	11,487	9,191	—	—
Falkland Islands	8,444	5,555	—	—
Ascension	6,358	4,341	—	—
Heligoland	34	—	—	—
			19,448,545	20,396,437
2. United States			6,449,613	7,003,128
3. Germany:—				
Hanse Towns	4,560,212	4,475,052	—	—
Prussia	791,211	765,084	—	—
Hanover	306,139	228,831	—	—
Mecklenburg	26,073	20,411	—	—
Oldenburg	17,415	25,512	—	—
			5,701,050	5,514,890
4. Turkey, Egypt, and the Principalities			2,786,932	4,587,562
5. France			4,467,959	4,066,977
6. Italy			2,391,742	2,693,318
7. Holland			2,920,578	2,690,212
8. Spain			1,387,699	1,865,424
9. Brazil			1,941,769	1,628,879
10. China			1,226,908	1,186,979
11. Foreign West Indies			1,070,112	1,116,316
12. Portugal			801,031	1,089,737
13. Mexico			200,729	1,029,475
14. Belgium			853,375	958,876
15. Russia			828,565	859,749
16. Chili			375,442	670,346
17. New Granada			337,257	662,014
18. Argentine Republic			374,155	586,604
19. Peru			438,309	484,268
20. Denmark			375,429	456,318
21. Austria			389,337	370,355
22. Western Africa			474,247	344,101
23. Uruguay			187,763	259,253
24. Sweden			264,307	242,630
25. Dutch East Indies			489,673	224,805
26. Norway			204,554	210,934
27. Philippine Islands			257,634	187,724
28. Hayti and St. Domingo			200,605	162,801
29. Greece			110,895	129,726
30. Venezuela			110,146	111,468
31. Islands in the Pacific			16,599	82,942
32. Morocco			61,109	44,126
33. Japan			—	43,342
34. Cochin China			—	35,000
35. Central America			69,677	28,102
36. Siam			2,609	10,536
37. Cape Verd Islands			8,144	9,943
38. Equador			412	9,792
39. Algeria			39,806	6,448
40. Arabia			—	1,189
41. Tunis			—	678
42. Eastern Africa			—	170
43. Northern Whale Fishery			160	23
44. Paraguay			26,914	—
45. Persia			22,215	—
			£57,314,679	£62,014,197

The *Malta Times* describes as follows the re-establishment of communication between Malta and Alexandria. The flaw was

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discovered at a distance of sixty-four miles from Alexandria, at a spot where a stouter cable had been spliced on to the deep-sea cable when the line was laid, owing to the rocky nature of that part of the coast. The faulty part having been cut out, the final splice was made on the morning of the 18th ult., and at 3.30 P.M. the communication between Benghazi and Alexandria was restored. As we have already announced, the line throughout between Malta and Alexandria is now reopened to the public.

A writer on the value of gold says:—

"It is obvious that, however many tons of gold may yet be raised in California or Australia, or any other new gold-fields that may yet be discovered, not an ounce can reach us except through the medium of commerce—it must come to us in exchange for something which we must produce or buy for the purpose. Again, let us consider this. The quantity of the precious metals which quadrupled or quintupled in England the wages of a million labourers at most earning 4d. or 6d. a day, would have a very slight effect on the wages of six millions earning from 12s. to 30s. a week. I think it more than probable that we shall see in India changes as great as those which occurred in England, and in a much shorter space of time, owing to the great operations of English commerce there, and the railroads and other communications, which are nearly completed, and which, when completed, will bring the remotest provinces of India into almost immediate communication with the great marts of Calcutta and Bombay. Wages of unskilled labour have already risen from 2d. or 3d. to 6d. a day in the Valley of the Ganges. In a few years they will, in all probability, be 1s., and the income of ryots and zemindars will be increased in the same proportion. When the gold discoveries of recent times began, England was undoubtedly the country in which prices were highest, *i.e.*, in which gold was cheapest. Has not the force of the great influx hitherto been to raise the level of prices in other countries towards the English level, and does not that account for our having hitherto felt the effects of it so little? I am satisfied that that is the true explanation, and that the power of that modifying principle is yet very far from being exhausted. No doubt an increase of a fourth in the stock of gold ought to be followed by a decrease of a fourth in its exchangeable value; but not in England necessarily or probably, because that decrease is an average decrease, and it could not be decreased a fourth in England without being decreased at least 50 per cent. on the Danube and the shores of the Baltic and the Black Sea, and to a very much greater extent in India and perhaps China. And where is the stock of precious metals to come from, and in how many years, which would supply the currency of the world, if money prices of goods and wages of labour were to become the same or nearly the same all over the world as they are in England at the present day?"

The following companies have been formed since our last issue:—

Martin's Patent Anchor Company (Limited). A company with a capital of £50,000 for manufacturing an anchor which is said to have greater holding power than any other anchor, to take hold instantly in whatever position it falls, and to be easily tripped, called and fished.

The Buxton Hotel Company, capital £50,000 in £10 shares, for erecting a first-class hotel in Buxton, Derbyshire, in the neighbourhood of celebrated baths and mineral waters.

The prospectus is in circulation of the Tobacco, Cigar, and Snuff Company (Limited). The capital is £100,000, in 20,000 shares, of £5 each.

The following are the Board of Trade Returns for the month ending 31st July, so far as relates to the exports to the Far East:—

To CHINA.—Cotton Yarn: No export in July; total export for the seven months ended July 31st was 716,472 lbs., of the value of £70,893, against 240,450 lbs. of the value of £165 609 in the corresponding period of 1862, and 40,000 lbs. of the value of £240,042 in the first seven months of 1861. Cotton Goods: 3,371,697 yards of the value of £79,141, against 6,813 786 yards of the value of £101,601 in July, 1862, and 11,485,537 yards of the value of £146,386 in July, 1861. The total export for the first seven months of this year was 24,306,051 yards of the value of £585,045. Woollen and Worsted Manufactures: 141,145 yards of the value of £30,341, against 138,344 yards of the value of £17.293 in July, 1862, and 94,880 yards of the value of £11,860 in July, 1861. The total export for the first seven months of this year amounted to 1,104.952 yards of the value of £197.851. Worsted Stuffs: 708,262 yards of the value of £50,495, against 335,148 yards of the value of £16,594 in July, 1862, and 230,356 yards of the value of £15,924 in July, 1861. The total export for the first seven months of this year reached 4,564,259 yards of the value of £327,654. Lead: 1,274 tons of the value of £26,807, against 816 tons of the value of £17.885 in July, 1862, and 334 tons of the value of £7,615 in July 1861. The export for the first seven months of this year reached 9,818 tons of the value of £210,644.

To PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—Cotton Goods: 1,188,218 yards worth £28,609, against 13,000 yards worth £300 in July, 1862, and 3,628,124 yards of the value of £59,360 in July, 1861. The total export for the first seven month of this year reached 6,301,227 yards, worth £151,655.

To JAVA.—Cotton Goods: 1,911,423 yards of the value of £45,381, against 2,701,493 yards worth £49,428 in July, 1862, and 2,951,929 yards worth £35,300 in July, 1861. The total export for the first seven months of this year reached 6,301,227 yards of the value of £151,655.

The exports, as per Sam Mendel's circular, are from London, Liverpool, and the Clyde, from August 17th to September 1st, as follows:—

To HONG KONG.—Plain cottons, 1,217,700 yards; coloured cottons, 217,944 yards; printed cottons, 228,100 yards; twist, 158,254 lbs.

To SHANGHAI.—Plain cottons, 241,625 yards; coloured cottons, 44,150 yards; printed cottons, 81,500 yards.

To SINGAPORE.—Plain cottons, 408,140 yards; coloured cottons, 44,150 yards; printed cottons, 14,400 yards; twist, 80,800 lbs.

To BATAVIA.—Plain cottons, 746,505 yards; coloured cottons, 204.469 yards; printed cottons, 477,565 yards; twist, 38,800 lbs.

To MANILA.—Plain cottons, 443,360 yards; coloured cottons, 1,033,525 yards; printed cottons, 115,275 yards.

The amount of bullion by the P. and O. Company's steamer *Ripon*, from Southampton on the 4th inst. was—In gold: To Alexandria, £4,000; to Madras, £526; to Calcutta, £2,000; to Singapore, £965. In silver: To Penang, £16,320; to Singapore, £18,165; to Hong Kong, £66,820. 16s. 8d.; to Shanghai, £19,730. Total in gold, £7,491; in silver, £121,035. 16s. 8d.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service, Limited	50	115 to 117	...
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	34 to 36	...
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	59 to 61	...
50	London Joint Stock	10	35½ to 36¾	...
100	London and Westminster	20	79 to 81	...
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	57½ to 58½	...
50	Union of London	12	37 to 38	...
100	Hindustan, China, and Japan	25	par.	...
25	Bank of Egypt	All	26½ to 27½	...
100	Bank of London	50	...	...
	MISCELLANEOUS			
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	2½ to 3½	...
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	82 to 84	...
50	Do. New	30	18 to 20 pm.	...
10	Labuan Coal Company	4	...	...
10	China and Japan Steam Company	5	...	...
2	Telegraph to India Company	2	¼ to ½ dis.	...
5	Bombay Gas	3	¼d. to par.	...
10	E. I. and London Shipping B.	All	3 to 6	...
20	S. I. Irrigation and Canal	5	¼d. to ¼ pm.	...
2	Indian Carrying Company	1	...	...
20	Madras Irrigation and Canal	1	2½ to 3½ pm.	...
1	Oriental Gas	All	1¼ to 1¼	...
10	O. Inland Steam	All	2½ to 3	...
100	West India Steam Company	60	69 to 71	...
20	Ceylon Company	5	¼ to 1 pm.	...

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—We are as yet without any improvement to notice in the tone of our market, notwithstanding there has been some revival of export. The trade have supplied their current wants chiefly at the public sales, a large proportion of the quantity brought forward at each auction continuing to be realised without reserve. Prices have ruled rather irregularly, but on the whole must again be quoted rather in favour of the buyers. The chief feature of interest during the month has been the arrival of the *Bahama*, with the new season's Kaisows, which were placed on the market on the 20th ultimo. The quality of the bulk showed no improvement on those of last season, whilst the trade generally were averse to purchase them. The first day or two about 3.000 packages found buyers from 2s. to 2s. 4d. for fair, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 11d. for good to finest, and 3s. per lb. for some fine boxes. Importers not being able to make further progress at near these rates decided upon offering a considerable quantity at public auction without reserve, in all about 3,000 packages, and which realised from 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 4d. per lb., which were considered fair prices under the circumstances, but showing a decline of 3d. to 4d. per lb. on the opening rates, at which a further portion of the cargo has since been realised. To day the *Fiery Cross* is reported in the St. Katharine Docks. Low and dusty kinds of Congou have sold to a limited extent at rather lower prices. For those with leaf, as also for good common, there has been a fair demand for export at about previous prices. Fair to good Sinchune Kai kinds, also fair Kaisow kinds, show no material alteration. Fair to good Ho Hows and Ning Chows have been difficult of sale, and prices are ½d. to 1d. per lb. lower. For second class Honams, Monings, and Wopoks there has been some demand at the low rates now current. For fine Kaisow and black-leaf kinds prices remain much as before, further parcels having been realised at public sale from 1s. 8d. to 2s. per lb. Tayshans show no alteration, the demand being limited. Oolongs have been very difficult of sale, even at the low rates current. Fair to good Souchongs remain much as last month. Further parcels of fine have been sold at public auction at the decline last quoted. Flowery Pekoes show no improvement, the demand being very light. Scented Capers, of common to fair Canton make, have been sold at public auction at a decline of 1d. to 2d. per lb.; good to fine have been wanted. Foo-chow kinds remain difficult of sale. Fair to good Canton make Orange Pekoes have sold about 1d. per lb. lower; fine have been better supported. Foo-chow kinds, of fair to good description, are much depressed, and prices 1d. per lb. lower. Uncoloured Japans have sold to a fair extent for export at from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 5½d. per lb. Indian teas continue to sell readily at full prices by public auction. In green teas there has been a fair amount of business, without much change in prices. Coloured Japans have been taken to some extent for export at about previous prices. Fair to good Taiping and Fychow kinds of Young Hyson have sold steadily at fully previous prices. Moyune kinds have also commanded full rates, being wanted for export. Hysons have only been in limited demand, and prices for good qualities have ruled rather lower. Moyune kind of Gunpowders, also good Fychow sorts, have sold at about former prices, but Ping Sueys have not sold so readily, and prices have been in favour of buyers. Canton-made Gunpowders, except the finer kinds, continue neglected, also Young Hysons, prices for these ruling very low. The public sales have comprised 62,618 packages, of which 35,606 packages were sold, including 30,212 packages offered without reserve, and 3,822 packages of Indian teas.

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SILK.—Still nothing favourable to report as regards silk. The daily business doing is not inconsiderable, and importers generally are not wanting in disposition to meet buyers; the deliveries, too, show no further reduction, indeed, for the week just closed mark rather an improvement. Still there is no life in the trade, no present prospect of real improvement, nothing to induce manufacturers to apply themselves with spirit, except only the comparatively moderate range which prices have reached. In this they seem to have reasonable ground for hope of escaping material loss, if not making a profitable result—but there is nothing at present to show that they are prepared to extend their operations. Japan silk continues to be the leading article—some few parcels of the new China silk have been sold, but nothing of moment. In Bengal silk we have nothing new; probably rather less disinclination to use this class, but nothing to warrant hope of any decided increase in the consumption.

	Ordinary.		Superior.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Tsatlee, No. 1 and 2	—	—		
,, No. 3 and 4	19 0 to	20 6	20 6	21 0
,, No. 5	18 0	18 6		
Ditto, Hang-Chow	18 0	19 0	19 6	
Yuenfa	10 0	20 0	21 0	22 0
Taysaam	15 0	18 0	19 6	20 0
Ditto, skeins	15 0	15 6		
Ditto, long reel	15 0	16 0	17 0	17 6
Canton	11 0	16 0	16 0	17 0
Chinese Thrown	15 0	19 0	21 0	22 0
Maibash, dyepot Japan	19 0	22 0	22 6	23 6
Ida, bricks	18 6	20 6	21 6	25 0
Sodai ,,	18 0	20 6	21 0	21 6
Oshu, re-reeled	16 6	18 6	20 0	22 6
Koshu, Sclé	18 6	20 0	20 6	21 6
Archezan, slips	15 0	17 0	18 0	19 0
Mashtah ,,	16 0	18 0	18 6	19 6
Hatchojee, Tussah	17 0	17 3	17 6	

STATE OF THE WAREHOUSES.

	Sold Stock.		Unsold Stock.		Delivered.	
	Sept. 1, 1863.	Sept. 1, 1862.	Sept. 1, 1863.	Sept. 1, 1862.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 8, 1863.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 8, 1862.
Bengal	1,154	1,847	3,921	2,319	4,040	4,598
China	6,363	13,636	9,353	5,935	31,104	42,367
Japan	4,182	1,391	5,741	875	11,933	5,968
Canton	801	727	576	783	2,586	1,172
Chinese Thrown	629	1,170	828	1,614	1,024	2,037

COFFEE.—Mocha: Of 750 bales and half-bales at auction the bulk sold, but at 1s. to 2s. per cwt. reduction; good clean yellowish short berry at 94s. to 95s. 6d.; middling greenish, 90 to 93s. Ceylon: Operations have been very large in both Plantation and common, especially Plantation; but the demand ultimately proved equal to the large quantity brought forward, and prices are fully as high as at the date of our last.

RICE.—Madras: Dull; rates lower. 3,244 bags pinky Madras at auction, all retired, and subsequently sold at 10s. 9d. per cwt. Calcutta; 9s. to 14s. 6d. per cwt.

SPICES.—Mace: At all pale is much wanted, and considerably dearer. 22 cases Penang, 3 cases Singapore, and 18 casks Dutch sold at auction at 1s. 8d. per lb. for middling palish, and 9d. to 1s. 4d. low to good reddish. Musk: Auctions confined to grain, which is dearer: 7 tins sold at 32s. to 51s. per oz. for ordinary to good. Nutmegs: Are 1d. per lb. dearer on the average; and 97 cases Penang, 49 cases Singapore, and 26 casks Dutch at auction mostly sold at 2s. 7d. to 3s. 8d. for middling to good bold, and 10d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. low small to very good medium. Pepper: Black is steady for both Singapore and Penang: of 3,973 bags of the former at auction, three-fourths sold at 3⅞d. to 3⅞d. per lb.; of 2,074 bags Penang, two-thirds sold at 3½d. to 3¾d.; of 877 bags Tillicherry, a few sold at 3⅞d.; and 107 bags Batavia all retired. Private trade limited. White: Is the turn cheaper, and 141 bags Singapore sold at auction at 5⅜d. to 5½d. per lb.; 601 bags Penang sold at 5d. to 5¼d; and of 605 bags Tillicherry, about half sold at 11d. to 1s. 3½d. for good to fine, and 6d. to 6½d. Coriander kind. Cinnamon: We quote first sort 1s. 2d. to 2s. 3d. per lb.; second sort, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 9d.; third sort, 11d. to 1s. 5d.; fourth sort and jungle, 9d. to 1s. 1d.; with fair business. Ginger: Calecut and Cochin, £3. 5s. to £7. per cwt. Offering abundantly, and selling irregularly. 2 219 cases at auction nearly all sold at 114s. to 120s. per cwt. for very good bold, and 62s. to 97s. ordinary to good.

COTTON.—Surat: Market very animated, but very little comparatively is offering, at fully 1d. per lb. dearer, and Kurrachee and Bengal nearly as much. Our quotation is 1s. 2¾d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. Madras: Market firm and active; transactions large; further advance of 1d. per lb; quotation, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7¼d.

HEMP.—Manila: This market has been steady, with good business privately, chiefly at £27 to £29 per ton for fair roping to Sorsogon. 1,013 bales at auction. Sunn: Firm, but little here, and business unimportant; quotation, £18 to £33.

TIN.—This market has been uninterruptedly dull: prices of Straits have further given way £2 to £3 per ton, and business very limited. Banca continues quite nominal at £123 to £124 per ton. Current quotations for Straits, £115 to £116.

SAGO has further risen in value 1s. to 2s. per cwt., but the market closes quiet: of 2,257 boxes at auction half sold at 21s. to 24s. for middling to good small, and 19s. 6d. to 20s. middling to fair large. Sago Flour: Firm, and 750 bags sold at auction at 14s. to 14s. 6d. per cwt.

JAPAN WAX.—Of 377 boxes at auction, two-thirds sold at 50s. to 60s. 6d. per cwt. for low mealy to fair block: upwards of 2,000 boxes sold privately at 62s. for good block.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Aloes have brought better prices, and 203 packages at auction sold at £5. 10s. to £14 per cwt. for ordinary to fine but softish Socootrine. Galls: We quote Japan and China 42s. to 65s. per cwt. Market firm but without trade. Gums: Of Gum Animi the good and fine qualities have realised high relative prices, in other sorts no improvement. Castor Oil: Better kinds scarce; advance of ¼d. to ½d. per lb.; quotation, 4½d. to 6½d. Cowries: No improvement; fresh, 25s. to 35s. per cwt. Camphor: The movement in this drug has continued, and small sales have been effected at gradually advancing prices, from £7. to £7. 12s. 6d. per cwt. for China, and at £7. 15s. per cwt. for Japan. Little now offering upon such terms. Cassia Lignea is better; but of 715 cases at auction only a few sold at 86s. to 91s. per cwt. for 3rd to 1st pile; similar rates obtained privately in limited transactions. Buds: Dearer, and 20 cases sold at auction at £14 to £14. 5s. per cwt. Shellac: Sales at auction of Orange at £8. 5s. to £9; Garnet, £7 to £7. 5s.; Ruby, £7 to £7. 2s. 6d.; Native, £6. 10s. to £7. 17s. 6d.; Button, £6. 10s. to £8. 12s. 6d.; and block, £6 to £6. 15s. per cwt. Cocoa-nut Oil: Market depressed; at a reduction of 10s. per ton prices are very nominal; demand extremely sluggish. 577 casks Cochin at auction, at £45 to £47. 10s. per ton. Cubebs: Firm, 84 bags at auction sold at 110s. per cwt. Dragons Blood: Quiet; £10 to £14 in reeds; £4 to £11 in lumps. Galangal Root: Flat. Gutta Percha: Firm; good and fine qualities continue scarce, and in request. Of twenty tons at auction about half sold at 1s. 10d. to 2s. 3d. per lb. for fair to good natural, and 9d. to 9½d. ordinary reboiled. India Rubber: Held firmly, but quiet upon present terms. 153 baskets Singapore at auction retired at 1s. 7d. per lb.; of 32 cases Assam one-fourth sold at 11½d. Rattans: Very firm, and much inquired for: auctions confined to 1,406 bundles Singapore, sold at 3s. 9d. to 6s. 9d. per 100. Rhubarb: Good inquiry for low priced. Shells, Mother o'Pearl: Singapore, 125s. to 150s. per cwt.; Manilla, 75s. to 90s. Flat. Teeth, Elephants, 70 lbs. and upwards, £40 to £42 per cwt.; 40 to 60 lbs. £37 to £39; 20 to 40 lbs. £30 to £34; Scrivelloes, £18 to £33; Ball, £28 to £43. Turmeric: China remains scarce, and is wanted; Java better; good business done at improving prices, and 300 bags sold at auction at 18s. 6d. to 19s. per cwt.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £7. 10s.; nail rod, £8; hoops, £9; sheets, single, £10; Staffordshire bars, £8. 5s.; rails, £6. 5s. to £6. 10s.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £16 to £16. 5s.

COPPER.—Sheet and Sheathing, £102 per ton; yellow metal, 8½d. to 8¾d. per lb.

TIN.—115s. for block; 116s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, I.C., 28s. 6d. to 29s. per box.

LEAD, &c.—English pig, £20 to £20. 10s.; shot, patent, £23. 10s., sheet, £21; spelter, £18. 15s.; zinc, English sheet, £23. 10s. to £24; quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

The export of metals from London and Liverpool up to 31st August has been as follows:—To SINGAPORE: Yellow metal, 271 tons; copper, sheet and sheathing, 216 tons; iron bars, 100 tons; tin plates, 1,050 boxes; pig lead, 979 tons; foreign steel, 80 tons. To HONG KONG: Yellow metal, 140 tons; copper, sheet and sheathing, 28 tons; iron bars, 1,327 tons; sheets, 209 tons; nail rods, 1,871 tons; spelter, 25 tons; tin plates, 3,987 boxes; pig lead, 5,566 tons; sheet lead, 94 tons; foreign steel, 54 tons; quicksilver, 110,700 lbs. To SHANGHAI: Yellow metal, 165 tons; sheet and sheathing, 11 tons; iron bars, 1,568 tons; hoops, 5 tons; sheets, 105 tons; nail rods, 1,931 tons; spelter, 327 tons; tin plates, 1,435 boxes; pig lead, 4,853 tons; foreign steel, 155 tons; quicksilver, 26,200 lbs. To MANILA: Yellow metal, 4 tons; sheet and sheathing, 48 tons; iron bars, 1,118 lons; hoops, 5 tons, sheets, 167 tons; nail rods, 41 tons; tin plates, 100 boxes; English steel, 3 tons. To BATAVIA: Yellow metal, 10 tons; sheet and sheathing, 33 tons; iron bars, 249 tons; hoops, 21 tons; sheets, 391 tons; nail rods, 158 tons; foreign, 170 tons; zinc, 21 tons; tin plates, 400 boxes; pig lead, 5 tons; sheet, 15 tons.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from Southampton from the 30th June by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers.

	Gold.	Silver
Shanghai	—	£186,761
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	1,140
Hong Kong	—	159,006
Amoy	—	—
Singapore	£965	71,015
Penang	—	18,320
Ceylon	—	—

FROM MARSEILLES.

(BY THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.)

	Gold.	Silver
Shanghai	—	£85,878
Hong Kong	—	26,000
Singapore	—	—
Penang	—	—
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	—
Ceylon	£1,500	—

PER FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS SINCE 30TH JUNE

	Gold.	Silver.
To Singapore	—	£14,950
To Saigon	—	3,440
To Hong Kong	—	103,020
To Shanghai	—	30,276

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold (per ounce)	£3 17 9	
Spanish Doubloons	3 16 3	to 3 17 0
United States Gold Coin	3 16 2½	
Silver in Bars	0 5 1½	
Mexican Dollars	0 5 3¾	

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

We have had a large business transacted in yarns, both single and double. The demand has embraced all descriptions, for all markets, and many yarns have been sold at an advance of 1d. per lb. The cloth-market has shared in the excitement which prevails in that for yarns, and which is, to a great extent, the result of the state of things prevailing in the Liverpool cotton-market.

The circular of Sam. Mendel quotes Grey Shirtings 39-inch, weight, 7 lbs.; count, 14 by 12, 15s. 6d. to 15s. 9d.; 8 lbs., count, 17 by 17, 20s.; 9 lbs., count, 17 by 17, 21s. Cotton Yarn, 16 by 24, 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 4d.; best, 2s. 5½d. to 2s. 6d.

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Aug. 22	Brouwershaven	Banjoewangie	Burgemstr. Hoffmann	De Witt.
— 25	Falmouth	Akyab	Carl	Edlund.
— 25	Do.	Do.	Sjofroken	Prehn
— 20	Cronstadt	Foo-chow-Foo	Kamts chatka	Krogius.
— 26	Falmouth	Akyab	Foivo	Lofberg.
— 26	Rotterdam	Batavia	Eva Johanna	
— 25	Queenstown	Akyab	Mary Hammond	
— 27	Falmouth	Manila	Voladora	De Vilabaso.
— 27	Do.	Akyab	Equator	Nordwall.
— 28	Do.	Singapore	Cathay	Gibbon.
— 21	Cadiz	Maulmain	Mary Russell	Thompson.
— 31	London	Foo-chow-Foo	Albuera	Levach.
— 30	Falmouth	Rangoon	Ionian	Toby.
— 31	Off Falmouth	Bassein	Leopold	Holtz.
— 29	Texel	Batavia	Australie	Jochems.
— 28	Deal	Rangoon	Diana	Coombs.
Sept. 1	Falmouth	Maulmain	Northland	Arey.
— 1	Do.	Akyab	Romulus	Lord.
Aug. 30	Helvoet	Batavia	Julie Claire	v. Oosteroom.
Sept. 1	Liverpool	Shanghai	Truro	Duggan.
— 2	Do.	Akyab	Eddystone	Dyer.
Aug. 29	Bordeaux	Singapore	Cecilia	Bossuet.
Sept. 2	Falmouth	Akyab	William and Anna	Ostertrom.
Aug. 31	Bremen	Rangoon	China	Schwartz.
— 31	Do.	Akyab	Helvetia	Wieting.
Sept. 2	Falmouth	Do.	H. H. Wright	Park.
— 2	Off Falmouth	Bassein	Autocrat	Burwell.
— 3	Do.	Rangoon	Wilhelmine	Drummond.
Aug. 20	New York	Kanagawa	Benefactress	Eldridge.
Sept. 4	Falmouth	Akyab	Berkshire	Post.
— 4	Do.	Rangoon	Werdandi	Lofquist.
— 1	Hamburg	China	Friedrich	Bosso.
— 1	Do.	Do.	Orozimbo	Townsend.
— 2	Brouwershaven	Banjoewangie	Rotterdam	Poort.
— 5	Off Falmouth	Akyab	Prins Oscar	Oberg.
— 4	Do.	Bassein	Golden City	Moore.
— 5	Liverpool	Manila	Indiaman	Webb.
— 5	Do.	Do.	Endymion	
— 5	Do.	Akyab	Seafield	Tough.
— 3	Copenhagen	Rangoon	Emilie	Arentzen.
Aug. 23	New York	Foo-chow-Foo	Houqua	Cartwright.
— 21	Do.	Do.	Ceres	Timm.
Sept. 7	Liverpool	Rangoon	Simoon	Smith.
— 7	London	Foo-chow-Foo	Fiery Cross	Robinson.
— 6	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Grootmestr Nationaal	Giese.
— 7	Marseilles	Alexandria	Peluse, str.	
— 5	Texel	Sourabaya	Amazone	Kramer.
— 9	Channel	China	Margaret Mitchell	
— 8	Liverpool	Rangoon	Kingston	Reed.
July 21	New York	Shanghai	Cæsar and Helene	

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Aug. 21	Newport	Shanghai	Idas	Pitts.
— 20	Cardiff	Singapore	Aberdus	Poppe.
— 21	Do.	Shanghai	Theodore and Lulu	Bosdorff.
— 21	Do.	Hong Kong	Fidelio	Schuldt.
— 21	Do.	Singapore	Florence Adelaide	Hook.
— 24	Do.	Shanghai	President Harbitz	Ohe.
— 27	London	Cardiff & Hong Kong	A. H. Wille	Haveker.
— 31	Liverpool	Manila	J. A. U.	Soltura.
— 31	Glasgow	Singapore and Penang	Scotland	Lyle.
— 31	Do.	Hong Kong & Canton	Lotus	Henningsen.
— 27	Cardiff	Shanghai	Egean	Robinson.
— 27	Sunderland	Hong Kong	Silome	Davidson.
— 27	Liverpool	Singapore	Thomas Blythe	Hart.
— 28	Do.	Shanghai	Sea Nymph	
— 31	London	Hong Kong & Canton	Her Majesty	Seymour.
— 30	Jersey	Singapore	South Western	Messervy.
Sept. 1	Liverpool	Do.	Oriental	Bake.
— 1	Cardiff	Shanghai	Mandarin	Wintzer.
— 1	Do.	Hong Kong	Anton Gunther	Yitlosen.
— 1	Do.	Singapore	Hortensia	Dryer.
— 1	Liverpool	Shanghai	Vanda	Carne.
— 4	London	Do	Lauderdale	Hutchins.
— 4	Do.	Batavia & Sourabaya	Carl Julius	Bockhoff.
— 3	Liverpool	Shanghai	Spirit of the North	Holledy.
— 3	Do.	Hong Kong	Carlotta	Cazier.
— 2	Newport	Shanghai	Johanna Marie	Petersen.
— 7	London	Hong Kong & Canton	John Banfield	Sherris,
— 5	Deal	Batavia	Ternate	Cars.
— 8	Glasgow	Batav. Samag. & Soub.	Lucie	Schwanewede.
— 4	Cardiff	Shanghai	St. Julien	Notte.
J— 8	Liverpool	Batavia & Sourabaya	Drie Gezusters	Fischer.
uly 28	New York	Hong Kong	Olbers	
— 28	Do.	Shanghai	Cap-sing-moon	

LOADING.

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At LIVERPOOL.—For Shanghai: Star of the Sea, Ellen Radford, Victoria Cross. For Hong Kong and Shanghai: Anglo Saxon, Achilles. For Hong Kong: Julia Ann. For Hong Kong and Canton: Belted Will. For Singapore: Chanarel, Agra, Sharpshooter. For Penang and Singapore: Gitana. For Manila: Aureliana, Sales, Patriot King. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Fop Smit. For Batavia and Singapore: Carl Frederick.

At GLASGOW.—For Shanghai: Burman. For Manila and Iloilo: Chase. For Iloilo and Zebu: Tomas Joaquim. For Singapore: Wursata. For Singapore and Penang: Roslin Castle. For Batavia and Singapore: Princess of Wales.

SPOKEN.

JACOBUS MAURITIUS, Sunderland to Singapore, July 14, 11 N., 25 W.
PEKING, Newcastle to Java, July 18, 16 N., 26 W.
SAMUEL RUSSELL, New York to Hong Kong, July 5, 54 N., 20 W.
RIFLEMAN, London to Hong Kong, July 17, 14 N., 25 W.
BILDERDYK, Dutch ship, Rotterdam to Batavia, July 8, 30 N., 22 W.
A barque, No 9026, London to Singapore, August 11, 39 N., 15 W.
JOHN L. DIMMOCK, ship, Sunderland to Shanghai, July 2, 33 N., 22 W.
TAFFARETTE, French ship, Havre to Foo-chow-Foo, July 17.
TRIO, barque, China to Falmouth, June 26, 35 S., 21 E.
ISKENDERSHAH, Manila to Falmouth, June 12.
LOUIS KNIPPLER, Hamburg to Japan, June 3, 36 N., 18 W.
BISTHAM (?) Sunderland to Shanghai, June 13, 30 N, 22 W.
REYERWAARD, Batavia to Rotterdam.
ESK, Sunderland to China, July 23, 16 N., 26 W.
KUNG MOW (3 masted schnr.), Lndn. to Hankow, July 29, 13 N., 26 W.
MAGDALENA, barq., Cardiff to Shanghai, July 21, 14 N., 24 W.
JAVA, barq., Foo chow-Foo to London, July 24, 13 (?) N., 23 W.
HENDRINA, Rotterdam to Batavia, 45 N., 10 W.
JOHANNES HEND. FERDINAND, Shlds. to Batva., Aug. 13, 40 N., 12 W.
NEDERLAND, Amsterdam to Batavia, Aug. 22, 42 N., 32 W.
BATES FAMILY (?), Liverpool to Hong Kong, July 18, 1 N., 21 W.
GEBROLDERS, Dutch brig, Amsterdam to Batavia, July 19, 3 N., 22 W.
CISSY, London to Shanghai, July 11, 5 N., 19 W.
WALCHEREN, Dutch barq., for Batavia, July 22, 15 N., 27 W.
INDIA, Rotterdam to Batavia, June 19, 14 N., 27 W.
BEDFORDSHIRE, Sunderland to Shanghai, June 24, 7 N., 23 W.
ISLAND QUEEN, Sunderland to Shanghai, June 28, 4 N., 18 W.
No. 9,014, 3rd d.p. barq., Cardiff to Shanghai, June 30, 1 N., 21 W.
FAH KEE, brig, New York to Shanghai, Aug. 11, 38 N., 70 W.
IDA WILHELMINA, Dutch b., Rttdm. to Batv., July 27, 9 N., 23 W.
GRAAFSTROOM, Rotterdam to Batavia, Aug. 1, 16 N., 25 W.
An Eng. Barq., 3rd d.p., No. 6,274, Clyde to Bat., 47 d.o., 32 S., 22 W
PRINCESS OF WALES, ship, London to Shanghai, July 1, 37 S., 10 E.
OSCAR, ship, Newcastle to Batavia, May 28.
SIMOOM, from China, June 23, 20 S., 66 E.
JOHN BULL, Liverpool (?) to Hong Kong, July 20, 1 S., 22 W.
SCHELDE, Amsterdam to Batavia, July 29, 13 N., 26 W.
No. 6,731, 3rd d.p., Rotterdam to Bat., 28 d.o., July 29, 13 N., 26 W.
JACOBA CHRISTINA, bound to Batavia, July 29, 13 N., 26 W.
ARGO, Rotterdam to Batavia, Aug. 23, 40 N., 13 W.
RIO PLATA, Bremen to Hong Kong, Aug. 22, 45 N., 12 W.
LADY EBRINGTON, London to Shanghai.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

With the exception of ports in China for which fair rates are readily obtainable, outward freights continue without animation, both for general cargoes and coals. Homeward freights are active at 85s. from the rice ports, and 75s. to 80s. from Manila.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth:—To Kanagawa: 55s. weight, 42s. 6d. meast. To Nagasaki: 65s. To Hankow: 65s. weight, 60s. meast. To Amoy and Foo-chow-Foo: 50s. weight, 42s. 6d. measurement. To Shanghai: 50s. weight, 30s. measurement. To Hong Kong: 40s. weight, 30s. measurement. To Manila and Labuan: 50s. weight or measurement. To Singapore: 30s. to 35s. weight or measurement. To Penang: 40s. weight or measurement. To Batavia: 40s. weight, 30s. measurement. To Bankok: 60s. weight or measurement.

The quotations for coal and iron from the North are as follows:—For Hong Kong: £44 and £2. 2s. 6d. For Shanghai: £54 and £2. 10s. 0d. to £2. 12s. 6d. For Manila: £1. 10s. For the Philippine Islands, Penay, or Zebu: £2, nominal. For Singapore: £28 and £1. 6s. For Penang: £24. These rates are from the Wear or Tyne, and Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, respectively.

The Admiralty have invited tenders for the conveyance of about 300 tons of Government naval stores to Hong Kong, also for a few tons to Shanghai, both from the river Thames.

CASUALTIES.

The Sarah Scott, from Sunderland for Shanghai, which was abandoned on June 5, in lat. 37 S., lon. 53 E., had encountered a succession of gales and hurricanes for more than twenty days previously.

The Silome, barque, Davidson, of and from Sunderland for Hong Kong, put into Yamouth Sept. 1, with damage to starboard side, jibboom, &c., carried away figurehead, &c., started, and channels ripped up, having been in collision. She has since been reported as having been ashore on Longsand on the morning of Sept. 6, but was assisted off and towed to London, where she has arrived leaky.

The Diligence, Smit, from Batavia for Amsterdam, which arrived at St. Helena July 25, had sprung a leak off the Cape of Good Hope, making two to three inches water per hour, but sailed again July 27 for her destination.

The Ceres, Timm, which arrived at New York Aug. 24, from Foo-chow-Foo, had experienced a violent hurricane on Aug. 20, during which she lost foretopgallant mast, stove bulwarks, lost and split sails, &c.

At ST. HELENA, July 11, Cathay Gibbon, from Singapore, and sailed for Falmouth; Eva Johanna, Bochove, from Batavia, and sailed for Rotterdam; Rotterdam, Pool, from Banjoewangie, and sailed 13th for Rotterdam; 12, Truro Duggan, from Shanghai, and sailed 13th for Liverpool; Voladora Villabaso, from Manilla, and sailed 13th for Falmouth; 14, Australia Jochems, from Batavia, and sailed 14th for Amsterdam; 20, Indiaman Webb, from Manila, and sailed 21st for Liverpool; Anna and Sophia Bekering, from Batavia, and sailed 21st for Amsterdam; 23, Oscar Hueff, from Singapore, and sailed 25th for London; 25, Salatiga, Kettler, from Tjilatjap, and sailed for Rotterdam; Vision, Westendorf, from Batavia, Diligence, Smit, from Batavia, and sailed 27 for Amsterdam; Cornelia, Mathilda Kortland, from Batavia, and sailed 27 for Schiedam; St. Jan, Lommerse, from Batavia, and sailed for Rotterdam; 28, Bernard and Agnes, Ordman, from Batavia, and sailed for Amsterdam; Benledi, Houston, from Singapore; 30, Wandrahm, Meyer, from Penang.

At Simon's Bay.—July 19, Tien-Tsin, str., Nicolas, sailed for China.

At Algoa Bay.—July 5, Stad Assen, Haverbult sailed for Batavia.

At Mauritius.—July 7, Conquest, Howes, from Padang. Sailed, July, 6, for Singapore, Catherine, Foster, and Castlehow, Trumble; 30, for Batavia, Chaptal, Mocaer.

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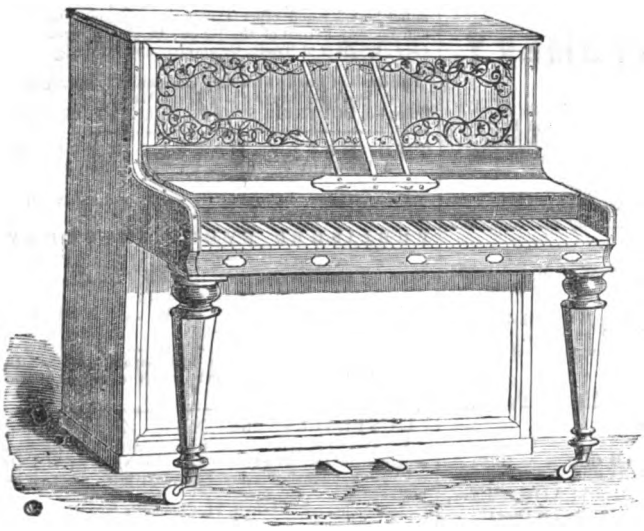

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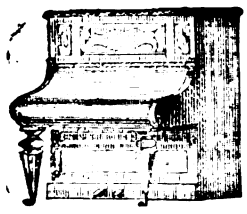

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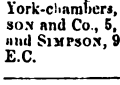

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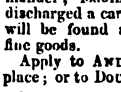

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The Liquidation of the Affairs of the Firm will be conducted here by Mr. GEORGE M SANDILANDS, and at Singapore by Mr. ALEXANDER ALLAN.

Penang, 12th February, 1863.

THE undersigned beg to intimate that they have this day established themselves as General Commission Agents at this place, under the style of SANDILANDS, BUTTERY, and Co.

GEORGE M. SANDILANDS.
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Penang, 13th February, 1863.

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THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

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The London and China Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS, via MARSEILLES, in connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS."

VOL. V.—No. 117.] LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 26, 1863. [Sub. 18s. per ann., and 12s. to Supplement. Single copy of either, 9d.

Latest Advices.

		From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—				
	Yedo			July 30
	Kanagawa			" 26
	Nagasaki			
CHINA—				
	Peking			" 14
	Tien-tsin			" 16
	Hankow			" 28
	Shanghai	June 10	July 25	Aug. 4
	Foo-Chow-Foo			" 7
	Amoy			" 7
	Swatow			
	Hong Kong	" 26	Aug. 5	" 13
	Canton			
	Macao			
PHILIPPINES—				
	Manila	" 10	July 25	" 4
COCHIN-CHINA—				
	Touron			
	Saigon			July 30
SIAM—				
	Bankok			" 21
BORNEO—				
	Labuan			
	Sarawak			Aug. 8
JAVA—				
	Batavia			" 15
MALACCA STRAITS—				
	Singapore	July 10	Aug. 9	" 21
	Penang	" "	" 7	" 23
CEYLON—				
	Colombo			
	Galle			

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Marseilles, per Massilia, arrived Sept. 24.—From Shanghai: Mr. Wade, Mrs. Davies, two children, and servant.—From Hong Kong: Don B. Montego, Mr. Whittall and servant, Mr. Neilson. To Southampton, per Ripon, expected to arrive Sept. 30.—From Hong Kong: Mrs. Arnould, infant, and native servant, Dr. Robinson, Lieut. Coxon, Messrs. Butner, Pinder, and Fabricius. From Singapore: Mr. Pearce, Capt. Henderson. From Penang: Mr. and Mrs. Smith and infant.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

By last mail, per Poonah, from Southampton 20th inst.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. Jack, Paymaster Jno. Hill, R.N., Captain Thomsett, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Roesing, W. Prestage, M. Galbraith, M. Mulford, W. Digby and wife, T. Ives. To Shanghai: R. Trannack. To Singapore: J. Marshall, R. Allen, Mr. d'Almeida's Chinese boy. To Calcutta: Mr. and Miss Watkins, Captain J. R. Currie, Mrs. Wells, infant, and nurse, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Thompson, Mrs. Gordon Robb and infant, Mr. L. J. Jennings, Major and Mrs. James, Miss Hutin, Miss Doran, Mr. R. Wilson, Mr. R. Robertson and friend, Mr. J. D. Campbell, Miss Murdock, Mr. and Mrs. E. Drummond and European servant, Mr. H. C. Cutliffe, Mr. F. Birch, Sergeant-Major J. Naismith, Captain and Mrs. Foster, and two infants, Mr. R. C. Noble, Mrs. Thompson, Assistant-surgeon Collison, Mr. C. F. Inskipp, Mr. W. Beddingfield, Mr. M. H. Mrs. and Miss Foster, Mr. Boys, Mr. Warren, Mr. W. T. Church, Mr. J. A. K. Martin, Mr. F. W. Baker, Mrs. Keen and daughter and three sons, Mr. Crosthwaite, Captain Fow'er's man servant, T. Brown, G. J. Sprent, T. Tods, Mr. C. G. Turner, Mr. G. Fitzgerald, J. Richards, J. Lucas, W. Carr and brother, Mr. Whiffin, W. Watt, Mr. Weighall, Mr. J. P. Ward. To Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Burton and child, Mr. F. W. Dituras, Major and Mrs. Barber, Mr. C. J. Crosthwaite, Lieut. Iago, Mr. Brooks' servant. To Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Ronald and Mr. H. Kindersley. To Alexandria: W. H. Ewens, Mrs. Hamid Bay and daughter, Mrs. Pratt and child. To Suez: H. Gybon, G. Fletcher, A Wells, A. Hutton.

From Marseilles, per Euxine, to leave 28th inst.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Remé, Mr. W. Lamond.—To Calcutta: Mr. F. O. Mayne, Mr. and Mrs. B. Sapte, Mr. and Mrs. F. Woodhouse, infant, and servant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ward, Major Sibley, Capt. Wm. Wemyss, Capt. H. Oldfield, Major C. W. Miles, Mr. Shearin, Mr. G. W. Kellner, Dr. Tucker, Miss Sandeman, Mr. F. G. Fergusson.—To Madras: Mr. Remington, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Irvine, Miss Acton, Miss Street.—To Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Allen, child, and servant, Miss Allen and lady friend, Mr. J. B. Anderson, Mr. Salamony, Mr. C. Gill, Mr. R. Hobson, Mr. E. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. J. Haselden, two Misses Jeffrey and governess.—From Suez.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Probst, Mr. and Mrs. Bohsted.—To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Wilson.—To Calcutta: Mr. A. Breul, Mr. and Mrs. Caridia, Col. Holt, Mr. H. Toby Prinsep.—To Madras: Mr. Kelsall, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks.

Per P. and O. steamer Ellora, Sept. 27, from Southampton.—To Hong Kong *via* Bombay: Mr. Atwell Coxon, Mr. H. Rubery.

Per P. and O. steamer, Oct. 4, from Southampton.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Duncanson, Mr. Hancock, Mr. T. Rothwell.—To Shanghai: Mr. A. Frater, Mr. J. Troupe.—To Singapore: Mr. H. G. Kennedy.

Per P. and O. steamer, Oct. 5, from Marseilles *via* Bombay.—To Shanghai: Mr. J. K. Davis.—To Singapore: Mr. Webster.

Per P. and O. steamer, Oct. 13, from Marseilles to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Bik, two infants, female servant.

Per P. and O. steamer, Oct. 19, from Southampton.—To Hong Kong *via* Bombay: Mr. Hubbard.—To Shanghai: Mr. J. Sitwell, Mr. Anderson.—To Penang: Mr. Rodyk.

Per P and O. steamer, Oct. 20, from Marseilles.—To Hong Kong *via* Bombay: Mr. R. Swinhoe.

Per P. and O. steamer, Oct. 20, from Southampton.—To Singapore: Mr. Bruce, Mrs. Walter Gillespie, infant, and two children. From Marseilles, Oct. 28.—To Shanghai: Mr. A. K. McDonell, Mr. Crawford Kerr.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Wadman, Mr. Bryans.—To Singapore: Mr. Callaghan.—From Gibraltar. To Hong Kong: Mr. P. Toledo, Mr. H. Merry, T. Colom.—From Suez.—To Hong Kong: Sir Hercules and Lady Robinson, Mr. A. Robinson.

Per P. and O. steamer, Oct. 27, from Southampton.—To Hong Kong via Bombay: Mr. W. Lang.

Per P. and O. steamer, 5th Nov., from Marseilles.—To Hong Kong *via* Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jarvie, Mr. Barton.—To Singapore: Mr. J. M. Webster.

Per P. and O. steamer, 4th November, from Southampton.—To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hatch.—From Marseilles, 12th Nov.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Young, Mr. A. Campbell.

Per P. and O. steamer, Nov. 20, from Southampton.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Forrester, Mr. Harvey.—To Penang: Mr. J. P. Stewart.

Per P. and O. steamer, 28th Nov., from Marseilles.—To Singapore: Messrs. C. R. Rigg and J. Fraser, Mr. J. Guthrie.

Per French mail steamer Peluse, from Marseilles, on the 19th inst.—For Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Dufresne, Miss Crawford, Mr. and Miss Velge.—For Hong Kong: Miss Bonnatt and Mr. Johnson.—For Shanghai: Messrs. Bryne and Hume.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

The Dutch man-of-war *Medusa* left Nagasaki July 9th, bound for Yokohama, the route chosen being by the inland sea. Near the entrance to the Bay of Nagasaki the French ship *Keinchang*, on mail service under the command of Captain Lafont, came on board the *Medusa* with Dutch despatches, giving also his report for the admiral commanding the naval division in China. He informed the commander of the *Medusa* that the batteries in the Straits of Simonoseki and two European-built ships, having the Japanese flag, had the audacity to open fire against his steamer upon which was hoisted the French flag. The commander of the *Medusa*, before leaving, had taken a Japanese pilot from the Governor of Nagasaki, and he started immediately with all sails and steam in the direction of the Straits, where she arrived on July 11th at seven o'clock in the morning. On the *Medusa* coming in sight two cannot shot were fired from a battery, and afterwards eight others from a brig-of-war. As these balls did no damage, the Dutch commandant was inclined to believe they merely signalised the arrival of a foreign ship. Still, the decks were cleared for action, and the batteries on both sides were charged and manned, the men being in readiness to fire at the first undoubted hostile demonstration. It was not believed on board that the Japanese would have the audacity to commit the least hostilities, when suddenly a battery of eight guns (32) and those of two ships anchored before the town, having a flag blue and white (that of the Prince of Nangato) at her fore-royal-mast head, but no flag at the peak, opened fire of shell and ball, of which the direction was fortunately a little too high, or we should have had a perfect rain of iron. At this time we had arrived into the cross-fire of all the land batteries. All our pieces on the port side answered immediately, and owing to the short distance (only two or three cables at most), all the balls and shells (of 20 c.) carried admirably on the great land battery, and two of our balls made considerable damage on the battery of one of the ships. The order was given to advance as gently as possible, in order to give time to work the pieces well on the port side. The *Medusa* could not approach the ships sufficiently near to sink them, there being a bank of sand between and the water being shallow. Exposed to so sharp a cross-fire from four batteries,

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the *Medusa* was hulled by their twenty-four shots and received two shells (16 c.), which burst after having passed by the first board. Three men fell horribly mutilated by the same shot. The balls ignited the bulwarks and the engine-room, and many men were called off to extinguish the flames. The fire of the enemy presently slackened, but four men had already fallen in the affray. It was now seen that the balls from the *Medusa* had seriously damaged the Japanese cannon and gun-carriages. The *Medusa* now advanced slowly on her course through the Strait, firing shells and ball. On her course, she was exposed successively to five other batteries of pieces of large calibre, the correct firing of which caused the commandant to apprehend damage to the boilers, machinery, and rudder, in which case the corvette must have been sunk in a passage so narrow and difficult. Passing the ninth battery, which like the other was concealed behind the trees or protected by the rocks, the *Medusa* came into the Inland Sea, one hour and a half having elapsed in passing the Straits where she had to support a continual fire of balls and of shells of 20 centim. In addition to the four men killed, five were wounded in the head by pieces of shell. Of 31 shots which struck the *Medusa*, 17 were balls of 24 and shells of 16 c. passed by the one board; of these projectiles three had exploded, one in the battery, another in the engineers' room, a third on the deck; whilst the others passed through the long boat, the cutter, the funnel, and many other places on deck where his Majesty's Consul-general, Mr. E. S. Benson, was nearly killed by the same ball that killed a chief gunner, and at the same time the commandant and a midshipman were slightly wounded by splinters. All the officers in the batteries and on the deck of the *Medusa*, at their respective places, directed the fire with perfect calmness, and considering that for the most part the seamen were for the first time called upon to vindicate the honour of their flag, the briskness with which their fire was maintained, together with its accuracy, notwithstanding the constant shifting of the guns, reflect creditably on the discipline of the vessel.

The following is the information received relative to the attack of the United States steamer *Wyoming* on the forts of the Prince of Choseu, in the Straits of Simonoseki, in revenge for the attack on the American steamer *Pembroke* by the steamer *Lancefield* and the brig *Lanrick*, purchased last year by the Prince, and which had taken up a position on the northern shore of the province of Nagato. The *Wyoming* got under weigh at Yokuhama on July 13th, and at once proceeded to the scene of the outrage, entering the Bungo Channel on July 15, and anchored at the island of Hine Sima. On July 16 the vessel proceeded towards the Straits of Simonoseki, the western entrance of the Inland Sea.

On nearing the Straits a signal gun was fired from a masked battery on the northern shore, which was repeated by two others to the westward towards Simonoseki. Rounding the point on the southern side of the entrance, a barque, brig, and steamer were discovered lying at anchor close to the north shore; the steamer and the brig were immediately made out to be the *Lancefield* and *Lanrick*, the barque's name was unknown. All the vessels were flying the Japanese flag at the peak, and the private colours of the Prince of Nagato at the main. The *Wyoming* now steered directly for the vessels, when a battery of three guns on the northern shore, about fifty feet above the level of the sea, opened fire, cutting up the rigging between the main and the mizen mast. The commandant then had the American flag run up, and the *Wyoming*, still steaming on, was fired on by a battery of four guns to which it replied with a broadside. The *Wyoming* was now rapidly approaching the vessels; the barque was close in shore; about fifty yards outside of her, and one length ahead, lay the brig; another length ahead, and fifty yards outside the brig, was the steamer. The main channel was outside of all these vessels. Captain McDougal gave orders to run the *Wyoming* betwen the steamer and the brig. As the *Wyoming* got abreast of the barque, she opened a broadside fire from three guns; in less than two minutes she was abreast of the brig, and received her fire from four brass 32-pounders. The Japanese steamer was on the port side, her guns, like the others, being trained on the channel, she fired a few swivels and small arms only. In passing, the *Wyoming* fired all the guns on both sides, hulling both the brig and steamer. Keeping close round the bows of the steamer, the *Wyoming* stood over toward the southern shore, receiving a constant fire from six batteries, the steamer, brig, and barque. The *Wyoming* got aground, but backed off without much difficulty. The steamer *Lancefield* having steam up, slipped her cable, keeping close along the northern shore, either with the intention of escaping, or running on shore to examine the danger caused by our first shots. The *Wyoming* was now manœuvred into position and eleven inch shell was planted in the steamer direct amidships, about one foot above the water line. In an instant, volumes of steam and smoke issued out of her fore and aft; her boiler had exploded. After dropping two more shells into her hull, the order was given to cease firing on the steamer, and to direct shots upon the different batteries, the barque and the brig, all of which were loading and firing as rapidly as possible. Quite a number of shell exploded in the batteries, and considerable damage was done to the town. In passing out of the Straits the *Wyoming* delivered a few very effective shots into the brig, and the last seen of her she was fast settling by the stern; the fire from the batteries was kept up throughout, but somewhat slackened on our return.

By that time we had four men killed outright and seven wounded (one since died). The armament of the *Wyoming* being only four 32-pounders and two pivot guns, opposed to six shore batteries of an average of three guns each, the barque six, the brig eight, and the steamer two, making in all thirty-four guns, mostly 32-pounders, Captain McDougal very wisely concluded to withdraw from so unequal a contest and proceed to Yokohama for more force. The captain, all his officers, and crew, behaved with the utmost coolness and bravery. The *Wyoming* was run into the midst of the enemy's vessels, receiving and returning broadsides at pistol range, at the same time sustaining a hot and continuous fire from shore batteries. When the successful shot struck the steamer, our crew gave three hearty cheers. The action lasted one hour and ten minutes; we were hulled eleven times and received twenty or thirty shots in the masts, rigging and smoke stack. One 32-pound shell came through immediately below the tackles of the forward broadside gun, and exploding, killed one man and wounded five others.

From the details of the attack on the French despatch steamer *Keinshang*, referred to in our last issue, and which took place July 8, show that she received the fire of all the forts commanding the narrower portion of the Straits of Simonoseki, and only escaped being sunk by being taken through an hitherto untried passage. A boat lowered from the *Keinshang* was sunk.

The retaliation of Admiral Jaures, Commander-in-Chief of the French forces in China and Japan, for the attack on the French despatch boat above detailed, was as effective as it was exemplary. With the war steamers *Semiramis* and *Tancrede*, the former carrying his flag, he left Yokohoma, July 16th, and on the 20th ran under slow steam into the entrance of the Simonoseki Channel, looking out for the batteries. When about two miles from the Nangato side of the channel two guns were fired from the midst of the trees, and soon after Cho-hoff, the Castle of Saki-noski, a member of Matz-daira Dnizen no Daiboo's family, was seen. The first gun fired by the French vessel sent earthwork and stones, turf and sandbags flying around in all directions. The bombardment was continued for several hours; still, no answer was returned by the Japanese. The admiral decided upon the destruction of this battery, but not the castle. A party was sent ashore to make explanations to the people, and were received well by the officials. Meanwhile, the *Tancrede* was sent into the narrowest part of the channel, and was fired upon by a battery, which, in company with the *Semiramis*, it destroyed. A landing of armed marines was then ordered, who proceeded to the battery; it was found deserted. The guns were at once spiked and the powder thrown into the sea. While this was going on in the battery Mr. Layrle, Chief d'Etat, Major Admiral Jaures advanced by the right of the battery (keeping up a continual fire with Japanese hid in the bushes) to a village called Aidaga-mome, which was abandoned. A temple having been fired by the French, blew up with tremendous noise just as the force was re-embarking. The French had three men wounded. Two thousand men regular in array, some on horseback, made up the force discovered ashore. Japanese casualties unknown. The admiral having accomplished his object returned to Yokohama.

With the issues of the *Japan Herald*, on July 18th and 25th were published a serviceable series of charts of the Inland Sea, denoting the relative positions of the principalities bordering upon it, and the scenes of the late attacks on foreign vessels, and subsequent naval engagements.

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CHINA.

PEKING.

The *China Mail* says:—"The weather had been very hot (from 95 deg. to 97 deg. in the shade), and the house-flies and sand-flies very troublesome. The success of the Danish envoy in obtaining a treaty, as stated in our last, is considered a triumph. China has now entered into treaty relations with eight nations, viz. Russia, United States, Great Britain, France, Prussia, Belgium, Portugal and Denmark, whose treaties were signed in the order of their enumeration; a treaty was negotiated with Sweden in 1845, but the Swedes have not appeared to claim the recent concession to other Powers. Much praise is due to the Danish envoy for his success in these negotiations, for the Chinese authorities were not inclined to make any more compacts of the sort; and he fully deserves the reward we doubt not will be conferred upon him at Copenhagen.

SHANGHAI.

At the special request of Lord Elgin, Dr. Rennie, who served with the army at the attack and capture of Peking, and was subsequently appointed senior medical officer in Shanghai, has left for Calcutta, to join the medical staff in Bengal. His eminent ability will, no doubt, be largely beneficial in the improvement of the general condition of the soldiers' health in India, about which there is at present some discussion.

The first of Sherard Osborn's fleet has arrived. The *Thule*, which now lies in the river, is a practical proof that the much-lauded scheme for exterminating Taipings, and crushing Taipingdom, is about to come into active operation. It appears, however, to us that both the English and Chinese Governments have been all along acting under extraordinary misconceptions.

We take the following items from the *Friend of China*:—"H.M. Gunboat *Flamer* having gone to Hangchow Bay to look after Messrs. Dent and Company's missing lorcha, the *Rosina*, was fired into by some pirates in that quarter, and compelled to beat a hasty retreat with one man killed, and Lieutenant Bosanquet wounded in the leg. The *Flamer* got back to Ningpo on the 29th ult.; and sent for the *Weasel Staunch*, and *Cormorant*; so we suppose next week we shall hear of a second Aboukir, or the battle of Van-da-quan, that being the name of the place where some shore batteries manned by Cantonese opened the game. The Chinese owned steamer *Paoushun*, too, was fired into coming through one of the passes near Ningpo, both from shore batteries and a fleet of West coast boats—showers of grape shot riddling the boats, and killing the captain, an Englishman of the name of Barton."

"We have to report a clever feat in detective police here. Captain Keys, of the British ship *Golden Fleece*, missed one of his seamen, a coloured American, shipped in London; and on examining the cargo found that he had taken with him a chest of opium. No time was lost in reporting the case at the police office, and within twenty hours the seaman was caught, and the opium recovered. The rascal had been aided by a fellow residing in the French concession, by whom a boat must have been brought alongside while the thief had the watch on deck, a hatch being then forced noiselessly. On landing the drug it was planted here in Hong-que, and a couple of balls taken to a China house by Woosung Road, as deposit for proposed lodging. There they were to have slept that night. They went, but, cruel police would not let them stay, and lugged them off to Shanghai gaol."

"During the last fortnight the French soldiers, heretofore quartered in Shanghai, have nearly all been moved; and if earnest prayer on our part would avail, we should never see a French soldier or marine in Shanghai again. We see no possible good by their presence. Some 200 were taken over to Yokohama to infuse a little spirit, if need be, into the Yakonins, and with them, no doubt a dose or two of French lead might prove beneficial. Another fifty went to Cochin China; fifty being left to do duty as guards hereabout. Last Saturday the muster-roll was called, and of these fifty seventeen only remained, the rest had all gone off with cholera during the preceding week! We have this information from a respectable hotelkeeper in the French concession, who came to our office to order some cards, and we have no doubt whatever of his veracity. This week there is less sickness; but only a few nights ago, he says, a French sous officer took from his establishment some bottles of champagne, with a promise that if he came to his quarters the following morning he should be paid. He went, but, though only a few hours had elapsed, the champagne purchaser was in the dead-house! Over night in costume for a *bal danse*, in the morning bedizened with the cerements of the grave. And the British Belooches are going off equally as last."

The weather has been much cooler since the departure of the ast mail, and sickness has decreased. There have been a few cases of cholera among the Belooches, but generally it has subsided.

A fire, which speedily showed itself to be uncontrollable, sprang up amongst some buildings in the immediate vicinity of the South Gate of the Chinese city. The fire took its rise in some temporary huts made of matting, but quickly spread, involving in the ruin a number of Chinese built houses, used by the American missionaries. One or two Chinamen are missing, but fortunately no foreigners were injured.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE FORCES.—On Saturday the 1st August, H.I.M. steamer *Kiao-chiao*, left Shanghai for Sun-kiong, having on board Dr. Macartney, late 99th Regiment, now in command at the latter city. The Fumiangs Chang, and Li (brother of the Viceroy of the Chiang-su province) were towed up to the mouth of the Sunkiong creek, where they were left, while the *Kiao-chiao* proceeded to Sunkiong to take troops on board. The steamer arrived under the walls about daylight on Sunday morning, and was made fast below a bridge which spans the creek between the south and west gates of the city. The bridge is much nearer to the south gate than to the west, but in consequence of the south gate having been closed to propitiate the god of rain, Dr. Macartney had to proceed to the west gate in order to enter the city. He had got about half-way, when one of the European officers who had been left on board, came up breathless to say that the steamer had been seized. Now the barracks are within the city in the immediate vicinity of the south gate, consequently before soldiers could be brought down, a distance equivalent to nearly the entire circuit of the city had to be traversed. For some time back it has been generally known that Burgevine has been enlisting all the European rowdies in Shanghai, under the pretext of getting up a force to be employed in the north. The real destination of this force is now placed beyond a doubt, and grave results may be expected to follow from the organisation of a European contingent in connection with the rebel army. Burgevine has real or imaginary wrongs to avenge, and will therefore leave no stone unturned to overthrow the Imperial power. On the other hand, the men who have banded themselves together under him know well their fate if they fall into Imperial hands. We may therefore expect to hear of atrocities on both sides, to which all previous crimes will be as a drop in the ocean. It is worth noticing that the Imperial army will soon be reinforced by a purely English force under Captain Sherard Osborn. The successes of the Burgevine contingent will, therefore, we imagine, be rather shortlived, now that it will be opposed by Englishmen led by English officers. At any rate, the formation of this contingent has added another to the many existing complications, and the successful result of its first active operation will tend to re-animate the rebels.

HANKOW.

The municipal policeman Carroll, who is charged with the manslaughter of another municipal policeman named Sullivan, has been committed by H.B.M.'s Consul to take his trial before the Supreme Court of Hong Kong. He has been sent to Shanghai in the ship *White Adder*, together with a witness named Charles McKenzie, formerly boatswain of the same ship. Some deaths have occured here, which may be partially set down to the intense heat. In the Chinese town the people are said to be dying in great numbers; of fever it is believed. Houses and godowns are fast springing up on the British concession, but no signs of a Consulate are yet apparent. The two portions of the Government lot, which were sold by auction on the 14th of July, are considered to have fetched rather a high price. A cargo boat not long since, when proceeding from a steamer to the consignee's godowns, came into collision with a ship, and a large amount of copper cash went to the bottom. Chinamen have commenced dragging for the bags; it is hoped that they may succeed in recovering a portion at least of the cash, which is said to be of considerable value. It is surprising that merchants do not use more manageable boats in such a dangerous river as the Yang-tsze, where accidents are of daily occurrence. Owing to the tremendous strength of the current, many Chinese boats have been upset lately, and unfortunately these accidents have been attended with much loss of life. All alarm about an attack by the banditti and rebels has entirely subsided; for some time nothing has been

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heard of their movements in this neighbourhood. A great deal of tea has come in, but prices rule high.

KIUKIANG.

Our intelligence from this port is very meagre. Another death from cholera has occured there, and several persons have left the port for Hankow, from fear of the disease spreading.

NINGPO.

A serious encounter has takenplacein Hang-chow bay, between H.B.M. gunboat *Flamer*, the Chinese steamer *Paoushan* and a number of piratical junks. A vessel named the *Rosina* belonging to Messrs. Dent and Company was captured by pirates during her voyage from Ningpo to Shanghai, and carried off by them into the recess of the bay. For some time it was not known whither she had been taken, and her whereabouts was only discovered at last through information given by one of her native passengers, who escaped to Ningpo. The *Flamer* and *Paoushan* at once proceeded to the spot, but found the *Rosina* sunk and the cargo abstracted. They were themselves vigorously attacked by the pirates and had considerable difficulty in beating them off. One of the crew of the former vessel was killed during the action, and the commander, Bosanquet, severely but not dangerously wounded in the thigh. Captain Barton of the *Paoushan* was also killed. The two vessels withdrew to Ningpo, but will immediately return in company with two other gunboats to endeavour to destroy the piratical fleet. The pirates have obtained a splendid prize, as the *Rosina* is stated to have had specie to the amount of 20,000 taels on board, besides a full cargo of tea.

HONG KONG.

The London mail of the 26th of June arrived on the 5th of August.

Mr. T. F. Wade, the Chinese secretary, and interpreter to the legation at Peking, leaves for England by the present mail.

An important mereantile point has been decided by a jury. It is, that a delivery-order for opium, though sold and paid for, does not free the vendor from risk should mishap occur to the drug after the order has been given away. The case was given against the Commercial Bank in favour of Cama and Co.

The following items are from the *Evening Mail*:—"The opening of Takao and Keelung, in Formosa, is finally notified; the regulations have undergone alteration, in compliance, probably, with the desire of the Chamber of Commerce committee, but the alteration has not been advertised, we are, therefore, not in a position to speak further on the matter."

"An article appeared in which the subject of horticulture in Hong Kong was treated; it seems that gardening is making some progress in the island, and it is to be hoped that the public gardens now advancing towards completion will furnish a model for the arboriculturist and a repository for the best specimens of Chinese plants."

"The volunteer corps is still a subject of interest to the public, and there is a wish to know whether an instrumental band is to enhance the effectiveness of the corps and afford the town some musical recreation. It was suggested that the community should give a dinner to the volunteers in return for a similar entertainment given some months ago; it would answer very well to have the affair just before the force goes into drill for the winter."

"An article appeared pointing out the grievance of discontinuing the collection of taxes by visits from house to house; in future all imposts must be paid at the Government offices."

"A case of contempt of court was brought on before Judge Ball, on the 3rd, the Attorney-General moving for the committal of Mr. Pollard; the latter gentleman explained his course of action so completely that the motion was withdrawn."

"A letter appeared on what is probably an important subject, the establishment of telegraphic communication between Queen's Road and Victoria Peak; it was urged, that by this means consignees and others would have notice of a vessel's approach, instead of, as at present, only knowing of its arrival by the masters' walking into their offices.' '

THE PHILIPPINES.

MANILA.

A correspondent of the *China Mail*, under date August 5, writes:—"The British ship *Gipsy Bride*, that left this port July 12th, was lost on the 17th, at 7.30 p.m., on Scarborough Reef. After strenuous but unsuccessful efforts, during four days, to get her off, they finally took to the boats (six), and made for Manila. The mate and most of the crew had arrived here, but two boats (in one of which were Captain Murphy and his wife and child) are still unaccouuted for. It is hoped that they have been picked up by some of the vessels that lately left Manila. The *Merchantman*, from Shanghai to Hong Kong (!), has put in for medical advice.

"We still hear of earthquake shocks and deaths from lightning. On the 15th and 17th of last month some slight tremblements were felt in Batongas. On the 9th ult., between 7 and 8 P.M., the volcano of Albay commenced, and continued till morning, vomiting flames and lava in quantities not witnessed for many years. On the night of the 23rd, about nine o'clock, the bulwarks of the nave of Recoletos church fell in. Fortunately it did not happen in the day-time, or many poor workmen would have been killed. On the 16th ult., in the district of the Infanta, seventy-two individuals embarked in a coaster, to go from Birangonan to Polillo, to be present at a religious feast; but when about half-way, the heavy weather from S.W. caused the vessel to upset. A fisherman gave notice to the Governor of the district, who happened to be at Polillo, and he immediately manned a felucca, and, accompanied by the curate, proceeded in search of the wreck, in spite of the bad weather, strong gale, and heavy sea, and were able to save twenty-seven men and ten women, the only survivors, and who, clinging to pieces of the wreck, were all but exhausted. All praise be to the brave Governor, curate, and crew of the felucca, who thus risked their own lives to save those of their fellow-creatures.

On the night of the 28th, an Indian servant in Manila took it into his head to run a-muck, and killed a fellow servant, and severely wounded his master. He is in custody, and will, of course, suffer the penalty that man has imposed on the shedder of blood.

SIAM.

BANKOK.

M. Lanole, the French Consul, died of apoplexy in July, and the duties have since been conducted by M. St. Cyr Jullien, of the firm of Messrs. Remi, Schmidt, and Co.

The following letter from the King of Siam upon the death of the late French Consul to Siam has been handed to us by Mr. Beurel. It appears that the King would desire the letter published, as a sort of tribute to the memory of his friend M. Zanole. The letter is in the King's handwriting, and we have allowed the diction to remain unaltered.

No. 148.

Royal Residence, Grand Palace, Bangkok, 27th June, 1863.

To REVEREND J. M. BUEREL, the Pro. Vicar Apostolic for Malay Peninsula, Superior of Roman Catholic Church of Singapore, &c.

VENERATED SIR,—I regret very much to state great sorrow occurred to us (myself and principal members of our government) in losing of most satisfactory French Consul Monsieur Zanole—the said intelligence of the death of whom you will have received more particularly than I would state now.

Several days ago before his death on the 24th instant, we have learnt that Monsieur Zanole, the French Consul, was so very sick, that he could not permit any one to visit him in person, but he allowed to send him only visiting cards—it was said that he was sick of dysentery accompanied with fever and, afterwards we learnt that he was desirous of changing in climate, and wished to go and live at Bejugury (city of Siam on the Western shore of the Gulf of Siam) about 70 miles distance from hence—under our kind assistance. We are already to convey him, and let him have a brick house for his residence there. On the morning of the 24th instant, at 8 o'clock A.M., he had invited Doctor James Campbell, the English consular surgeon, to survey his body, whether he can go. The doctor seeing him capable of raising himself and speaking well, informed him that he could go without fear, but, alas! lo! after two hours from that hour 10 o'clock A.M., of that day, the French Consul Zanole became attacked with a most vehement apoplexy and died suddenly at 11 a.m. His funeral service took place to-day at the Roman Catholic Church, under the honourary assistance from us in a similar manner as the funeral service to late Right Reverend Bishop Pallegoix on last year.

"We are indeed sorry for his loss, as we perceived that he was the best French Consul than any of his predecessors here for his honesty, righteousness in justice, and being loyal and dutiful in fulfilment of provision of the Treaty, local and international laws, &c., though a certain party of Catholic people or mission here might have clandestinely displeasure on him in anything contrary to their pleasure and vulgar desire, yet none of our Government and Consuls of other nations here displease him in anything. We are very sorry for his loss though he has been here only four months and eight days.

"We are eagerly wishing to have another personage like him in the aforesaid character, to be his successor in future, for maintaining the true friendship between the French and Siamese nations in a peaceful manner like what Monsieur Zanole has done on his residing here only four months.—I beg to remain, your good friend,

"S. P. P. M. MONGKUT, S. L.
"On 4427th day of reign.

"P.S.—Can you publish my words above in newspaper? I shall be glad if you would please to do so.—S. P. P. M. MONGKUT, S. L.
"On 4427th day of reign."

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JAVA.

BATAVIA.

The correspondent of the *Straits Times* writes :—

"I have to advise that Mr. H. G. Robinson who tendered for the steam communication contract here, has obtained the same for ten years, with an annual subsidy from Government of nearly 300,000f. ; shares are offered at 1,000f. each, payable in instalments.

"It is a fact not unworthy of notice, that notwithstanding it was well known that the competition was open to the whole world (Hottentots not excepted) some Dutch parties here, doing justice to their antediluvian notions, petitioned the Government that the case might be sent to the Home Government for decision, whether the contract should be given to a foreigner, and several letters appeared in the papers endeavouring to persuade the Government that it would be detrimental to the State, and other such childish nonsense, to give the contract to the English tender. But our Governor-General, with his usual liberal ideas, it seems, took little if any notice of the petition, and accorded to Mr. Robinson the contract for which he tendered at one cent per mile below the other competitor. Mr. Cores de Vries did not compete. I believe most of the shares will be reserved for Holland.

"The Railway Bill having passed the Chambers in Holland, our neighbours at Samarang are feasting in all their glory, and by the mail just arrived this afternoon, we hear the Bill has passed the Upper House."

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

In an obscure corner of the *Government Gazette* there is a notification of very great importance to our mercantile community—namely, the introduction here of sixteen sections of Act XXXI of 1860—relating to the sale of arms and ammunition. Unfortunately, the bulk of our European intelligence prevents our entering into the discussion of this measure to-day ; we propose, however, to do so at an early date, but may, in the meantime, express our curiosity as to the motives which induced it.

The fire which lately occurred is, with one exception, the largest yet seen in Singapore; it commenced at about three o'clock in the afternoon, and lasted till nearly seven in the evening, and has burned down, or otherwise seriously injured, no fewer than fifty-seven houses. It originated, we believe, in a bakery on Circular-road, making rapid progress down to the junction of that road with South Bridge road. All the fire engines were brought to the spot with most praiseworthy despatch, and were handled steadily and effectively. The resident councillor, the commissioner of police, Captain Macnair, and most of our authorities, together with a large portion of the mercantile community, were on the spot, and rendered active services. All the available men of the European Artillery were despatched to the scene at half-past three o'clock, under Lieut. Weston, and we also noticed a detachment of the 34th M.L.I. By very great exertions on all sides, the fire was got under at about seven o'clock in the evening. It was very fortunate that the day was calm, for had it been breezy the fire must have spread in a fearful manner. The loss is estimated at about $50,000.

The Anglo-Chinese vessel *Pekin* arrived on August 9 from England.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

DE COSTELLA—On the 20th July, at Shanghai, the wife of Henry de Costella, master of the British steamer Express, of a son.

HENDERSON—On the 14th July, at Shanghai, the wife of Dr. James Henderson, of a son.

NEALE—On the 10th inst., at the Consulate, Piræus of Athens, the lady of W. B. Neale, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul for Continental Greece, of a son.

REMEDIOS—On the 1st August, at Hong Kong, the wife of Mr. G. Dos Remedios, of a son.

WILSONE—On the 9th August, at Sreemenanti, the wife of C. H. H. Wilsone, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BONDE—MARRYAT.—On the 19th inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Henry Lindsay, rector of Kettering, and cousin of the bride, and afterwards at the Swedish Legation, by the Rev. F. Grafstrom, Chaplain to the Swedish Legation, and Almoner to His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, Gustaf Frederic, Count Bonde, of Biorno, to Ida Horatia Charlotte, only daughter of Horace Marryat, Esq., and granddaughter of the late General the Right Hon. Lord Edwd. Somerset, G.C.B.

DEATHS.

ALLEN—On the 21st July, at Shanghai, Herbert L. Allen, master of the Pilot Association's schooner Garland, a native of Somersetshire.

BROWN—On the 28th July, at Canton, Maria Brown.

CARAPIET—On the 31st July, at Hong Kong, Samuel Michael Carapiet.

DUNDAS—On the 11th inst., at Craig Royston, near Edinburgh, Vice-Admiral Henry Dundas, second son of the late Right Hon. Robert Dundas, of Arniston, Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland.

FREEMAN—At sea, on the voyage from Vancouver's Island, — Freeman, master of the British barque Julia.

HARRIS—On the 28th July, at Shanghai, — Harris, late of the American barque Pacific.

HOLTON—On the 15th July, at the head-quarters of the 67th Regiment, Shanghai, Emma Lydia, third daughter of W. N. Holton, of Westberry House, Roscommon, Ireland.

HOLLAND On the — July, at Hong Kong, — Holland, late master of the British ship Catharine Glen.

JACKSON—On board the ship Cuina Family, at Hong Kong, G. Jackson, late master of the said vessel, of dysentery.

LEE—On the 14th inst., at his residence, Frogmore House, Guernsey, George Lee, Esq., late of the Ceylon Civil Service, aged 61.

MILTON—On the 31st July, at Hong Kong, on board the Hospital ship Melville, James Milton, of H.M. ship Fulcan.

MCKENZIE—On the 14th July, at Kiu-kiang, — McKenzie, Customs officer.

NORTH—On the 25th July, at Shanghai, J. A. North, a native of Boston, U.S.A.

PEARSON—On the 22nd July, at Hankow, R. C. Pearson.

ROBERTSON—On the 24th July, at Shanghai, Captain Arthur F. Robertson, of the 67th Regiment.

SHAFTO—On the 14th inst., at Brancepeth Rectory, Arthur Duncombe Shafto, Midshipman, late of H.M.S. Narcissus, aged 18 years, second son of the Rev. A. Duncomb Shafto.

TOURNIERE—On the 23rd July, at Shanghai, Auguste Tourniere, Counsellor-at-law.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CHINA EXPORTS.

TEA.—Canton : The teamen, finding that there was no probability of obtaining the extreme demands mentioned in last report, or even any material advance on the offers already made, at length yielded, and the result was that the market for New Congous was re-opened on the 29th ultimo, on much more favourable terms than for the previous exceptional purchase ; still, prices on the average exhibit a loss on latest London quotations, the anxiety to despatch one or two of the numerous vessels on the berth, having doubtless exercised an influence in some of the operations. Supplies of new Congous come forward very slowly, the total arrival to date amounting to 29 chops only. Canton Congous have been but moderately dealt in. Scented Capers show a further decline of one tael. In other descriptions there is no alteration to notice. The settlements of the fortnight are reported as under :—New Congous : 11 chops, say ; Lylings, 4 chops at 35½ to 36¾ taels. Chongsowkyes, 3 chops at 38¼ to 39 taels. Woopacks, 4 chops at 40 to 43 taels. Congous, Tyshaan : 600 chests at 24½ taels. 700 half do., and 1,000 boxes at 23 to 32 taels. Souchongs, 350 half chests at 30 to 30½ taels. Scented teas, 3,000 boxes Caper at 18 to 20 taels for common to fair ; and 22 to 26 taels for middling to good. 6,000 boxes Orange Pekoe at 19 to 24 taels for common to fair ; 26 to 28 taels for middling to good ; and 30 to 31½ for fine. Greens, 2,000 boxes Gunpowder, fair to good at 23 to 26 taels. 550 boxes imperial, fair to good at 20 to 24 taels. The stock on the market is stated as follows : New Congous 17 chops. Tyshaan Congous 1,500 half chests. Oolongs 850 half chests. Scented Caper 30,000 boxes. Scented Orange Pekoe 15,000 boxes. Canton Greens, uncertain.

SHANGHAI.—Black : Since the date of last report, the market has remained unchanged, and a steady business has been transacted throughout the whole fortnight ; no alteration in prices can be quoted with the exception of fine teas, which are now very scarce, and can be placed at one tael over last fortnight's rates. The market continues well supplied, and considerable shipments have been made from Hankow on native account, which will all be offered here. The quality of the tea is now very rapidly depreciating, and amongst recent arrivals there have been some very common and coarse Oonahms which did not come forward till a month later last season. The bulk of the settlements during the fortnight have been composed of Oonahms at taels 30 to 34, and Oopacks at taels 35 to 39 ; only two chops of Hohow have been taken, one at taels 28 and the other at taels 31. Settlements on the market, 16,600 Oopacks, Oonahms, Ningchows, and Hohows. Reshipped on owner's account, 17,999 chests Oopacks. Total, 34,599 chests, making total to date 129,817 chests. Stock.—Waiting shipment, 25,200 chests. For re-sale, 25,200 chests. Quotations : Good to fine Oopacks, taels 34 to 39. Good to fine Oonhams, 30 to 37 taels. Good to fine Hohows, 28 to 31 taels. Green : No settlements have been reported during the fortnight, and it is hardly likely that anything will be done before the arrival of the new crop. Musters of the new Pinsueys have been shown, but the bulk has not at present come forward ; judging from the appearance of the leaf, the preparation has been too hurried, and the make is decidedly inferior to that of former years. Reshipments and settlements 2,924 half chests, making total to date 15,030 half-chests. Stock of Green tea is estimated at 3,740 half-chests.

FOOCHOW.—The settlements of Congou during the fortnight have been large, prices of medium grades having been fully maintained, although no doubt any cessation of demand would be followed by a decline, as the teamen are anxious to realise. Better kinds have given way and are half a tael to a tael lower. Common kinds have advanced 1 to 2 taels. Good common Congou, may be quoted at 18 taels. The settlements of the fortnight are reported as under :—Congou, 15,100 chests, 2,900 half do. and 2,900 boxes, at 7 to 17 tls. for ordinary and broken leaf ; 17 to 22 taels for good common to flavoury ; 22 to 28 tls. for Souchong kind to medium Kysow ; and 29 to 32 tls. for fine. Souchong, 2,400 chests at 24½ to 32 tls. for common to good. Flowery Pekoe, 500 chests at 27 to 31½ tls. for fair. Oolongs, 4,300 half-chests at 20 to 28 tls. for fine cargo to superior. Green Tea, 500 half-chests at 9½ to 27 taels for Skin and Young Hyson. Scented Tea, 1,100 boxes at 16 to 33 taels for com. to fine. The supplies of the new Season's Congous to date amount to 285,400 chests (including 31,600 chests contract) against 285,000 chests same period last season. The stock now for sale upon the market comprises the following :—Cougou, 57,500 chests (say 15,000 chests ordinary, 27,000 good common to flavoury, and 15,500 good flavoury to fine) Souchong, 8,700 chests Flowery Pekoe, 500 do. Oolong, 54,400 half chests. Green Tea, 100 half-chests. Scented Tea, 5,400 boxes.

AMOY.—The market has been active. The following is the report of the month :—Congous : All the remaining first crop teas were taken at very full rates, but prices then declined about $1, as there was but little inquiry for the common flavoury kinds comprising the unsold stock. They have again recovered, and are now about on a par with last quotations. Settlements are 12,366½ chests, at $18½ to 21 for good ordinary to best middling, and $23 to 27 for flavoury kinds. Oolongs : Shortly after last report buyers for America began to operate, and prices have since been

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firmly maintained. The teamen are not generally desirous to realise their produce at present, as they expect higher prices by-and-bye in consequence of the shortness of the crop. Settlements are 18 059 half-chests, and 300 boxes chiefly fair to good cargo Ningyongs, although latterly the commoner grades have commanded more attention. Present quotations are $18 to 20½ for common to good common; $21 to 23 for fair; and $23 to 26 for good cargo. Ankois: Only 160 half-chests of fairly clean tea have been taken at $16. Flowery Orange Pekoes: Settlements are 2,628 half-chests, and 500 boxes at $13 to 18 for low ordinary to fair tea. Plain Capers: No transactions.

HANKOW.—The market in the early part of the fortnight gave way 1 to 2 taels for the common and medium sorts; this induced large shipments on native account to Shanghai, owing to which the market closed firm with an upward tendency.

KEWKIANG.—The export of tea this season amounted to 32,500 chests black and 6,300 chests green, against 26,000 chests of the former, and 30,500 half-chests of the latter, corresponding period last season.

NAGASAKI has continued to arrive in considerable quantity, and has at once been sold on the market in barter against imports and for cash at fully 20 per cent. under last year, prices. At present there is no stock on hand, but daily supplies arrived. Prices were influenced by the views political matters take and had increased within the last few days fully $4 per picul for all kinds. The last news being of a warlike nature, merchants look for cheaper rates. Settlements 4,000 piculs from date of last report.

YOKOHAMA.—Since our last weekly report, prices for medium and fine classes have again slightly advanced, and the teamen were inclined to give way in their demands. Settlements amount to about 620 piculs. Stocks, ordinary to good, 200 piculs; common, 200 piculs; good to common, 259 piculs; medium, 400 piculs; fine, 50 piculs; finest, none. Quotations are as follows:—Ordinary, $1 to 3; good to ordinary, $4 to 6; common, $8 to 12; good to common, $14 to 18; fair to good, $19 to 20; fine, $25 to 28; finest, none.

RAW SILK.—SHANGHAI: During the fortnight about 2,000 bales have been sold, notwithstanding that prices continue considerably above last London quotations. The purchases have been almost confined to common Tsatlees, of which the stock is chiefly composed, but a few bales of the better classes have also found buyers at following quotations. Tayshams are decidedly scarce and have in consequences rather advanced in value. Cheap money has enabled the Chinese to show great firmness, and although foreigners have not been anxious buyers, they have in most cases had to pay the prices asked by the dealers. The large settlements of Japan silk advised by *Yangtsze*, and the probable ample supply from that country, ought to have the effect of weakening the confidence of dealers, and induce them to accept lower rates. The settlements of the fortnight are reported at 2,000 bales against 8,000 bales corresponding fortnight last season, and 4,000 the season before. The stock on the market is reported at 14,000 bales, against 17,000 bales same period last season, and 13,500 the season before. The following are the current quotations:—Tsatlees, No. 1, 455 taels per picul; 2, 335; 3, 410 to 415. Market: No. 3, 395 to 405; 4, 375 to 395; 5, and com., 355 to 370. Taysams: No. 1, chops, 385 to 395; 2, 370 to 375; 3, 345 to 360; 4, 5, and com., 315 to 340. Yuenfa: No. 1, 410 to 420.

CANTON.—The cocoons of the third crop are now nearly all wound off; of Loong-kong silk alone the quantity produced is said to be over 40 piculs. Silk of the fourth crop will be ready for market in about ten days from this date. Nothing beyond a few bales of Tsatlee, and imitation Japan reels, have been purchased by Europeans for the London market, the prices which have ruled from the commencement of the season preventing operations.

CHINA IMPORTS.

HONG KONG.

COTTON YARN has not been in any request, and there are not any sales reported in the article, the quotations for which show a decline upon previous rates of from $1.50 to $2 per picul.

GREY SHIRTINGS also have been uninquired for during the fortnight, and the only sale reported is that of 2,300 pieces damaged goods sold by public auction. Prices of these goods also show a slight decline.

WHITE SHIRTINGS.—2,300 pieces of those fabrics sold in Hong Kong constitute the business done during the fortnight.

T-CLOTHS.—There is not much alteration noticeable in the value of these goods, except for the heavier descriptions, which have participated in the decline experienced by Long Cloths, and the sales of the fortnight are estimated at 2,750 pieces.

AMERICAN DRILLS.—A small sale of 465 pieces 40 yards, and 200 pieces 30 yards goods, at the annexed quotations, is reported.

WHITE SPOTTED SHIRTINGS, DYED DO., BROCADES, WHITE AND COLOURED.—The only sale of these fabrics to be reported from this colony consists of 500 pieces of Coloured Brocades, and the value of all, with the exception of White Spotted Shirtings (quoted about 10 cents per piece lower) remains as before.

DAMASKS are quoted as annexed, but without sales.

CHINTZES AND HANDKERCHIEFS.—700 pieces of Chintzes have found purchasers at the annexed quotations. In Handkerchiefs nothing has been done.

RAW COTTON shows a slight decline upon the rates previously given, with a very small amount of business transacted, the sales of the fortnight (which are almost entirely upon foreign account) being limited to 800 bales.

WOOLLENS.—Spanish Stripes, Medium Cloths, Ladies' and Habit Cloths.—The sales of the above fabrics in this colony are reported at 310 pieces of Spanish Stripes, at about the same rates as were previously current. Of Medium Cloths, some 96 pieces are reported sold. There have not been any sales of these goods in Canton, and the nominal quotation remains as before given. Long Ells—The sales of these goods reported in this colony are estimated at 1,000 pieces for the fortnight, and the value of H Long Ells has advanced some 10 to 15 cents per piece, other kinds remaining as before. In Canton, where the price of H Assorted kinds show a rise of about 75 cents per piece, there have not been any settlements. Camlets have been placed in Hong Kong to the extent of 240 pieces of English and 120 of Dutch, at the annexed quotations. In Canton, 240 pieces have been sold. Lastings do not show any change in price, and the sales of the fortnight are limited to 440 pieces in Hong Kong.

METALS.—Iron, Flat, &c.—There is not much alteration in price to notice with regard to these—the sales of which in Hong Kong are estimated at 2,000 piculs of Nail Rod (exclusive of some 700 piculs damaged, and sold by auction), and 2,500 piculs of Square and Flat. In Canton the settlements of the fortnight are put at 250 piculs of Square and 760 of Hoop, which latter has given way in value about 10 cents per picul. Lead must again be quoted rather lower, both in this market and in Canton, where the sales of the fortnight are estimated at 1,300 piculs and 2,500 piculs respectively. Tin.—423 slabs have found buyers in Hong Kong. Tin Plates have found purchasers in this colony at the annexed quotations to the extent of 200 boxes, and in Canton 500 boxes have been sold. A parcel of about 400 boxes damaged has also been moved off by public sale in Hong Kong. Steel.—100 tubs sold in Canton.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

			Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael.)	6	months sight.	6s. 3½d. to 6s. 4d.	6s. 4d. to 6s. 5d.
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	6	ditto	...	...
At Canton, At Hong Kong, At Macao	6	ditto	4s.10d. to 4s.10½d.	4s. 10½d. to 5s. 0d.
At Singapore	6	ditto	4s.10d. to 4s.10½d.	4s. 10½d. to 5s. 0d
At Manila	6	ditto	4s. 3d.	4s. 8d.
At Batavia (guilders.)	6	ditto	..	..
At Colombo			...	..

The Exchange on India at Shanghai was 309 to 310 rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 236 per 100. Bar silver at Shanghai 110.60 per 100 tls., and Hong Kong 4 per cent. prem. The current quotations at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 80 tls. per $100, and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 24 to 25 per cent. discount.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN SEASON 1863-64.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From June 1, to July 31, 1863	14,470,435	16,530,200	3,153,596	35,477,116	7,755
Comparative period last season	8,304,324	10,419,950	2,486,012	22,754,394	14,665
TO UNITED STATES.					
From June 1, to July 31, 1863	...	...	...	1,637,134	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	1,841,083	...
TO THE CONTINENT.					Bales.
From June 1, to July 31, 1863	...	...	...	...	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	...	...
TO SAN FRANCISCO.				Packages.	
From June 1, to July 31, 1863	...	...	...	...	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	...	...
TO AUSTRALIA.				Total lbs.	
From June 1, to July 31, 1863	...	...	...	1,829,720	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	2,472,343	...
TO GREAT BRITAIN.					
From 1843 to 1844	...	...	...	51,022,600	..
„ 1845 to 1846	...	...	...	57,334,200	18,604
„ 1850 to 1851	...	...	...	63,972,300	22,143
„ 1853 to 1854	...	...	...	77,327,800	61,980
„ 1855 to 1856	...	...	...	92,240,300	50,480
„ 1857 to 1858	...	...	...	76,990,255	68,311
„ 1858 to 1859	...	...	...	65,789,792	83,136
„ 1859 to 1860	...	...	...	85,560,452	64,163
„ 1860 to 1861	...	...	...	90,066,160	79,644
„ 1861 to 1862	...	...	...	109,854,040	70,199

The picul is 133⅓ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cent and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

At JAPAN.—None

At SHANGHAI.—From London: July 20, Reindeer; 28, Woodville; 31, Clarendon. From Liverpool: 17, Camilla; 20, Childe Harold. From Sunderland: 24, Balmaearra; 28, Belle, James Vinnicombe., From Cardiff: 30, Canton; 31, Sextant. From Southampton: 28. H.I.C.M.S. Thule. From New York: 26, General Putnam; 30, E F. Willets; 31, Magnet.

At FOO-CHOW.—None.

At HONG KONG.—None.

At MANILA.—None.

At SINGAPORE.—From Liverpool: Aug. 7, Chili; 9, Louis Cezard. From Sunderland: 7, Java. From Cardiff: 19. John Christoph. From Hamburg: 10, Ceres. From New York: 20, Oriental; 19, Rocket.

From ROTTERDAM.—G. Houtman

DEPARTURES.

From JAPAN.—For London, July 22, Maravi and Kent.

From HANKOW.—None.

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From SHANGHAI.—For London: July 18, Aerolite; 20, Jas. Paton; 21, Pegasus; 27, Naomi; 30. Assyrian; 31, George Avery, Ocean Mail; August 3, Southern Belle. For Liverpool: July 31, Onangondy. For Falmouth: July 22, Alfred Hawley. For New York: July 29, Burg Duckwitz.

From FOO-CHOW.—For London: Empress Eugenie, Friar Tuck.

From AMOY.—For London: July 4, Eastern Chief; August 5, Mexicana.

From HONG KONG.—For Liverpool: July 25, Eliza Stewart; Aug. 2, Verbena. For New York: July 31, Panama.

From MANILA.—For Falmouth: Java, Amtmand. For New York: Wanderer, Horatio, Hamlet, Competitor, Antonia Terry.

From SINGAPORE.—For London: Harry Puddomsey. For Liverpool: 20, Bagota.

LOADING.

At JAPAN.—For London: Broadwater, Cambridge, Isabella Rayley, and Medina.

At HANKOW.—None.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Gabalva, Parliament, Sir W. F. Williams, Cambalu, Finzel, Edinburgh, Humphrey Nelson, India, Strathmore, Hanover, Grenadier, Garawalt, Artemesia, Juvilee, Velos, Solent. For Liverpool: Allendale, Merrington.

At FOO-CHOW.—For London: Gananogue, Spray of the Ocean, Harkaway, Carisbrook, Yaratilda, Maha Ranee, Lord Clyde, Mary Mildred, Thames.

At AMOY.—For London: Melrose. For New York: India.

At CANTON.—For London: Queen of the Age, Queen of the North, Warwickshire, Northfleet, Tamana, Westminster, Canadian, and John Lidget. For Liverpool: Iron Crown, Avalanche, Forfarshire, Patna.

At MANILA.—For London: Minden. For Liverpool: Alaric. For New York: Horatio, Sumatra.

At SINGAPORE.—For London: Maid of the Tyne, Sawley Chludow, Prince Alfred. For Liverpool: Tigris, Thomas Mitchell.

At NEW YORK.—None.

At BATAVIA.—For England: Helena. For France: Alphonse, N. Cezard. For Rotterdam: Record, Johanes Lodewyk, Jason, Australia, Loopnit. For Amsterdam: Sliednecht, Hedda Frederika, Mathilde, Amalia Augusta. For Sweden: L. A. Bang.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From England and Continent to China, &c.—July 24, Bentink, from Liverpool to Shanghai; 29, Spirit of the Deep, Liverpool to Shanghai; 30, Maggie Atkinson, Shields to Hong Kong; Queen of Nations, London to Shanghai; Star of North, Sunderland to Shanghai; Chalmers, Sunderland to Shanghai; August 1, Middleburg, Newcastle to Batavia; Palmerston, Shields to Shanghai; 2, Maria Catharina, Amsterdam to Japan; 6, Yuh Shing, Glasgow to Shanghai; 7, Sea Witch, London to Japan; 9, William Simpson, London to Batavia. From United States to China, &c.—July 29, Nonpareil. From New York to Shanghai; 30, Oriental, New York; Magenta, New York to Shanghai. From China, &c., to England and Continent.—July 27, Copernicus, from Japan to London; 28, Inca, Hong Kong to Liverpool; 28, Kelso, Whampoa to London; Valdivia, Canton to London; August 1, Panic, Singapore to Falmouth; 6, Hermelin, Manila for London. From China, &c., to United States.—None.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

JAPAN.

To England: Silk, £6. 10s.; tea, £5; cotton, £4. 10s. To Shanghai: $5 4 c. per ton of 40 cubic feet. To Hong Kong: 6$.

SHANGHAI.

Very little employment is offering, especially for large vessels; £3 is the rate per ton for tea, and £2. 17s. 6d. to £3 for cotton, for England. Better rates are expected when the new cotton is ready for shipment. The following are some of the settlements:—Cambula, 499 tons, to load cotton for London, £3; Hanover, 1,112 tons, London, with cotton, £3; Humphrey Nelson, 258 tons, London, with tea; India, 491 tons, London, with cotton, £2. 15s.

FOO-CHOW.

For tea to London, £3 per ton.

HONG KONG.

Freights continue to decline in consequence of the scarcity of employment offering. The charters are as follows:—Agincourt, 280 tons, to New York, £3. 15s. per ton; Black Match, 490 tons, on the berth for London at £3. 10s., calling at Cape of Good Hope, China, 411 tons, Java to Rotterdam, at £4 per ton; John Nicholson, on the berth for Liverpool, at £3. 10. Rates to Shanghai, 32 to 40 cents per picul; Manila to Shanghai, 55 c. per picul.

MANILA.

Rates for England are £2. 10s for clayed sugar, £2. 15s. for unclayed; hemp £4. 10s., at which quotation two vessels have been chartered; the Minden for London and Alaric for Liverpool.

SINGAPORE.

The demand for tonnage has lessened; the rates are, for tin, £3. 5s. per 20 cwt.; sago in boxes, £4; sago flour, £4; gambier in bales, £3. 5s.; sugar, £4; black pepper, £4 per 16 cwt.; coffee, £4 per 18 cwt.; hides and horns, £4 per 16 cwt.; gutta percha, £4 per 20 cwt.; measurement goods, £4. 10s. per 50 cubic feet.

BATAVIA.

A succession of rainy weather keeps produce backward, and though freights are firm, there is not, as yet, a very active demand for ships. The bulk of our produce has, however, yet to come in, and a large quantity of tonnage will yet be required for it.

CASUALTIES.

SHANGHAI.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE CLIPPER-SHIP "OCEAN MAIL."—This fine clipper-ship is another added to the list of wrecks only too frequent in the Yang-tsze. The Ocean Mail left here with a full cargo of tea for London, but night coming on she anchored outside the Bar, and attempted to drop down the river on the following morning in charge of a branch pilot and an apprentice. When nearly abreast of the position where the Sovereign of India grounded, the Ocean Mail touched with her heel on an old wreck, and turning round struck on the North Bank, where she became a total wreck in fifteen minutes. One portion of the crew were saved in the boats, the remainder were taken off by the American steamer Pembroke. She is lying completely on her beam ends, with her yardarms on the ground. An apprentice pilot and an apprentice belonging to the ship were washed off the vessel's side and drowned—a heavy sea was running at the time with a strong breeze. The cargo is highly valued, but is insured.

HONG KONG.

The Kennington reported having on board the crew of the Hamburg barque George Sands, which vessel had become a total wreck on the Pratas; the George Sands was from San Francisco, bound to this port, having on board a large number of dead Chinese and some flour. This vessel had been spoken by the Black Watch close to Hong Kong.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

CITY, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

SILK.—The circular of Messrs. Waithman mentions:—"We have had large business in China silk since last mail, and prices have experienced a considerable recovery, the advance being more palpable on ordinary and common Tsatlees than on the better descriptions. Japan silk has also been in brisk demand, and prices are fully 1s. per lb. dearer than they were a fortnight since. The cause of this 'spurt' in the market it is difficult to trace; business commenced with the attraction of moderate prices, and the upward tendency must be owing to the warlike nature of the recent advices from Japan, as there is certainly nothing in the state of trade, either here or on the Continent, to warrant higher rates for silk. Deliveries, 1st to 25th of September, inclusive: China, 3,403 bales; Japan, 1,777, total, 5,180 bales."

In addition to the *Constitution*, the *Snow Squall*, from China to New York, was fired into by the Confederate *Tuscaloosa* off the Cape, but escaped.

The directors of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China have determined to call up £250,000 additional capital, by the issue of 10,000 shares of £25, at a premium of £10, the £100,000 thus raised being added to the reserve fund.

MANCHESTER, September 25.—The yarn market has been very quiet to-day, and the business done has been small. There has been a little buying for Calcutta and the Mediterranean, but nothing of any moment. The cloth market is affected in the same way. Manufacturers are generally firm, but buyers are cautious, and the transactions have been few and to a limited amount only.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN THE TABLES.—Sept. 23, at Brouwershaven.—From Padang: Geertruida Maria. From Tjilatjap: Salatiga.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 23, from Deal.—For Singapore: Ava.

SPOKEN.—Jacob Roggeveen, Batavia to Amsterdam, Sept. 13, 46 N., 17 W.; Tweelingen, Batavia to Holland, July 10 (?), 31 N., 32 W.; Cornelia Mathilda, Batavia to Schiedam, Sept. 6, 41 N., 37 W.; Reyerwaard, Batavia to Amsterdam, Aug. 2 off Ascension; Reinhard, Batavia to Amsterdam, Sept. 2, 38 N., 40 W.

CASUALTIES.—Havre, Sept. 23.—A letter from Mauritius dated Aug. 6 states that the Pomone, French ship, Giraud, from Bankok to Cherbourg, had put in there with vessel and cargo very much damaged, having experienced very bad weather since leaving the Straits of Sunda on July 18, and she would probably be condemned.

The Admiralty have ordered the screw-steamer *Edward Percy* to be surveyed for the conveyance of Government stores to Hong Kong.

OUR ACTION IN JAPAN.

The following article, from the *Morning Herald* of the 18th inst., commenting on our position in Japan, regards English authorities there as in a dilemma becoming hourly more complicated. We would merely remark that our contemporary has evidently drawn his inferences as to the internal condition of the Japanese Empire from a French telegram, to the effect that civil war had broken out, a telegram not confirmed by advices received subsequently, *via* San Francisco and New York; and further, that our contemporary appears to have taken the Japanese version of the relative position of the Spiritual and Temporal Emperors; for although the Mikado holds a nominal supremacy, and is consulted on important occasions—ranking above the Tycoon, as a priest ranks above a prince—he exercises no known executive functions, for which indeed his complete retirement peculiarly unfits him. It serves the Japanese, at the present moment, to make him "all in all"—a nice game, to which Colonel Neale is fortunately well up. Of course, the Mikado is the impersonation of bigotry, and is allied closely to every form of official intolerance; but from the people, who are divided up in various religions and creeds, he gets little more than pious respect. The Japanese have presumed on our ignorance of the respective spheres of these two potentates. No doubt the Tycoon and the Mikado are hand-in-hand whilst acting apparently such diverse parts:—

"While Admiral Kuper is waiting for instructions from home and expecting reinforcements from China to arrive in the roads of Kanagawa, the attitude of the Japanese Government becomes daily more threatening towards foreigners. We should, perhaps, say the attitude of one of the Japanese Governments. The whole mind of Japan has been thrown into a ferment, and the political system of this people of thirty millions has been shaken to its foundations by the [illegible] of foreigners and the introduction

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of European ideas. The latest lesson from abroad by which they have profited is the art of revolution. There is civil war in the island, and a declared antagonism between the Governments of the spiritual and temporal Emperors, the Mikado and Tycoon. For ages the Japanese have gone on quietly with their strange method of an *imperium in imperio*. The supremacy of the hereditary ruler has not been disputed by the powerful commander-in-chief, who has been accustomed to administer most of the affairs of the country. The truth has now dawned upon the benighted minds of Mikado and Tycoon. It has become apparent to them that they represent opposite principles, and that they have no choice but to fight it out, each backed by his supporters, in the approved fashion of that outer world to which the Japanese and their rulers have so long been strangers. The quarrel is a very pretty one, and unless one side or the other is disposed to give in, we do not see how it is to be settled in any other way. The Japanese, we suppose, must set to work to cut each other's throats till every one of their fertile valleys and breezy plains has a right to an honourable comparison with the corpse strewn battle-fields of that pre-eminently civilised country where, because there are also two parties among them which cannot agree precisely as to certain details of this civilising work, the nation has set its heart on two years of fratricide. It is lamentable to think that to the dreary details of American and Chinese butcheries we shall now have to record with each mail the progress that another race is making in self-extermination. The Japanese islands are fertile and productive to a wondrous extent; their products are varied; their wealth is prodigious; they cover an area of a quarter of a million square miles. Unfortunately for the Europeans, whose cupidity is excited by contact with them, there are thirty millions of troublesome natives on them. But we may spare ourselves all anxiety. We need not go to war with them and shoot them down with Armstrong guns and Enfield rifles. We need not settle among them and wear them out of the world, as we have fretted away the native races of America, New Zealand, and Australia. These poor Japanese seems conscious that they are in the way, and seem bent upon saving us all trouble in their behalf. By this time one-half of the nation is arrayed in arms against the other half. The wars of such people are endless. Before they have half finished, we may expect a considerable reduction in the population of Japan.

"The Tycoon, or military Emperor, represents the 'party of progress' in Japan. Compared to his antagonist, he is a mere plebeian, without descent or claim to high rank. The middle class and the merchants are with him, with all those who wish to profit by commercial intercourse with Europe. He can only make Daimios of those followers whom he delights to honour. These are a kind of knights, an inferior order of nobility. The Daimios, or great nobles, are created by and owe feudal allegiance to the Mikado, who has his court at Miako, while that of the Tycoon is at Yedo. The spiritual Emperor and his followers represent the old respectability, the aristocracy of Japan. The Daimios are great landowners, each more or less independent in his princely domain. The landed interest in Japan and elsewhere is on the side of the Crown and of conservative institutions. The aristocratic party have their prejudices. They are all for the old policy of exclusiveness. They hold in abhorrence the treaty concluded with Lord Elgin. They retired in a body from Yedo some time since, as a protest against the radical innovations of the Tycoon, against the party of the freinds of foreigners, and against the European Ministers, whose entrance into the capital was regarded as an infamous intrusion. Nor have the nobles confined themselves to this moral demonstration. It has been by their armed retainers that the various outrages upon Europeans have been committed. It was they who attacked the British embassy and nearly murdered Mr. Oliphant. It was the Prince of Satsuma by whose orders Mr. Richardson was butchered. It was in the territories of the Prince of Kewsew that English and American ships were fired upon some weeks since, an outrage promptly avenged by the destruction of the fort. In the strait of Simonasaka, a narrow sea which separates Nipon, the great island, from the westernmost island of Kewsew, a Dutch man-of-war has been since fired upon, by the orders of the same Prince, who thinks himself strong enough to set all Europe at defiance. Nagasaki, the most important open port in Japan, is on the island of Kewsew.

"What are the English Government to do in this complicated dilemma? The Tycoon does not seem to be at fault, and we cannot get at the Mikado. The Tycoon has paid the indemnity money for poor Richardson's murder. There came along with it a peremptory order from the Mikado that all foreigners should at once leave, which order, of course, has not been complied with. The Dutch have had a special notice given to them. This is rather hard upon them, after they had been admitted to exclusive trade for some 200 years – a privilege which their traders in old times procured by submitting to unheard-of humiliations, such as being made to knock their heads against the ground and trampling on the cross, and being shut up in a pestilential island, and only approached at arm's length with a pair of tongs. The Dutch Government has responded to this notice to quit by sending four vessels of war to arrange matters. And now the Japanese, or the Mikado, or the Tycoon, or all of them, may consider themselves at war with all Europe, and America to boot. If the Tycoon is really our friend, and the Mikado our enemy, and if we can depend on late news as to their whereabouts, we may at once have an opportunity of obliging the one at the expense of the other. The large port of Osaka, on the southern coast of Nipon, is to be soon opened to our trade by the orders of the Tycoon. This gentleman is said to be in great straits just now at this very place. He is hemmed in there by the troops of the Mikado, whose Imperial city of Miako is only twenty miles from Osaka. Troops are being sent, it is said, in an English vessel to Osaka to the assistance of the Tycoon. If so, we are already in the thick of the Japanese civil war."

OPENING OF WESTERN CHINA.

Since our last notice of the more and more important subject of commercially opening the West of China overland from Rangoon, the following further memorials in its favour have been sent up to the Prime Minister, and are, we hear, being supported by others from various commercial bodies of the United Kingdom :—

"*To the Right Honourable*
Viscount Palmerston, K.G., G.C.B., M.P.,
First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury.

"The Memorial of the Board of Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, by their Chairman, respectfully showeth :—

"That your Memorialists had the honour to address your Lordship in July, 1860, on the subject of opening up the commerce of the Western portion of the Chinese empire across the British possession of Pegu; on which occasion your Memorialists pointed out the importance of cultivating friendly relations with the King of Burmah.

"That your Memorialists then further suggested that a representative of Her Majesty should proceed to the Court of that King and enter into negotiations with him for the encouragement of such a commerce with the Chinese empire, across his dominions.

"That your Memorialists most gratefully acknowledge the prompt action taken by Her Majesty's Government in this matter, and would point with satisfaction to the friendly disposition displayed by the King of Burmah towards Great Britain, as evidenced by the terms of the treaty he recently concluded with Her Majesty.

"That it appears to your Memorialists that a most favourable opportunity is presented by the treaty in question for obtaining that access to the Western portion of the Chinese empire which has been so long desired, and the great advantage of which it is impossible to exaggerate.

"That according to information which your Memorialists have received, it is essential to the effective realisation of this important object, that a trade route should be established between the port of Rangoon and the south-western frontier of the Chinese empire, across the north-east frontier of Pegu and the south east corner of the Burmese territory.

"That as a preliminary to this it is most necessary that a reliable survey should be made of the line of country between Rangoon and Kiang-Hung, on the Cambodia river, a distance of about 500 miles; one-half of which is on British territory, and the remainder on that of the King of Burmah.

"Your Memorialists would, therefore, respectfully request your lordship to instruct the Viceroy of India to take steps to effect such survey; the expenses attending which will, in the opinion of your Memorialists, be far outweighed by the commercial advantages which must arise therefrom, both to this country and to India. And, further, that His Excellency may be instructed to use his influence with the King of Burmah, either to cause the portion of the route lying within his dominions to be similarly surveyed, or to grant facilities to the British authorities in Pegu to carry out that object.

"And your Memorialists will ever pray, &c.

(Signed) "HENRY ASHWORTH,
"Chamber of Commerce, "Chairman.
"Manchester, 2nd July, 1863."

"*To the Right Honourable*
Viscount Palmerston, K.G., G.C.B., M.P.,
First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury.

"The Memorial of the Cotton Supply Association respectfully showeth :—

"That your Memorialists have heard with much satisfaction that treaty relations have again been entered into between Her Majesty and the King of Burmah.

"That your Memorialists observe, from a copy of the treaty as published in India, that one of its provisions is :—'That British merchants shall settle and hold lands for the erection of houses of business, in any parts of the Burmese territory.' And that another article provides :—'That people, from whatever country or nation, who may wish to proceed to the British territory, shall be allowed by the Burmese ruler to pass without hindrance.'

"That your Memorialists are informed that between British Pegu and the south-west of China proper, are the three Burmese Shan provinces of Moni, Kiang-Tung, and Kiang-Hung, which were severally more than once visited – in 1836-37 and other years, before the annexation of Pegu—by Dr. Richardson and Captain M'Leod (now Major-General M'Leod, commanding the troops in British Burmah), under the direction of the Supreme Government of India, to ascertain their commercial capabilities, and to open, if possible, a trade with them from Moelmyen.

"That those officers found the country they traversed producing much cotton, all of which was being collected by Chinese caravans and carried into China to be manufactured; some of the Chinese so seen by Dr. Richardson being within twenty miles of the north-east frontier of what has since become British Pegu.

"That your Memorialists consider that if a commercial way were opened from the port of Rangoon across Eastern Pegu by the most direct practicable line to the above-named Burmese Shan provinces, the cotton there grown, reported to be of a superior quality, would find its way to Rangoon for shipment to England.

"That your Memorialists are advised that there are upwards of forty millions of acres of waste land in the British provinces of Pegu, Martaban, &c., very much of which can be made highly productive with the necessary labour; and that the suggested road from Rangoon to Kiang-Hung would induce Chinese to come down from the south-west of China to settle on such waste land; which, under their cultivation, would furnish large supplies of cotton.

"Your Memorialists, therefore, respectfully request your Lordship to take the subject into your serious consideration, and to direct the Viceroy and Governor-General of India to open up a commercial way between the port of Rangoon, and the north-east frontier of British Pegu, on or near to the Salween river; and further, to move the King of Burmah for a continuation of such commercial way from that point of British Pegu, through Kiang-Tung, to Kiang-Hung on the right bank of the Upper Cambojia river.

"And your Memorialists will ever pray, &c.

"For and on behalf of the Cotton Supply Association,

(Signed) "JOHN CHEETHAM,
"Cotton Supply Association, "President.
"Manchester, 2nd July, 1863."

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"*To the Right Honourable Viscount Palmerston, K.G., G.C.B., M.P., "First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury.*

"My Lord,—The Committee of the East India and China Association of Liverpool have again the honour to memorialise your Lordship, on the subject of overland communication with China, by way of British Pegu and Burmah.

"Your memorialists are of opinion, my lord, that the Treaty recently concluded with the Burmese government, affords a most favourable opportunity for extending British commerce to the South-western and Western provinces of the Chinese empire; and they believe that the establishment of a trade route between the port of Rangoon and the upper Cambosjia river on the South-western border of the province of Yunnan, would greatly facilitate this desirable object.

"Your memorialists, therefore, very respectfully suggest that, as a preliminary measure, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India be instructed to order a survey of the country between Rangoon and the Upper Cambojia River. Or, if this be deemed undesirable, that the opinion of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah be obtained as to the feasibility of the project.—I have the honour to be, my lord, on behalf of the committee, your lordship's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) "J. B. COOPER.

"West India and China Association, Liverpool, 28th August, 1863."

THE TREATMENT OF REBEL PRISONERS IN CHINA.

FOREIGN OFFICE, SEPT. 22.

A despatch, of which the following is an extract, from Major-General Brown, commanding the British troops in China, has been communicated to Lord Russell by the Secretary of State for War:—

Various statements having appeared in the several journals published at Shanghai, concerning the treatment of rebel prisoners, and alleged torture of some few taken at the capture of Taitsan, I have the honour to state that a report was made to me by Captain Murray, R.A., commanding a field force in support of the attack on Taitsan, soon after his return to head quarters, of the Imperialists' cruel treatment to their prisoners. I took the report to Her Britannic Majesty's consul (Harvey) without delay, and expressed my desire that the Foutai should be informed of the same, and to urge upon him to send out an order at once to all his Mandarins in command, forbidding any cruelty to be exercised upon captured prisoners, and further, if any report was again made to me of a similar nature, I would cease to act with his troops. Lieut. R. Cane, R.A., who has been six years in China, and has some knowledge of the Chinese language and customs, was the first who reported the circumstance to Captain Murray, and the letter of the former officer, called for by me for report, is here annexed, and details, I think, everything most clearly. I have no reason to believe otherwise than that the Foutai is equally anxious to be as humane as possible to his prisoners; some hundreds were lately captured at Quang-san, and, so far from being cruelly or severely dealt with, have actually, to a great extent, been incorporated by Major Gordon into his own regiment; and I have also asked for some to be sent down to me from Quang-san to be drilled with, and attached to, the batteries of Chinese artillery gun Lascars, which are under the command of the officer commanding Royal Artillery, who reports them most useful and efficient. Major Gordon was also lent by me some fifty of these drilled Lascars for his attack on Quang-san, and speaks most highly of them. I have now only to draw attention to "eye-witness's" statement, who would actually allow the public to believe that men, undergoing extreme torture, such as he describes, with various wounds, from whence issued copious streams of blood, could not only exist from eleven a.m. till sunset, but then be able to be led out for execution, leaving one to suppose that he was present the whole time; whereas the editor, in his remarks on the bishop's letter, to remove any apprehension as to the non-influence of British officers who were on the spot, states that the treatment the prisoners were undergoing was only discovered ten minutes before their execution. This alone, I submit, stamps the whole statement as highly coloured and greatly exaggerated.

(Enclosure.)

Shanghai, June 11, 1863.

Sir,—In reply to the inquiry of the Major-General Commanding, I have the honour to inform you that, on the 3rd May, 1863, I was present at Waikongsum, as Acting Field-Adjutant to a force under the command of Captain A. Murray, Royal Artillery. In the afternoon of that day I was taking a walk for exercise, with several other officers, along the main road towards Ko-lung-sung, and in passing between two Imperialist stockades, our attention was attracted by a number of men, I think seven or eight, naked and tied to posts. On approaching I found they were Changman prisoners, all with very long hair (showing that they were rebels of long standing), and with the very peculiar complexion and physiognomy which have been frequently noticed as acquired by men who have spent much time among the Taipings.

These men had evidently been sentenced to the punishment of the "Ling-che," or "slow and ignomious death," what we call "cutting into a thousand pieces," and it was also evident that they had been spared as much as possible, and little more than the form of this horrible punishment carried out. Each man had a piece of skin, not flesh, about four inches by two, partly stripped from one arm and hanging down, and one or two arrows had been pushed (apparently not shot) through the skin in different places. There was very little blood about the ground, and the men did not appear to be in pain; one was crying out very loudly that he was a Shanghai coolie, and ought not to be put to death as a rebel. He had, however, very long hair. I asked a low Chinese officer present what they were. He told me they were old and well-known rebels, two of them officers, and that they were about to be beheaded. He said they had been exposed from midday. (It was about half-past four or five P.M. when I saw them.) At the same time I saw an official approaching to superintend the execution, and, not being anxious to witness the spectacle, which I had often seen before, I withdrew. From what other officers who remained informed me, I gathered that decapitation was performed at once in the usual mann r, except that the sword employed was blunt, and the executioner inexpert. I saw no other signs of torture whatever, and considered that these men were, taking into account Chinese laws and customs, rather mercifully dealt with. A dead Changman lay some distance off, who had been treated in a similar manner to the others; in addition a slight incision had been made from his breast to his groin, but, from the absence of blood, I think this was done after death. On my return to Waikong I reported what I had seen to Captain Murray, commanding, who desired me to visit the camp next morning, and to take notice of the occurrence, which I did by mentioning it to a fourth rank military field officer, the senior in the camp. I told him we English did not like such punishments; that if a man deserved death, we executed him at once, and did not expose or mutilate him. I expressed general disapproval of what had been done, and said the English commanding officer was much displeased at it, and if anything of the sort was attempted again, would march up and put a stop to it; and that I hoped it would not again occur during our stay. He replied that he did not himself approve of it, but that I must recollect that a large number of the rebel prisoners taken at Taitsan had been pardoned by the High Imperial officers, permitted to shave their heads, and employed as soldiers or labourers; and that it was not possible to restrain the Imperial soldiers from taking some vengeance for the treatment which the rebels had inflicted on 300 or more of their comrades, who had been trapped into Taitsan on a false promise of a surrender of the place. These men, he said, were almost all put to death, and very many of them had their "bodies wounded, and cotton put over their wounds and set on fire," and were otherwise badly tortured. (This, I understand, was really the case.) He added that the Chinese General Officer then in command at Waikongsum-kwoh Ta jin was mercifully inclined, and anxious not to be severe with the rebel soldiers, many of whom had been carried away forcibly, and compelled to serve in the ranks of the Taipings.—I have, &c.,

(Signed)

ROBERT EMMET CAVE, Lieut. Royal Artillery.

The Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, Shanghai.

N.B.—1,100 men were sent up to take possession of Taitsan by the Foutai. They were entrapped, and out of the above number only some 300 were rescued by Major Gordon on the fall of Taitsan. 350 are known to have been beheaded a few days before the capture, and the remainder are still unaccounted for.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH GUNS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES.")

SIR,—Assuming the accounts of what has been and is to be done in America with guns of large calibre and long range to be strictly accurate, let us compare them with what can be and has been done with our English artillery.

Fort Sumter, attacked in reverse, not in front, has been battered to destruction from a distance of 2⅝ miles (4,620 yards). Only last week, at Shoeburyness, 14 110 lb. shot were fired at a point 4,600 yards from the gun. The two first, being trial shots, fell, the first short of, the second beyond the mark; 13th turned over in its flight and fell short; the other 11 shot all fell within a space 76 yards long by 13 yards wide—that is, within the limits of a very small fort, even within the space occupied by the hull of a ship lying, as it would have been in the then state of the wind, end on to the battery from which the shot were fired.

The American guns have penetrated nine inches of iron plates, backed by two feet of oak. Our 110-pounder Armstrong has sent its shot through twelve inches thick of plates built together in the American manner of armour-plating, and through six feet of solid oak timber without iron-plating. An oak backing behind these ineffective built-up plates has not been tried in England.

The Americans have shelled Charleston at five miles' distance, and promise to throw shot and shell seven miles. The smaller description of Armstrong guns, with an elevation of 39 deg., have ranged 10,000 yards and consequently we know certainly that the larger guns will do as much, and somewhat more.

Once let it be decided to use guns liable to burst, and shot of any size may be thrown to almost incredible distances.

We have thrown a shell three feet in diameter, weighing 2,400 lb., and with capacity for a bursting charge of 450 lb. of powder; but the mortar gave way after firing a few rounds.

The effect of shot upon armour plates depends upon the hardness of the projectile, its weight, and velocity of striking. A slow, heavy shot is proved to be not so effective as a lighter one with higher velocity, and, *cæteris paribus*, the effect is proportional to the charge of powder effectively used. The 68-pounder, with its charge of 14 lb., is more effective at short ranges than the 110-pouuder with its charge of 12 lb. The 300-pounder, with its 45 lb. charge, produces quite three times the destructive effect of the 68-pounder, and so on. We do possess several effective 300-pounder guns; we have one 600-pounder under experiment, and it is believed that a 1,000-pounder is in course of construction.

The Americans have shown in actual war that large shot can be thrown with accuracy to great distances by heavy charges of powder, from guns which vary the amusement by bursting. We have proved the same facts on our practice grounds, with guns which do not burst explosively, but do in some instances of the larger sizes give way, and become unserviceable until repaired.

We are at least up with the Americans in artillery progress.

ONCE A GUNNER.

N.B.—The Chinese have used cast-iron guns with an inner tube of wrought iron for centuries. Such guns were used against us in the first Chinese war, and we found it impracticable to burst them when captured.

SAIGON AND THE ANNAMITE EMBASSY.

(FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.)

IT is announced in the Imperialist journal *La France* that the French possessions in Annam are not to remain in that condition, but are to be converted into a regular colony. Admiral de la Grandière, the Governor, has lately returned from

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a tour in the interior of the country, and is said to express himself well satisfied with what he has seen and heard there. He is to start again soon on a voyage of exploration into Cambogia, and to go up the river to Ponomping. Furthermore, we are informed that the system in operation in Paris is to be applied to Saigon, that is, the place is to be rebuilt on a grand plan, and all is to be made monumental and beautiful. The cathedral has been consecrated, and a splendid ceremony was observed on the occasion when Monsigneur Lefevre, the Bishop of Isauropolis, and all the French clergy and laity appeared in their gorgeous clerical and imperial costumes, and produced, we are assured, a magnificent effect. It is added that the natives are being rapidly converted to Christianity, and that the fact must produce an immense change in the condition of the population. *La France* adds that, "in a few years Saigon will be one of the most important maritime towns in Asia." We English have some experience of the time it takes to effect any important change in the habits of Eastern nations, and we know also in what brilliant colours French perspectives are generally painted, and we do not feel alarmed that Saigon will surpass Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Singapore, or even Hong Kong during the present century; but we wish the French all success in their undertaking, and trust that civilisation and commerce will benefit largely by what is going on at Saigon.

The Annamite Ambassadors have arrived in Paris and taken possession of their hotel, situated between the Champs Elysées and the Lord Byron, the same that was occupied by the Siamese Embassy. The Ambassadors arrived duly at Toulon, and were conveyed to Marseilles in the *Labrador*. They were received with all the ceremonies observed on such occasions, guns were fired in their honour, and the streets of Marseilles were lined with troops from the port of landing to the Grand Hotel, where the visitors were lodged, and before the door of which the General of Brigade and the Commandant were stationed on horseback. The Ambassadors were received on landing by M. Mure de Pelane, Consul-General and Representative of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Captain Aubaret, Aide-de-Camp to Vice-Admiral Bonard, and other officials. On reaching the hotel the drums sounded, the soldiers presented arms, and the bands opened their harmonious fire. The balconies and windows of all the houses on the line were crowded with ladies, and the flags of France, of the city of Marseilles, and of the Kingdom of Annam, yellow, with a broad green border, floated over all. The whole of the civil and military authorities of the place paid visits of ceremony to the Ambassadors, and in the evening the latter went to hear an opera and witness European dancing at the theatre. The first of these entertainments was witnessed and listened to by the Annamites with grave interest, but the second interested them amazingly, and they took no care to conceal their pleasure —not unmingled probably with astonishment—for the ballet, in the presence of a crowd of fashionable women, must have been to them a new sensation.

In due course the Embassy reached Paris and took possession of the house, or rather two houses, prepared for it. In the afternoon the Ambassadors and their suite took a drive in the Bois de Boulogne, and the Parisians had the first glimpse of the Annamites, who were, of course, criticised with considerable acuteness, and whose plain blue dresses did not obtain much admiration, while their persons were not set down as handsome or even striking, which was partly owing to the fact that whereas at Marseilles they appeared in dresses magnificently ornamented with embroidered suns and moons, in Paris they wore what the gamins here called dark blue blouses. It is true that the absence of the Emperor and the Court ought to account for the *negligé* adopted, but then Eastern folks are expected to be fine, and I fear the good people of Paris felt much the same disappointment when they saw the blue blouses as the countryman when he saw George IV. in undress, only they had more tact than to exclaim with the countryman in question—"Why I seed a chap at Bartlemy "fair much more like a king (or ambassador, no matter which) "than that chap there." One thing amused the idlers most amazingly. The Ambassadors occupied several carriages, and were escorted by two squadrons of cavalry, but on the front seat of the carriage in which the Ambassadors rode was an enormous red and gilt box, which some gamins declared contained the best clothes of the illustrious visitors, but which probably held some paraphernalia which the custom of their country would not allow them to dispense with. Perhaps they put it there to get rid of the unpleasantness of having travelling companions staring them constantly in the face, and thus, by the introduction of the box, converted the carriage into a chariot; if so, I think the plan did them infinite credit. By the way, I must not forgot to mention that the consideration of the police of Marseilles was put to the proof and came out of it honourably by a terrible breach of decorum committed by the Ambassadors, who smoked cigarettes during the whole time they were at the theatre. The only bad point about it was that it must have been a sore trial for the Marseillais to witness and not aid in the narcotic enjoyment.

The Ambassadors have been duly received at the Foreign-office. The *Moniteur* gives the following account of the reception:—

"The Envoys and their suite wore on the occasion the costume used for grand ceremonies, which is precisely the same as was worn in the time of the old Chinese dynasty of the Mings. Phan-Than-Gian, the first Ambassador, in spite of his profound emotion, addressed the Minister in very suitable language, and the reply, together with the cordial reception of which he was the object, soon set him at his ease. Phan-Than-Gian told M. Drouyn de Lhuys that on the occasion of the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty entered into between France and the Empire of Annam, the Emperor Napoleon having sent a mission to Hue, the Emperor Tu-Duc, on his side, had desired to send an embassy to compliment the Emperor of the French, and that he was happy at having been chosen by his Sovereign to fulfil that mission, and at being thus able to present his homages to the Minister. M. Drouyn de Lhuys replied that the Emperor regretted that he could not at present receive the Annamite mission, but that his Majesty had charged him to give them the most cordial welcome; the Ambassadors might rest assured that they would find in France the most sincere marks of sympathy and friendship. The Ambassador expressed his gratification at the attention which the mission had met with on their voyage, and particularly since their arrival on the French territory. Thanks to Captain Auberet, who acted as interpreter, the conversation was kept up without difficulty, and turned successively on the visit to the arsenal at Toulon, the arrival at Marseilles, &c. After taking tea which was served to them, the Ambassadors and their suite took leave of the Minister, and returned to their hotel much pleased with the reception they had met with."

Continental Intelligence.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, SEPT. 22.

The States-General were opened on the 21st inst. by the King of Holland in person. In his speech His Majesty said that the foreign relations of Holland continued to be friendly, while the good understanding with Belgium had been strengthened by the treaties recently made between the two States. He congratulated the country on its prosperity and the good state of its military forces, and informed the States that projects of law for a new criminal and civil code, for the extension of railways, for a reform of the system of taxation, and for the improvement of the Dutch colonies, would be presented to them in the course of the session.

In my last letter I sent you the heads of the actual revenue and expenditure of this kingdom for the year 1858 as finally settled and closed by the Court of Accounts, from papers presented to the States-General by the Dutch Government. From the same source I am enabled to-day to give your readers a similar *exposé* for the year 1859, which also has not been published before. From this document it appears that the receipts were as follows:—

Taxes	Fl. 54,658,675	39½	cents.
Domains	1,219,613	34½	„
Post-office and Telegraph ..	2,146,664	75½	„
State Lottery	401,542		
Sundries	2,045,328	99½	„
Contribution from the surplus fund of previous years ..	29,271,961	06	„
Do. from the colonial surplus	13,600,000		
Total	Fl. 103,343,785	55	cents.

The expenditure may be lumped as follows:—

Interest on the National Debt	Fl. 30,569,191	92½	cents.
Amortisation of do. ..	19,231,192	27½	„
Extraordinary expenses paid by virtue of special laws ..	8,480,841	13½	„
Ordinary expenditure.. ..	39,505,695	02	„
Total	Fl. 97,786,920	35½	cents.
Showing a surplus of ..	5,556,865	19½	„

Which has been disposed of as follows:—For the purchase and amortisation of the National Debt, 1,544,597 fl. 89 cents; for repayment of treasury bills, 4,000,000 fl.; and to cover the deficiency in the account for 1858 of the fund for prisoners' work, 12,267 fl. 30½ cents.

The Colonial Minister has sent to the Standing Committee of the Second Chamber the Bill for regulating the responsi-

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bility and disposal of the colonial surplus, so that the subject may be brought forward for discussion as soon as the new session is opened.

A commencement has been made with the printing of the new Budget for distribution to the members of the Second Chamber, to enable the sections to examine its contents and report to the House at an early period of the session.

The Notarial Act of Incorporation of the Association for carrying into execution the concession granted by the Royal Decrees of March 10 and July 16 of this year, Nos. 1 and 38, for the railroad between Samarang and the Regencies in Java, has been executed by Mr. Amija Esser, Notary Public of this city. Of the total capital of fourteen millions of florins, the first series of ten millions in shares of a thousand florins each, was immediately taken. The Netherlands Indian Railway Company may well be proud of having the name of His Majesty the King at the head of their shareholders. The following gentlemen are appointed commissioners:—Dr. H. Van Beeck-Voleenhoven, A. W. Van Eeghen, A. Fraser, Younker D. A. Junius Van Hemert, A. Mendel, and K. F. Schill. The directors are Messrs. W. Poolman, C. Van Heukelom, and E. H.'s Jacob. The seat of the company is established at the Hague.

According to letters received here by the overland mail the appearance of the sugar plantations in the Eastern part of Java is anything but favourable. In many places the quantity will be 25 per cent. less than last year. In the central and Western districts of Java, Samarang, Japara, Tagal, and Cheribon there is every probability of an abundant sugar crop, so that on the whole the result will be a middling average crop. On the other hand the growing coffee gives rise to the most hopeful expectations, and its expected to be of considerably larger quantity than in any previous year.

The Royal assent has been given for the formation of a company with limited liability at Amsterdam to be called "the "Dutch Colonial Bank."

It is understood that the collection of Japanese products and manufactures, made by the indefatigable Colonel von Siebold, and which was lately exhibited to the public in this city, will shortly be transferred to the new Maximilian Polytechnic School at Wurtzburg, in Bavaria, of which place Colonel von. S. is a native. It is stated that he offered the collection to the Museum at Leyden, but that it was declined.

A letter from Manila of the 21st July, says a small quantity of cigars were advertised by Government for public sale on the 13th of that month, but that it was postponed *sine die* in consequence of despatches received in the meantime from Madrid with orders to raise the price of cigars 20 per cent.

According to the census just published the population of the kingdom is 3,293,577 persons, of which 1,616,357 are males and 1,677,220 females.

The Netherlands Trading Company have chartered the following vessels to convey cargoes of produce from Java as subjoined:—*Josephine Bernhardina*, Capt. Bos, for Amsterdam; *Wilhelmina*, Capt. Koster, for Amsterdam; *Pollux*, Capt. Cruys, for Amsterdam; *Galilei*, Capt. May, for Amsterdam; *Quatre-Bras*, Capt. Nieuwenhuys, for Amsterdam; *Christina*, Capt. Remeeus, for Amsterdam; *Catharina Jacoba*, Capt. Toujes, for Rotterdam; *Noord Brabant*, Capt. Loos, for Rotterdam; *Edward and Marie*, Capt. Kolff, for Rotterdam; *Concurrent*, Capt. Van der Florst, Schiedam.

The company advertised for tenders for the delivery of 41,000 kilogrammes of salt meat for the use of the navy in Netherlands India.

In the manufacturing iron establishment at Fyenoord, near Rotterdam, which has of late undergone an extensive enlargement, a number of agricultural implements are being made for Japan, and fresh orders have arrived for a larger quantity.

The newspapers of this city reproduce without note or comment an article in the *Batavian Handelsblad*, signed "Bartjes," in which the writer denounces in strong language the unpatriotic conduct of the Governor-General if he accepts Mr. Robinson's tender for the East India steamboat service for ten years merely because it was the lowest bid. He argues that as the difference was only 421 florins annually between the English company and their (only other) Dutch competitors, it should not prevent Government from giving the contract to their fellow-countrymen, as if given to foreigners, with whom Holland might be at war long before the expiration of the contract, the steamers would be of course withdrawn, and the regular service interrupted.

Mr. J. A. Phillipse, hitherto President of the First Chamber of the States-General, has been re-appointed by the King to the same office for the new sessional year of 1863-64.

COMMERCIAL.

COFFEE.—The company's sale of 413,307 bags of Java and Sumatra went off with spirit, and fetched higher prices than were expected. At foot is the specification of the result. Since then favourite qualities have experienced an active demand, and higher rates are paid for yellow and bright. The continued demand and the large deliveries give incontestable proof that the stocks in retailers' hands must be nearly exhausted, and Java really required for consumption.

TEA maintains a firm attitude. The 100 chests of China Pekoe, advertised for public sale, have been withdrawn and sold by private contract at secret prices, but part of the same is re-offered for sale at 230 cents. Another sale is advertised, consisting of 300 quarter-chests of superfine Congou, per *Albuera*, from Foo-chow-Foo.

SUGAR.—The company's sale of 30,962 kranjangs shows rather an improvement in the value of the raw article, the prices obtained being about 1fl. above the valuation of the brokers, and only 1¼fl. beneath the rates obtained at the July sale, whereas a fortnight ago they were 2½fl. below them. The result of the sale was as follows:—

No. 11	940 kr.	29¼ fl.		No. 16	5,675 kr.	34¼ fl.	
12	1,299 „	30¼ „		17	4,878 „	35 „	
13	2,552 „	30¾ „		18	2,290 „	35½ „	
14	2,621 „	31¾ „		19	963 „	36 „	
15	2,914 „	33¼ „		20	358 „	36½ „	

RICE.—No prices in Java, and prices nominal.

SPICES.—A few parcels of Nutmegs, No. 1, found purchasers at company's sale prices. No. 2 commands an advance of 1 cent on the same, and No. 3 even 2 cents. Mace has also been placed at 2 cents above sale prices. There is rather more demand for Cinnamon, No. 3, for which 98 cents is willingly paid.

BANCA TIN continues with a downward tendency, and some sales have been made at 72½fl.

INDIGO fully maintains its position, but with limited dealings.

COCHENILLE has had a lively sale at full prices, and stocks are much reduced.

HIDES.—Several parcels of East India have been sold by tender at secret prices, among which are 731 ox per *Quartett*, 762 do. per *Ludwig*, 1,418 do. per same ship, 964 do. per *Kosmopoliet*, 900 do. per *Maid of the Tyne*, 825 do. per *Diana*, 1,990 do. per same vessel, 393 do. per *Triton*, 2,000 Buffalo per *Hebe*, 1,902 do. per *Kosmopolie*, and 195 do. per *Triton*. By these transactions the stock is nearly exhausted.

TOBACCO.—There have been several sales by auction both here and at Rotterdam, which went off well, the whole of the Java being sold at full prices. The following are among the parcels thus disposed of:—1,474 bales DMVO, average 40¾ cents; 1,664 bales Soekowono, average 51 cents; 731 bales FVDP, average 41¾ cents; 355 bales VDZ, average 38¼ cents; 697 bales CHDP, average 26¼ cents; 481 bales STAL, average 37 cents; 517 bales EB, average 52 cents; 492 bales MTT, average 50 cents; 548 bales Djarit RN, average 56¼ cents; 454 bales Malang and Kandine, average 25 cents; 775 bales Tempeh, average 38 cents. The present stock of Java is 10,372 bales.

SUNDRIES.—At public sale in this city on the 16th inst., the following goods were all sold:—3 chests of tortoiseshell, at 6 to 10¼ fl; 15,040 mother-o'-pearl shells, at 50 to 72 cents; 790 bags (23,300 kilogr.) india-rubber, 95¼ to 100 cents; 455 chests (27,000 kilogr.) gum damar, 23¼ fl.; 61 bags (1,800 kilogr.) cubebs, 55¼ to 55¾ cents.

RESULT OF THE COMPANY'S COFFEE SALE.

Standard Sample.	Bags.	Description.	Sale Prices.
No. 1	1,267	Brown	61½ cents.
2	1,366	Light-brown	61 „
3	1,856	High yellow preanger	54½ „
4	3,536	Good yellow preanger	52 „
5	6,095	Good bright, large berries	49½ „
6	23,459	Bright, slightly damaged	47 „
7	6,871	Bright yellowish	47½ to 48 „
8	2,562 / 273	Blue, with white berries / Do. (separate sample)	51 „
9	12,077	Do., rather dull	50½ „
10	2,020 / 365	Dull blue, rather white / Do. (separate sample)	49½ „
11	1,728 / 331	Porlorico sort / Do. (separate sample)	53½ „
12	14,200	Green streaked	47½ „
13	6,580	Good greenish Kadoe sort	47½ to 48 „
14	3,852 / 694	Pale green, Demerara-like / Do. (separate sample)	49 „
15	1,537	Grey, Demerara-like	48½ to 49 „
16	18,622	Green, West India-like	47½ „
17	16,619	Do. do. rather reddish	46¾ „
18	25,006	Good green	46½ „
19	2,749	Variegated yellow	47½ „
20	13,729	Bright, rather damaged	46½ „
21	29,755	Greenish, rather red	46½ „
22	44,396	Do. rather pale	46 „
23	31,386	Pale green	46 „
24	7,671	Pale variagated	46 „
25	29,375	Greenish red	45½ „
26	41,978	Red greenish	44½ „
27	10,004	Pale, rather variegated	45¼ „
28	10,205	Greenish, Havana-like	45 „
29	10,181	Variegated yellowish, damaged	46 „
30	7,840	Variegated, much damaged	42 to 42½ „
—	8,710	Mixed parcels	— „
—	14,412	Sea-water damaged	— „

413,307 bags. All sold.

NB.—No. 19 and 20 Padang coffee; all the rest Java.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

A REGISTER is kept of the addresses of all persons connected with the FAR EAST, and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the office or by letter.

Any information required by Subscribers, in reference to Commercial or General matters in CHINA, JAPAN, SINGAPORE, *and other parts of the* FAR EAST, *will be supplied on application at the Office, where files may be seen of the Journals published in those countries.*

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1863.

JAPANESE HOSTILITIES.

THE Japanese artillery practice in the Simonoseki Straits, whilst serving as a striking illustration of the presumptuous folly of a Japanese Daimio, and of the blindness, no less than the weakness, of isolation, assumes a yet higher significance as indicating the importance in a naval, military, and political view of a position commanding these inland waters, which form a convenient route for vessels sailing between Shanghai and Yokohama. Although the Japanese yet keep to copper cannon and Dutch guns of small calibre, and follow old European designs in the construction of their batteries, the advantange of position told on the attack made both on the *Kienchang*, the *Medusa*, and the *Wyoming*. Should France deem the destruction of a hostile fort insufficient atonement, it is in her power to erect a strong fortification on the western entrance, where the strait is but three quarters of a mile wide. For this purpose she need take but a piece of land from Nagato on the north and a portion of the island of Tschusima on the south. The series of forts erected by the Japanese, who estimate power by number, shows a keen perception of the importance of the passage, and the ease with which it might be disputed. The new passage by which the *Medusa* made her escape, on the opposite side of the island, is commanded by the Japanese forts of Kokura, Diiri, and Noja. The long neck of land stretching out at the entrance of the Bungo channel, temptingly invites occupation. No false conscientious qualms should prevent the British Government from taking measures to occupy these positions, which would give to the foreign Power possessing them a controlling influence over Japanese policy.

The island of Awauji, at the opposite extremity of these straits, offers similar advantages. To justify such an occupation, we have but to take the TYCOON at his word. If powerless to control his Princes, they must be put permanently in check, and we know no means so effective as our obtaining the command of these straits. The money spent by the Japanese in getting up a navy, five of which were war vessels, was intended mainly to secure the command of this inland sea. These straits are the great artery even of Japanese trade, which is carried on as much by water as land.

Under the peculiar political organisation of Japan, with its 200 principalities, each ruler being an absolute potentate in all affairs that concern its internal administration, the TYCOON, whatever the extent to which he may have encouraged the demonstrations—and it would appear that he was lately visiting these very straits—will not be held a party to the outrages committed, without proofs of complicity which, if existing, he will do his best to conceal, and which no party will probably be disposed to look up. We have had enough of Japanese diplomacy; other nations have taken warning from those long and tedious efforts to obtain satisfaction to which the British Envoy allowed himself to be committed, and the natural results of which we only ourselves escape by the most summary action, including an undertaking to settle matters directly with the Prince of SATSUMA.

It is to be hoped that nothing less will be demanded by England and other Powers, than the throwing open the entire country to foreign trade. Submission to restrictions such as the Japanese imposed on the Loo-Choo islanders when these were first brought into contact with commercial nations, will never do. Experience has shown that the people are in favour of an extension of foreign connection, and that a great gulf, bridged over by polite and servile forms, lies between them and those Japanese Princes and officials, whose rapacity has made them both hated and feared.

THE PROPOSED ITALIAN MISSION TO CHINA, &c.

WE noticed, some time since, the intention of the Italian Government to despatch a diplomatic mission to China and Japan. Affairs having been consolidated at home, the Italian Government naturally seeks to secure that *prestige* in the Far East to which its flag is entitled, and the advantages to its commerce already secured to other nations at the open ports of the Eastern seas. The importance attached to this mission is sufficiently indicated by the appointment to the Embassy of a Milanese nobleman of great wealth and high position—the Marquis ARCONATI VISCONTI—together with the young Italian MINISTER for FOREIGN AFFAIRS, a good linguist, and skilful in conducting negotiations demanding discrimination and skill. Italy cannot well spare a war vessel from its fleet—a fleet still insufficient for any great national emergency—but with a keen appreciation of the requirements of semi-barbarians, to whom seeing is believing, the Chinese and Japanese are to be granted this amount of evidence of warlike civilisation. The Peking Court, despite its isolation, can hardly be unacquainted with the rising fortunes of Italy, or the importance of its future trade. As to Japan, the Italian war vessel conveying the Embassy, whether arriving during active hostilities or when belligerent Princes and bigoted priests have been brought to reason by knock-down arguments not to be found in their sacred books, its appearance can scarcely fail to be opportune. It is to be hoped that the Italian flag will soon be more familiar in Eastern waters. If Prussia could find its account in sending an Embassy to Siam and Japan, the motive must be far stronger with such a people as the Italians, who are essentially maritime, and the varied resources of whose country fully justify them in looking in an Eastern direction for an enlargement of their foreign trade.

ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM JAPAN.

(*From the London and China Express.*)

THREE days after the arrival of the regular mail with advices from Japan to July 13th, elevendays later news arrived by telegram *via* San Francisco and New York. This news strikingly confirmed the following prediction made in our issue of the *London and China Telegraph* of the 14th inst., as to the prompt retribution to be expected from the Federal commander onthe station for the insult to his flag in the shot fired on an American vessel from forts in the territory of the Prince of Chosew :—

"At the very moment when the satellites of the Tycoon are representing to the Japanese people how finely they have out-manœuvred foreigners, they are destined to hear destructive salutes from the cannon's mouth of at least one American man-of-war, the commander of which is not likely to wait instructions from Government before enforcing satisfaction. No Yankee will put with Japanese diplomacy; and any number of Mexican dollars is little likely to allay the wrath of the Federal commander."

A subsequent telegram from San Francisco, affecting to give further details, involves them in so many verbal and contradictory errors, that we hesitate to place it before our readers. However, it may pass for what it is worth; we briefly note, in the way of correction, that the *Semiramis* is a French not an English vessel; that there is no British steamer in the Japanese waters named *Tancredi;* that the *Medusa* is no more English than French, but a Dutch war vessel. It wrongly appears, from these details, that an insult on our national flag had been avenged by Admiral Kuper, acting under the instructions of Colonel Neale, in the American style, and even more effectively. The *New York Herald*, in the subjoined article, indulges in some glorification at the American commander having been the first to open fire it, represents, however, the *Wyoming* had to leave its work unfinished, and that it was left to British troops to destroy the hostile forts, seize the batteries, spike the guns, and destroy their ammunition. The *New York Herald* professes to see the end of the fray, and anticipates as the result of the joint operation of all the great naval Powers in withstanding the ignorant and bigoted action of the Japanese Government, the removal of all remaining restrictions to foreign trade in the Japanese waters—the throwing open the whole country to foreign intercourse. The same journal very confidently refers the hostility of the Japanese to their knowledge of European and American power and

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wealth, derived through their late embassies, and suspects a tragic finish to the members of those delegations. The following is the uncorrected telegram as it appeared in the New York papers :—

"San Francisco, Sept. 6, 1863.

"Advices from Japan to the 24th of July are received. The English ship *Medusa*, bound from Nagasaki to Kanagawa, by the passage, was, on the 15th of July, attacked by some forts and vessels that had previously fired on the American ship *Pembroke*. The *Medusa* received twenty-four shots, and was much injured. She had four men killed and six wounded. On the 20th of July the American steamer *Wyoming* arrived at Kanagawa from a trip to punish the Danio, whose vessels and forts fired on the *Pembroke*. The *Wyoming* reported that she had done her work well, having blown up the Japanese steamer *Sarsfield*, silenced nearly all the neighbouring forts, and left the Japanese steamer *Laneck* in a sinking condition. The *Wyoming* received twenty shots, and had five men killed and six wounded, when she deemed it prudent to proceed to Kanagawa. On the 24th of July Admiral Jurez, in the British steamer *Semiramis*, returned to Kanagawa, and reported having arrived with the *Semiramis*, on the previous Monday, in Semionseki Straits. The British steamer *Tancredi* received the fire from the Japanese batteries, which, with the forts, were bombarded for about three hours. One hundred and fifty-three British troops then landed, who destroyed the forts and batteries, spiked the guns, blew up the powder magazine and burnt the village. But little fight was shown by the Japanese after being shelled out of the forts; and what they did do was from behind trees and jutting points of rocks. Two thousand Japanese troops were reported to be descending towards the British vessels: but it was not thought that they would attempt to pass within the range of their guns. At last accounts nothing could be seen of the Japanese steamers *Laneck* and *Sarsfeld*; but the topmast of one of the sunken vessels was thought to be seen. The casualties of the British in the last attack were three killed."

(*New York Herald* Sept. 9th)

"By way of the telegraph from San Francisco we have some very extraordinary news from Japan. To punish an outrageous attack on one of our merchant ships in the Japanese waters, the United States gunboat *Wyoming* had blown up one Japanese war steamer, had sunk another, and had silenced nearly all the surrounding forts. For a similar offence against one of their trading vessels the British had sent up the same inlet as we understand it, an expedition, consisting of at least two war steamers, from which, after a heavy bombardment, a detachment of troops was landed, 'who destroyed the forts, batteries, and the town, spiked the guns, blew up the powder magazine, and burned the village,' thus finishing up the job which, only for the want of a second gunboat, was not completely finished by 'the Yankees.'

"From these events it would appear that the late imposing delegation of high and mighty ambassadors from Japan to this country has been productive of very little good towards cementing the bonds of peace between the two nations. We suspect, indeed, that those aforesaid ambassadors, on returning home, told such stories of the extent, the wealth, power, and material development and resources of the United States as to excite at once, with the incredulity, the distrust, and hatred of the ruling powers of Japan. We apprehend that very few of that delegation of seventy odd men, including 'Tommy,' are now in the land of the living; that they saw in the United States too much for their own good; that the *hari-kari* has disposed of them, and that the reports of their travels and observations here had the effect of closing against Americans the doors of Japan, instead of opening them to the admission of those 'powerful barbarians beyond the seas.' The same influences have doubtless operated to the prejudice of the English and the French among the Japanese, and hence, we conclude, all these late feuds and diplomatic difficulties and bloody collisions between the natives and the outside barbarians, culminating at last in open war.

"John Bull, in his terrible battle some five or six years ago with the Chinese on the Peiho, would have suffered much worse than he did suffer had not 'the Yankees' come to the rescue. That affair was a spontaneous act of co-operation on the part of the Americans, which the English have forgotten; but they cannot ignore these later transactions, in which American and English gunpowder was employed in the same work in Japan. There is little reason to doubt that the United States gunboat *Wyoming* has opened a game of war in that empire which will vastly enlarge the commerce and political power of England along the eastern side of Asia; and in this view the subject can hardly escape a European discussion, although the work of the *Wyoming* was simply an act of punishment for an outrage upon a peaceful American trader. But there is still what Sam Weller would call such a 'wery remarkable coincidence' between the proceedings of 'the Yankees' and the British in this Japanese business that it will tax even the unscrupulous malignity of the London *Times* to torture the facts to the advantage of Jefferson Davis, although he is known in certain English rebel ship-building establishments as the Emperor of China, or the Emperor of Japan, as the occasion may require.

"The Mikado, or Spiritual Emperor of Japan (whose temporal power over the different islands of his empire may be compared to that of the Pope of Rome over the nations of Europe 500 years ago), has, it appears, resolved to 'wipe out the seven nations' or provinces under his supreme control, and to 'expel all outside barbarians.' He has commenced this comprehensive game. He has thrown down the gauntlet to the Americans and the English, and they have taken it up, and have 'moved upon the enemy's works,' the Americans leading the way. One of the inevitable results will be the opening of all the Japanese islands to foreign trade and social intercourse; and we rely upon our Government to see to it, that in these matters its interests are not neglected."

LAUNCH OF THE P. AND O. STEAMER "DELHI," &c.

We noticed in our last the launch of the *Golconda* and *Baroda*, and we have now to notice the launch of the *Delhi*, from the yard of Messrs. Wigram and Co., Blackwall, on the 16th inst. The *Delhi* is of 2,090 tons, and 400-horse power; length 295 feet; beam, 38; depth, 27. The launch attracted a large concourse of spectators, and the ships in the dock and river were gaily dressed out with flags. The ceremony of christening the *Delhi* was performed by Miss Hall, daughter of Admiral Hall, one of the directors of the company, in the usual manner. The blocks that held the steamer to the slip were then knocked away, and the ship glided off into the river amidst the cheering of the spectators and the firing of cannon. After the *Delhi* had floated up the river a short distance, she was taken in tow, and hauled into the East India Dock to be fitted out.

The *Brockham* was also launched on the same day, from the yard of Mr. Charles Lungley, of Deptford. This is the vessel which we have already noticed as building for Messrs. Phillips, Shaw, and Lowther, and Captain Maxton. The *Brockham* is 224 feet length, 200 beam, and 32 depth, and registers 984 tons.

Mr. Davison, shipbuilder, of the Tyne, has launched a barque of 460 tons, named the *Cleughs*, for the China trade.

Literature.

A Lady's Visit to Manila and Japan (Illustrated). By ANNA D'A. London: Hurst and Blackett.

In a book on the Far East from the pen of a lady, we naturally look for personal impressions rather than exact descriptions—for far more sentiment than reality. The authoress has done her best, though not always successfully, to convey her ideas of scenes and people; but her work is necessarily of a superficial character, altogether phenomenal, the husk of what she could not understand, and does not attempt to interpret. Still, the reading is entertaining where the reader, from personal knowledge of the spots visited, can supply the want. People of different nations are brought in, but those to whom alone a life-like look is given are the 10,000 Chinamen of Manila, of whom she really seems to know something. The visit to the inland sea of Japan will be read with interest; but the evident omission of the social element leaves the reader little to gratify beyond a first curiosity; this style of writing, graphic though it be at times, being completely out of date.

A second edition of an important and valuable work, *Travels In Ladak, Tartary, and Kashmir*, by Lieutenant-Colonel Torrens, 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, appears from the press of Saunders, Otley, and Co. Colonel Torrens and his companions traced the course of the Hindustan and Thibet Road from Kalka, in the plains, to Shipkee, on the borders of China. Whilst the work, for the most part, is written in sportive vein, with an unflagging zest for adventure and for novelty, the commercial and political advantages of a connection between Hindustan and China are never lost sight of. "A road," says Colonel Torrens, "that should connect them without passing through a foreign country is an immense desideratum." Still, this practical aim simply underlies the rich and amusing depictures of characters and scenes, and cannot interfere with the enjoyment of the reader. It is one of the most entertaining book of travels ever published, and is superbly illustrated with coloured scenes, which bring in an extensive reach of country.—*Andrew Deverel: the History of an Adventurer in New Guinea and on the Spanish Main*, published by Richard Bentley, is a thrilling and exciting novel in the garb of adventure and travel, duly spiced with scenes of crime and blood. A marvellous story of love, such as could be only true of the impassioned female *amoratas* of the tropics, intertwines, like a fiery serpent, with the "moving incidents."—The first volume of the *History of England*, by John George Phillimore, Q.C., LL.D., has been issued by Messrs. Virtue Brothers and Co. This work, which is commenced in a bold, manly, and independent style, and challenges attention by its philosophic spirit and freedom from those conventional ideas in which the history of this country has been too much enwrapped, is evidently destined to produce its influence on the age.—*Border and Bastile*, by the celebrated author of *Guy Livingstone*, whose philosophic satire and dramatic power of arranging incident and developing a plot of growing interest, has rendered him an immense favourite with the reading public, has been published by Messrs. Tinsley Brothers, and is the crack book of the season.—Of juvenile publications admirably suited for families abroad, and calculated to benefit by the lessons they convey as well as to afford unalloyed enjoyment, we may men-

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tion the series published by Messrs. Johnstone, Hunter, and Co., of Edinburgh. The materials of these pleasing illustrated works are derived from German as well as English sources, and promise to make an unrivalled library for permanent and lasting interest. They are beautifully got up with illuminated covers. Mr. Kingslake's *Invasion of the Crimea*, the fourth edition of which has just appeared, has already spread over the Continent. Tauchnitz, at Leipzig, has not only published a German translation of the work, but likewise a cheap English Continental edition in four small volumes. A French translation, which will most likely be read more than any other one on the other side of the Channel, will, it is stated, be brought out in Brussels in the course of the next month. But what is still more remarkable, the Englishman's keen strictures on the Russian war have also been rendered into modern Greek.—Mr. A. W. Bennett, famous for rendering the art of photography subordinate to literary purposes, has issued a work which, for style and splendour, can scarcely be equalled, entitled *The Ruined Abbeys and Castles of Great Britain*, by William and Mary Howett; the photographic illustrations by Bedford, Sedgfield, Wilson, Fenton, and others. These are all strikingly beautiful, whilst the letter-press leaves no chord of interest untouched; under the skilful hands of the author and authoress, the clang of arms startles the silence of these holds of power, beauty holds high revel with gay cavaliers in banquet hall, abbeys and priories resume their pristine magnificence, and we listen with the very scenes in view to the legends and stories with which history has invested them.

The success attending the publication of *Will Adams, the First Englishman in Japan*, has encouraged Mr. Bennett to issue another edition of this romantic biography. —Mr. H. G. Bohn has published, in his usual elegant style, that most charming of Miss Mary Russell Mitford's works, *Our Village*, abounding in charming sketches of character, and a series of incidents which rivet the attention and engage the interest of the reader.—A third and enlarged edition of the Astronomer Royal's Introduction to Astronomy has appeared from the press of H. G. Bohn. Messrs. Jarrold and Sons publish *The History of France*, for the use of scholastic establishments, by the Rev. Dr. Brewer, of Trinity College. The clear demarcation of different periods in this history, the lucid style of narration, and the philosophic view taken of events as they transpire, which are viewed with reference to their immediate causes and traced to their effects, promise to give this work a foremost place in historic productions. We can recommend it without hesitation; it is compact, correct, and brought down to the present time. Persian, Turkish, Jewish, and Chinese stories will be contained in a forthcoming Spanish work, called *Los Mil y un Dias*.—Of juvenile school histories, those of Miss Corner, published by Messrs. Dean and Son, continue to maintain precedence. The clear and lively character of the narrations seizes attention, and impresses the occurrences on the memory. This lady's *History of England* will prove a great attraction in colonial schools. The coloured vignette plate presents at a glance a genealogical view of races and dynasties. The appended questions must prove extremely serviceable to teachers.—A valuable *Guide to Typography*, giving all the instruction required in this branch for practical printers, and those connected in any way with the press, is published by Mr. F. Bowering, 211, Blackfriars-road.—The *Universal Text Book of Photography*, published by Messrs. Harvey, Reynolds, and Fowler, of 10, Briggate, Leeds, is the cheapest and most practical guide to photographic processes that has yet appeared. It abounds with formulæ and useful information relative to the art and its practice, and may be confidently ordered by the amateurs and professors of the art in our colonies. This house supplies another colonial desideratum in the "Tourist's Telescope by Land and Sea," which, in convenient compass, shows great power, exhibiting an object as clearly at fifteen miles as to the naked eye at one mile, and serviceable both on sea and land.—Messrs. Barnard and Son, of Oxford-street, have issued very admirable *Alphabets and Designs of Different Periods* for the use of illuminators and decorative artists; and *Hints on Illuminating*, containing an essay on the art of ornamenting in gold or silver, by following which the brilliant productions of the middle ages in this line may be very successfully imitated.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN ON THE WAR POLICY.

The letter of Abe Lincoln, written from the White-house, at Washington, to the Union Committee of Illinois, who are trying so to manage matters as to secure to the Republican party the next President, has excited world-wide comment as shadowing forth the war policy of the administration. The *New York World* regards it as indicating that the President regards the war as interminable. "If," says Uncle Abe, "you are not for force, nor yet for dissolution, there only remains some imaginable compromise. I do not believe that any compromise embracing the maintenance of the Union is now possible. All that I learn leads to a directly opposite belief. The strength of the rebellion is its military—its army. That army dominates all the country and all the people within its range." This is the same sort of reasoning which Mr. Seward has indulged in, trying to palm off the insurrection of the South as undertaken and carried on by a few men, compelling the Southern population, against its will, to resort to arms. The false premises make the reasoning. Even Lincoln admits "that no word or intimation from the rebel army, or from any of the men controlling it, in relation to any peace compromise, has ever come to my knowledge or belief. All charges and intimations to the contrary are deceptive and groundless." Only a few days after writing this letter he refused a proposal from a leading politician of New York to test the feeling of the South with regard to a compromise by calling a general Convention of Northern and Southern States. But to proceed with the letter. As to the difficulty of slavery, he reminds his party that he suggested "compensated emancipation," but that they refused to be taxed for this purpose. Then what remains but "unconditional emancipation?" "You dislike," he says, "the emancipation proclamation, and perhaps would have it retracted. You say it is unconstitutional; I think differently; I think that the constitution invests its commander-in-chief with the law of war in time of war. The most that can be said, if so much, is that slaves are property. Is there, or has there ever been, any question that by the law of war, property, both of enemies and friends, may be taken when needed? And is it not needed whenever taking it helps us or hurts the enemy?" This paragraph, it appears led the committee to adopt his emancipation decree, as one of the "planks" of the Republican platform. As Abe proceeds he becomes prophetically poetical, and for the sake of the sentiment sacrifices the truth, for it is well known the Mississippi is not yet open. "The signs look better. The Father of Waters again goes unvexed to the sea. Thanks to the great north-west for it. Nor yet wholly to them. Three hundred miles up they met New England, Empire, Keystone, and Jersey, strewing their way right and left. The sunny South, too, in more colours than one, also lent a hand. On the spot their part of the history was jotted down in black and white. The job was a great national one, and let none be barred who bore an honourable part in it." Evidently the rail-splitter has not forgotten his vocation. The business, bloody as it was, was still only a *job*. That the negro is still hated, here is the evidence. "Whenever you shall have conquered all resistance to the Union, if I shall urge you to still continue fighting, it will be an apt time then for you to declare that you will not fight to free negroes." As that precious Boston parson said, the negroes are to be valued as keeping off the bullets from white men. The letter towards the close indulges in this precious bit of bunkum:—"It is hard to say that anything has been more bravely or better done than at Antietam, Murfreesboro', Gettysburg, and on many fields of less note. Nor must *Uncle Sam's web feet* be forgotten. At all the waters' margins they have been present—not only on the deep sea, the broad bay, and the rapid river, but also up the narrow muddy bayou; and wherever the ground was a little damp they have been and *made their tracks*."

THE FEDERAL DEBT.

A correspondent from New York writes:—

"Mr. Chase having to provide $60,000,000 to pay the arrears due to the army and navy has come into the market as a borrower of $50,000,000. He proposes to raise the money by the issue of that amount of promises to pay in sums of $10 and upwards, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum. The banks of New York have agreed to take $35,000,000 and those of Boston $15,000,000 of the amount. These promises to pay partake of the double character of an Exchequer-bill and of a banknote. In the first capacity they bear interest, and in the second they are declared to be legal tender for all debts, public and private. As these issues must of necessity be followed in quick succession by others of like or a greater amount, if the army and the navy are to be paid, the contractors settled with, and the war pushed forward, a feeling of distrust has communicated itself to the speculative public. The non-success of the operations before Charleston, the growing doubt whether Admiral Dahlgren and General Gilmore will not fail as egregiously to capture the city as General Hunter and Admiral Dupont did before them; the calculation, based on unmistakable *data*, that these futile attempts to wreak vengeance upon South Carolina have already cost the Federal Government in round numbers the handsome sum of $500,000,000, which any professional accountant, surveyor, or assessor would certainly declare to be 300 per cent. in excess of the value of the fee simple of all the land in the city, and of every house, church, bank, office, or other building within its bounds, and all the movable property therein contained; and a similar calculation that the little treasure acquired in Vicksburg was not purchased at a smaller cost, from first to last, than $400,000,000, have contributed each in their degree to excite the fears of the many bankers, brokers, and merchants, who see no way out of the corner into which the Government is driven except by further issues of baseless paper, and who know that such issues inevitably lead to financial collapse and national bankruptcy.

"To these sources of disquiet have to be added, first, the possibility—and, as many think, the extreme probability—that General Lee will take advantage of the depletion of the Army of the Potomac, many thousands of whose veterans are doing unnecessary duty in the *quasi*-hostile occupation of the city of New York, to flank General Meade and march upon Washington; and, secondly, the letter of Mr. Lincoln to the Springfield Convention, which puts the extinguisher upon all the hopes of peace which have recently taken possession of the public mind, by showing that as long as he is President he will listen to no terms from the South except unconditional surrender, to be coupled with immediate emancipation. Nor is this, formidable as the list may be, the whole catalogue of causes that have come into simultaneous operation to disturb the money market, and shake the card castle of Mr. Chase's finance. The European har-

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vest is known to be so abundant as to make it certain that Great Britain and France will not this year be very large purchasers of American breadstuffs; that, consequently, the importations of dry goods and other articles from Europe, which the necessities or the luxuries of the Americans may require, will have to be balanced not with corn and flour, as in other times, but with gold. How much or how little these several causes of anxiety or alarm may have affected the sensitive barometer that marks i s fair and its foul in the prices of stocks and the premium on gold it is ntot easy for the most patient student to predicate with accuracy. Possibly the main motor of the panic that has taken possession of Wall-street for the last three days was Mr. Chase's appearance as a borrower. However that may be, the card castle has had a rough shaking. Shares in the 'fancy' railways—manipulated by the leviathans of speculation—have come tumbling down, and gold has gone clambering up.

"A few men have made large fortunes, for Mr. Chase does not keep his secrets so effectually as not to let his relatives, his personal friends, and some Western politicians and financiers, on whose services he relies to get a large Western vote for the Presidency, know a few days, or even a few weeks beforehand, that he is going to issue fresh greenbacks, contract a loan, or otherwise operate on the sharemarket and the price of gold. But while these favoured few and the 'ring' or clique that surrounds them, have either kept clear of mischief, or made money, ruin has seized upon hundreds of the smaller and less privileged class of speculators, who have learnt, to their cost, the old but ever recurring lesson that gambling is no certain road to wealth, and that industry and the legitimate pursuits of commerce, though they may not always lead to fortune, and never to sudden riches, are the only safe avenues on which the wise man will travel who expects to make a sure provision for his old age, and leave a competency to those who are to follow him. While gold has advanced nearly 11 per cent since Saturday last the decline on railway stocks has varied between 2¼ and 31 per cent.; New York Central has fallen 9⅜; Erie, 15; Illinois Central, 11½; Fort Wayne, 16½; Harlem, 28; Harlem preferred, 31; Michigan Southern, 22½; Chicago and Alton, 14; and Cleveland and Pittsburg, 11. Government stocks have also felt a downward tendency, and have declined from ¼ to ½ per cent.

"The President's letter, which has done so much to produce the mischief and to disabuse the public of the idea of a speedy peace, is a characteristic and, in some respects, an important document. Ardently desiring peace and a restoration of the Union, he sees and knows of no method securing these objects but by the vigorous prosecution of the war. Compromise he believes to be impossible, for the all-sufficient reason that the Southern leaders and armies will listen to no terms short of absolute independence, an independence to which he, as President, cannot consent, and which he must continue to combat by every means in his power. He furthermore admits, though not in express terms, that the recent successes of the Federal armies have in reality done nothing to convince the South of the hopelessness of its cause, or induce it to make offers of submission. All this is undoubtedly true, though its public confession by the President is calculated to cool the boiling enthusiasm of that large and impulsive portion of the Northern people who were until yesterday of opinion that Gettysburg, Vicksburg, and Port Hudson were three blows so nearly fatal to the South as to require but one more to complete its subjugation, and which, according to the programme, was to fall with crushing weight at at Charleston, and make an end once and for ever of Southern independence."

FORCE OF THE ATTACKING FLEET AT CHARLESTON.

As the number and character of the vessels engaged in the present attack on Charleston differ materially from those of Dupont's fleet, of which we printed an analysis, we subjoin a statement of the force of the present fleet, its officers, men, and guns:—

Iron-clads.	Officers and Men.	Tons.	Guns.
Ironsides	500	844	2
Passaic	100	844	2
Kaatskill	100	844	2
Montauk	100	844	2
Nanant	100	844	2
Weehawken	100	844	2
Patapsco	100	834	2
Wooden Vessels.			
Steam corvette Canandaigua	253	1,395	10
Side-wheel steamer Mahaska	140	832	6
Double-ender Cimmarone ...	150	860	9
Steam gun boat Ottawa ...	120	507	5
Steam gun boat Wissahickon	120	507	4
Steam gun boat Dal Chang	100	507	5
Steam gun boat Lodona ...	200	869	7
	2,180	11,376	60

It will be observed that three of the *Ericsson* iron-clads, the *Singamon*, the *Lehigh*, and the *Nantucket*, do not participate in the present attack. As statements have been going the rounds of the papers about the armour of the *New Ironsides* at the expense of the New York iron-clads, it is only proper to say that outside the bow and stern of that vessel sand-bags are piled as thick as possible, just as they were piled in Dupont's attack. And it has been proved by experiments with the ship that a 10-pound shot would sink her, either fore or aft, without those sand-bags. No such thing could be said of the New York iron-clads.

MONUMENT TO LIEUT. ANDERSON, MURDERED NEAR PEKING.—A monument has recently been completed in the crypt of Glasgow Cathedral to the memory of the late Lieutenant R. B. Anderson, who fell in the last war with China. The sad fate of this brave and gallant young officer and of his unfortunate companions, De Normann, Bowlby, Brabazon, and Phipps, excited at the time a deep and poignant feeling of sorrow and indignation throughout the country. It will be recollected that Lieutenant Anderson, who also held the appointment of Adjutant of Fane's Irregular Cavalry, commanded the escort which accompanied Sir Harry Parkes to Tung-chow, when he went in advance of the army to meet the Chinese commissioners, and that the whole party were illegally and treacherously captured by the Chinese when under the protection of a flag of truce. The way in which they met their death is well known. The monument to which we now draw attention is a bronze military trophy, sculptured in relief, and placed in front of a memorial painted window. The trophy consists of the shield, helmet, sword, mantle, gauntlet, spurs, and the wreath of Victory, heraldically enriched and engraved with the national emblems and the family arms and motto—the whole group being so artistically designed and executed as to form a first-class work of art, and to reflect the very highest credit upon the artist, Mr. Robert Jackson, of 16, Maida-hill. The trophy rests on a large slab of black marble, placed in the cill of the window, and the window itself is filled in with painted glass of a memorial character, appropriately designed by Messrs. Hughes and Ward, of Soho. In front of the trophy is placed a brass scroll, which bears the following inscription:—"In memory of Robert Bruce Anderson, Lieutenant 1st Bombay Fusiliers, Brigade-Major Hodson's Horse, Adjutant Fane's Horse. Born in Glasgow, 14th October, 1833; died in China, 27th September, 1860. A soldier who fell in the war with China, in the service of his Queen and country, at the post of duty; loved in life and lamented in death. His schoolfellows thus record their sorrow and esteem." The whole monument is conceived and carried out in such a manner as to be alike an ornament to the venerable cathedral in which it is placed, and honourable to the feelings and taste of those who have erected it.

CAPTAIN MCNEIL, OF THE "CARNATIC."—On the 17th June, 1863, a Naval Court was held at Shanghai to inquire into the cause of the British ship *Carnatic*, which was lost on the east side of the East Saddle Island on the 2nd of June, 1863. The Court, after having duly considered all the evidence, decided "that the loss of the ship *Carnatic* was to be attributed to want of judgment on the part of the master (Captain Richard M'Neil), from the fact of his navigating her, in a dense fog at night, with very light wind, he being uncertain of his position, and having neither local knowledge nor any book of directions for his guidance on board." The Court suspended the certificate of Captain M'Neil for the period of twelve months.

JAPANESE PHEASANTS.—Mr. Dering, of Clifford, suggests that friends on board the men-of-war in Japan will have an excellent opportunity of bringing back to England some of the Japanese green pheasants, which are common there. The bronze pheasant, also a native of Japan, has, I believe, never been imported. These pheasants are worth large sums in England, and are especially valuable for crossing with our own, as the so-called Indian pheasants are not true pheasants, and only produce a final cross, whereas the Japanese birds will breed with ours and the Chinese ringnecks (*torquatus*) *ad infinitum*, and the cross is very beautiful.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.—Mr. K. E. Schmid has been appointed a supernumery interpreter, Japan. War Office: The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint the Hon. Henry George Elliot to be Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Italy. The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the island of the Mauritius and its dependencies.

AMATEUR TRIP TO FAR EAST, &c.—The Austrian journals state that a company of that country has just organised a pleasure excursion round the world. The screw steamer *Marco Polo*, which is specially engaged, is to leave Trieste on the 5th of next March, and successively visit Algiers, Gibraltar, Madeira, Saint Helena, the Cape of Good Hope, Madagascar, Ceylon, Nicobar, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, the Sandwich Islands, Mexico, Panama, Lima, Monte Video, Rio Janeiro, and lastly Naples and Corfu. The trip is to last eight months, and cost 5,000 fl. (12,350 f.)

PRESENT TO THE QUEEN.—Her Majesty has been pleased to accept from Mr. John T. Topham, British Vice-Consul at Lanzarote, a fine specimen of the Cactus cochinellifer, with living cochineal. The plant, which reached London in the steamer *Amazon*, Captain Pounds, was on Friday week placed in the Horticultural Gardens.

THE NIGHTINGALE FUND.—At a recent meeting of the council of the Nightingale Fund, the report showed that of the probationers who had completed their training as hospital nurses at St. Thomas's Hospital, and been placed on the register as certified nurses, 20 were employed in various hospitals and infirmaries, principally in the provinces, and that the accounts received of them were most satisfactory. In consequence of the closing of the hospital during the removal to the Surrey Gardens, only a small number had completed their training during the past year. 12 probationers are now under training there. The plan for training midwifery nurses at King's College Hospital to be employed among the poor was making progress. The probationers who have been sent out as trained nurses were employed in country parishes, and were giving satisfaction. The committee state that, although the number of probationers who had completed their training in both hospitals had from various causes fallen short of what might have been expected, they were satisfied with the general results obtained. Decided progress had been made in the number of applications for trained nurses on the part of the public, and there had been latterly some improvement both in the number and in the character of the candidates who applied for the vacancies. The accounts of the receipts and expenditure for the year were ordered to be advertised. The vacancy in the council occasioned by the death of the late Sir Joshua Jebb was filled up by the appointment of Mr. Edward Marjoribanks, jun. Applications respecting hospital nurses should be made to the matron at St. Thomas's Hospital, S.; applications respecting midwifery nurses to the lady superintendent, King's College Hospital, W.C. The regulations as to both may be obtained from the secretary, 11, Lombard street, E.C.

WE have just received a pamphlet of note on Formosa, by Robert S. Swinhoe, Esq., which will be noticed in our next.

OUR GUNBOATS AND MORTAR VESSELS.

Created to meet a sudden emergency in the war waged by England and France against Russia, the last vessel of our gun and mortar boat fleets might, in the due course of time, have passed away with and into those convenient "waters of oblivion" into which individuals and peoples are ever so ready to consign their failures, their defeats, and their disappointments, had their history hitherto been "written in sand." It could not be so, however, under the circumstances of their history subsequent to their creation. The pæan sung over the inauguration of this

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miniature fleet of hornets cannot readily be forgotten. This flotilla of gun and mortar craft was termed "the best legacy of the Russian war, the only solid advantage that remained to us after all our experiments. We had not only learnt that a maritime Power requires other vessels besides line-of-battle ships, but we had actually got a strong fleet of these vessels ready built for any future emergency. There they are all hauled up safe and sound, all paid for, and fit to be launched at an hour's notice in strength sufficient to sweep the Channel of an enemy." But this precious flotilla,—this real naval reserve—this squadron on which so much money has been spent, was found rotten and good for nothing, and the boats were only fit to break up or crumble to dust where they lay. They were not broken up, and they were delayed at an immense expense in falling literally to pieces. Two certainly, the *Caroline* and the *Mackarel*, were eventually condemned and taken to pieces, but even now fragments of their poor rotten skeletons may be met with in obscure corners of the Haslar Yard, each fragment forming part of a tale of fraudulent copper bolt fastenings and sappy timbers. Others of the gunboats had as much as £1,000 and £1,500 each spent upon them; some, it is said, still more, and others less; but the one professed object aimed at was to render this rotten and useless fleet available for some purpose. The exposure of our folly had made us to a certain extent ashamed of ourselves, and we were glad to hide the cause from sight as quickly as possible. All "visible" defects were made good, and each vessel the partial repairs of which only were thus "made good" at an enormous expense, had her planking carefully caulked, her bottom payed over with an honest coat of tar, and with an "air stroke" of planking left out (too near the top sides to be of any service). The gunboat squadron stood under their sheds at Haslar, looking, to all outward sign, bright, sound, and fit for anything. At this time the fact was the boats were only partially repaired; English elm had been introduced alongside partially decayed plank and framing, and the whole closed in, air-tight from keel to "air stroke," and now all again are rotten.

The recent annual inspection of the naval establishments at Portsmouth is, however, likely to cause the curtain to descend upon the last act of the gun and mortar-boat comedy. In anticipation of their lordships' annual visit to the yard at Haslar, a report of the condition of the boats stored under the sheds was prepared, which led to further investigations being made, and the result is that this too famous yard at Haslar is to be degraded from its hitherto maintained position, and to descend from its high-sounding title of "gunboat yard and slipway," to "a yard for building and repairing ships' boats and repairing gunboats;" the latter, we should presume, means so long as wooden gunboats are still supposed to be of use.

The gunboats now on the blocks under Haslar sheds are forty-seven in number (exclusive of six building), and their destiny in the immediate future has been assigned as follows:—

Condemned to be broken up.—The Tiny, 20-horse power; the Midge, 20; the Flirt, 20; the Ready, 40; the Pincher, 60; the Swinger, 60; the Thrush, 40; the Badger, 60; the Beaver, 60; the Beacon, 60; the Traveller, 60; the Savage, 60; the Porpoise, 60; the Pert, 20; the Grinder, 60; the Brazen, 60; the Bullfinch, 60.

To be surveyed further, for sale or breaking up:—The Wolf, 60 horse-power; the Crocus, 60; the Camel 60; the Garland, 20; the Garnet, 40; the Primrose, 60; the Prompt, 60; the Pickle, 60; the Gnat, 20; the Redbreast, 60; the Parthian, 60; the Blossom, 20; the Confounder, 60; the Gadfly, 20; the Rocket, 60.

For repairs, to be added to, or rather, to form the reserve:—The Brave, 60-horse power; the Peacock, 60; the Cherokee, 60; the Wave, 60; the Swan, 60; the Whiting, 60; the Fenella, 40; the Hunter, 40; the Skylark, 60.

To be fitted for coal depôts:—The Pet, 20-horse power; the Snapper, 60.

This list only includes the Haslar gunboats, but in addition to these there are some 110 others of the same class of vessels afloat in our home ports and on foreign stations, all of which must be looked upon by the lights of our present experience as possessing a still more unfavourable average of condition than even those quoted above as in the "Haslar" list.

With regard to the original construction of these vessels, while it is admitted that the contractors were compelled to turn them out of hand in a very hurried manner, owing to the nation's requirements at the time, and to build portions of them with unseasoned timber, owing to the impossibility of obtaining seasoned wood, there is at the present moment a vessel under repair in Haslar Yard which, from having been originally constructed with seasoned timber, affords a remarkable contrast in her condition to the exotic gunboats which have cost the nation such immense sums of money, but the days of which we may now reasonably hope are numbered. The vessel alluded to is simply an open dockyard lighter daily employed in doing all kinds of rough work. She was launched sixty-nine years ago, and her original timbers, which now form her frame below the water line, are as sound and hard as on the day of her launching.

So much for the Haslar gunboats, their rotten and fungus-covered hulls, their short copper bolts, their partial repairs, their subsequent rot on the blocks high and dry under the sheds, their last survey and condemnation in the present year of 1863, and the necessarily proposed significant transformation of the designation of Haslar establishment from "gunboat yard, sheds, and shipway," to the more modest one of "boat building and repairing yard."

The mortar vessels at Haslar have not attracted the same amount of public attention from the fact of their being fewer in number, and, therefore, more unimportant than the gunboats, and also from their having been left in a comparatively undisturbed state. There are 19 mortar craft now on the blocks at Haslar, nine of iron and ten of wooden construction. The iron ones are being converted as they are wanted into open lighters for dockyard use, and the larger-bodied wooden craft are being handed over to the Coastguard as they require vessels for stations in the different rivers and creeks around the coasts—the very best purpose to which both classes of vessels can now be applied, although both would have done good service doubtless beyond what they effected at Sweaborg, had the war with Russia fortunately, or unfortunately, lasted a twelvemonth longer.

The Haslar gunboat history will also, like every other part of our naval administration, illustrate in the most forcible manner our present system of dockyard "departments." The head of the "wood" department is perfectly aware that the hulls of the useless craft which he is patching up and passing off as sound vessels "to order" are rotten to the core, and are but a horrible sham. The head of the "metal" department, ont the other hand, can know nothing (officially, and therefore he mus be ignorant) of a wooden vessel's hull being hopelessly rotten, and therefore displays an unwonted degree of activity in "bringing forward" her engines, not giving, as would be the case in any private establishment, any thought or care about the expense, but showing how smart his department can be in producing what will never be wanted, for, as with the poor gunboats, by the time the metalwork is completed the woodwork is condemned, the hull is broken up, and the metalwork goes no one cares to inquire where. As to the future, there is hope, for it is impossible to believe but that with such indefatigable workers as the present First Lord, the Controller of the Navy, and the newly-appointed Chief Constructor, a new era must be inaugurated, and the ruinous system which has prevailed for such a length of time in our national dockyards be superseded at length by one befitting the large interests at stake and the dignity of the nation.

Naval and Military.

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We understand that orders have been sent to India to send on to China the 2nd Battalion of the 20th or 21st Regiment, which left this country lately for India.

It is rumoured that Rear-Admiral Sir James Hope, late Commander-in-Chief of the China station, will be appointed to the West India command.

Her Majesty's screw steam corvette Scylla, 21 guns, 400-horse power, has been commissioned for service on the East India and China stations, at Sheerness, the pennant being hoisted by Master John Jones, for Capt. S. G. Cresswell. In consequence of ill health, Capt. Cresswell has been superseded by Capt. Richard W. Courtenay. The vessel's fitments are being completed with the greatest rapidity, and she will proceed to sea.

It is rumoured that the Pelorus will shortly be commissioned and follow the Scylla to China. There is no truth in the statement that a regiment would be sent direct to China from England. Reinforcements are proceeding to New Zealand and India.

Capt. George H. Richards has been appointed by the Board of Admiralty to be the new Hydrographer of the Admiralty, vice Rear-Admiral John Washington, F.R.S., deceased. Capt. Richards entered the navy in November, 1832, passed his examination in March, 1840, and, after serving as mate of the Caledonia, 120, flag-ship at Plymouth, was promoted to lieut. July 12, 1842. As lieut. he served from the date of his promotion until the close of 1845 in the Philomel, 6, Commander B. J. Sullivan, employed in surveying service in the Brazils. He was promoted to commander November 18, 1845, and was employed as Second Captain of the Acheron, steam surveying vessel, Capt J. L. Stokes, in the East Indies and New Zealand from October, 1847, until the close of 1851. He was appointed Second Capt. of the Assistance discovery ship, Capt. Sir Edward Belcher, C.B., February 10, 1852, and was employed in the Arctic searching expedition until the close of 1854. He obtained post rank October 21, 1854, and has commanded the Plumper, 12, and the Hecate, 6, employed in surveying service in the Pacific since December, 1856. The Hecate was at Sydney, New South Wales, by the latest advices, where she arrived on the 26th of June, and was under orders to sail for England on the 23rd of July, *via* Batavia and Cape of Good Hope. She may be expected to arrive in England about January.

The *Gazette* contains a notice to the effect that the distribution of the portion due to the officers and crew of Her Majesty's ship Bustard of the proceeds arising from the sale of certain junks captured at Chusan on the 22nd of May, 1860, commenced on Tuesday, the 22nd inst., in the Prize Branch of the department of the Accountant-General of the Navy.

The Pioneer, 6, screw despatch vessel, Commander F. C. Robinson (acting), has arrived at Spithead from the Australian station, after a long passage, having sailed for England from Sydney on the 12th of April last. Mr. Phillips, late Paymaster of Her Majesty's ship Eclipse, a few naval nvalids, and two naval invalids from the Tien-tsin, Commander Nicolas, received on board at the Cape of Good Hope, came to England in the Pioneer as passengers. The Pioneer was commissioned at Portsmouth in May, 1859, by Commander May, and proceeded to China. While on that station, Commander May received his promotion to post rank, and was succeeded by Commander O'Reilly, who remained in the ship until after her arrival on the Australian station, to which she had been detached from the China squadron. Having lost his life by an accident while on horseback ashore at Brisbane, Commander O Reilly was succeeded by first Lieut. Robinson, who brought the vessel home to England. The acting rank of this officer will doubtless be confirmed by the Admiralty on paying the ship out of commission.

A court-martial was held on board the Victory, stationed at Portsmouth, for the purpose of trying Mr. James Fetley Syme, assistant paymaster on board Her Majesty's ship Pioneer, on the charge of being fraudulently deficient in the public money entrusted to his care to the amount of £42. 12s., and further, with having altered his cash accounts so as to represent a balance of £314. 8s. as only £276. 15s. 11d. The court found the prisoner guilty, and adjudged him to be dismissed the service with disgrace.

It is announced that a considerable reduction will shortly be made at Chatham dockyard by the discharge of several hundred boys and men. The reduction will affect the hands belonging to all the departments, and will, in the first instance, include a large number of the hired men who have been taken on during the last few years. The policy of discharging any number of mechanics employed on the iron frigate Achilles is questionable, seeing that the iron frigate Bellerophon and the iron-cased ship Lord Warden have been delayed in consequence of there being no hands who can be spared from the other ships in progress. The whole of the dockyard mechanics engaged on the Archilles were formerly shipwrights employed on the wooden ships, and since trained at the cost of considerable time and labour to become workers in iron.

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Monetary and Commercial.

CITY, FRIDAY, Sept. 25.

An upward movement has also taken place in joint-stock banks; Chartered Mercantile of India, London and China, £25 shares have risen to £70, while a few months since they were at £35. It is reported that this rise is owing to an intended issue of new shares on favourable terms to the present holders India, Australia, and China £20 shares are at £38, notwithstanding that no dividend was paid last year, owing to the celebrated opium losses of their Hong Kong branch, this bank not having, like the Oriental, Mercantile, Agra, and others, a substantial reserved fund. The conjecture for such an unwarrantable rise is that a combined influence has been brought to bear on the Stock Exchange. Oriental £25 shares are steady at £60. Hindostan, China, and Japan, having all their £25 shares paid up, have emerged from below par to 4 prem. A manager for the Shanghai branch has been advertised for, and advices are shortly expected of the opening of the Hong Kong branch.

Money has been tighter and rates of discount have been quite up to the Bank rate of 4 per cent. The rates of discount now current in the chief continental cities (in the open market) are as follows, viz.:—Paris, Berlin, and Brussels, 3½ per cent.; Vienna, 5; Amsterdam, 3; Hamburg and Frankfort, 2½; Turin, 4½; and St. Petersburg, 6 per cent.

The following financial and other undertakings have been announced since our last issue:—

The Star and Garter Hotel Company (Limited). The prospectus has been issued of this undertaking, capital £120.0 0, in £10 shares, for the purchase and improvement of the famous hotel at Richmond.

The Imperial Royal Privileged Union Bank of Austria, under a concession of ninety years, with a capital of £2,000,000 sterling, in £100 shares, for the purpose of applying the principles of English banking in the management of the import and export trade of Austria.

The English and Russian Bank for carrying on banking business in any part of Russia, has received a full and final confirmation from the Emperor of Russia.

The shareholders in the English, Belgian, and Netherlands Bank have passed a resolution in favour of amalgamating that institution with the Union Bank of England and France.

A general meeting of the shareholders of the Oriental Bank Corporation is called for the 22nd October, when an interim dividend will be declared for the half-year ended June last. It is intended to declare an interim dividend of not less than £1. 15s. per share.

The capital necessary for carrying out the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise in the best manner has now been provided. Tenders and specimens from eight contractors were received in reply to the company's advertisement, and were all submitted to the scientific committee appointed by the directors, consisting of Captain Galton, R.E., Professor Wheatstone, Professor Thompson, Mr. Wm. Fairbairn, and Mr. Joseph Whitworth. This committee has sent in its report, unanimously recommending the board to accept the tender of Messrs. Glass, Elliot, and Co. The directors have adopted the recommendation, and entered into a contract with that firm whereby the latter are bound to manufacture a cable of the best description, to be approved by the scientific committee and the board. They also undertake to lay the cable across the Atlantic in the summer of 1864. The manufacture of the cable has already commenced.

An official notice has been given of the intended distribution of the final assets of the South Sea Company, which will be conducted for one month, commencing on the 13th of October next, at the Banking-house of Messrs. Bosanquet, Franks, and Co. The amount available is a little over £30,000, and it will be fully applied in paying to the proprietors 1⅝ per cent. upon their capital.

The India Council have given notice that holders of India Four per Cent. Debentures who have assented to their conversion into "India Four per Cent. Stock" are required to surrender their debentures at the Bank on or before the 1st of October next, and to state at the same time the names of the parties for whom the stock is to be registered. Persons wishing to change their stock for certificates to bearer with Coupons attached may do so on or after the 8th of October next. Debentures which are to be paid off on the 8th of October must be left at the Bank for examination three days previous to payment being made.

The *Kirkham* has left with an instalment of about 187 miles of cable for the Persian Gulf Line. The *Assaye* will leave in a day or two with a further instalment, to be followed shortly by the *Tweed*, *Cospatrick*, and steamer *Charente*.

A meeting of the Red Sea aljas Telegraph to India Company, who are still proprietors of the lines through Egypt, was held on the 18th inst. The chairman stated that all outstanding engagements had now been liquidated, and the directors were still engaged in negotiating for the remaining property and assets of the company. They recommended a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, for the half-year ending the 30th of June, which would absorb £1,135, leaving a balance of £115. The directors had received the concession for the construction of the El Arish line, and a new company had been registered, under the title of the Syrian Telegraph Company, by which it could be carried out whenever it was advisable to do so.

The *Sea Queen* steamer, belonging to Messrs. Pile, Spence, and Co., has arrived at Liverpool from Matamoras with a full cargo of cotton. This is the third vessel of their line of steamers. The second was the *Peterhoff*, which Judge Betts, of New York, recently condemned, on the grounds of her papers being simulated and destination pretended. The *Gipsy Queen* was the first vessel, and the *Sea Queen* the third, and it appears both have made the voyage out and home.

The biddings for £300,000 in bills on India took place at the Bank. The proportions allotted were—to Calcutta, £163,500; to Bombay, £120,000; and to Madras, £16,500. The minimum price was declared to be 1s. 11½d. per rupee on Calcutta and Madras, and 1s. 11¾d. on Bombay, being a reduction of ¼d. in the case of Madras. The applications within the limits amounted to £2,230,000 Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 11⅝d. will receive about 6 per cent., and on Bombay at 2s. about 87 per cent. All above these prices and all their tenders on Madras will receive in full.

Owing to the progress toward a restoration of order in Mexico, a considerable increase in the supply of dollars is expected by each future monthly packet from that country.

A call has been made of £5 per share on the shares of the British and American Exchange Banking Corporation, of which Mr. Sam Gray, late of the Oriental Bank is secretary.

The steamer *Bahama* sailed again with a general cargo for Shanghai to be followed next month by the *Sea King*.

The Messageries Impériales steamer *Peluse* left Marseilles on the 19th inst. with 86 passengers, 323 packages of merchandise, and £280,000 in specie for India and China, and 78 passengers, 711 packages of merchandise, and £78,000 in specie for Alexandria.

Intelligence has been received of the loss of the *Ocean Mail* outside Woosung. Also of the destruction of the American ship *Constitution*, from New York to Shanghai with coals.

The amount of bullion by the P. and O. Company's steamer *Poonah*, from Southampton on the 20th inst. was—In gold: To Malta, £1,800; to Alexandria, £62,000; to Mauritius, £45,000; to Ceylon, £3,200; to Madras, £695 10s.; to Calcutta, £6,500. In silver: To Madras, £2. 6s. 0d.; to Singapore, £6,900; to Hong Kong, £8,412. 10s. 0d.: to Foo-chow-Foo, £1,250; to Shanghai, 21,460. Total in gold, £119,195. 10s. 0d.; in silver, £38,024. 16s. 0d.

BANK OF MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service, Limited	50	115 to 117	...
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	39 to 40	...
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	68 to 72	...
50	London Joint Stock	10	36½ to 37½	...
100	London and Westminster	20	79 to 81	...
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	59 to 61	...
50	Union of London	12	39½ to 40	...
100	Hindustan, China, and Japan	25	3¾ to 4¼ pm.	...
25	Bank of Egypt	All	27 to 28	...
100	Bank of London	50	139 to 141	...
	MISCELLANEOUS			
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	2⅛ to 3⅛	...
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	80 to 82	
50	Do. New	30	18 to 20 pm.	
10	Labuan Coal Company	4	...	...
10	China and Japan Steam Company	5	...	...
2	Telegraph to India Company	2	¼ to ½ dis.	...
5	Bombay Gas	3	¼d. to par.	...
10	E. I. and London Shipping B.	All	3 to 6	...
20	E. I. Irrigation and Canal	5	¼d. to ½ pm.	...
2	Indian Carrying Company	1	...	...
20	Madras Irrigation and Canal	1	2⅛ to 3¼ pm.	...
1	Oriental Gas	All	1¼ to 1½	...
1	Do. New	¼	⅛ to ¼ pm	...
10	O. Inland Steam	All	3⅛ to 3½	...
100	West India Steam Company	60	71 to 73	...
20	Ceylon Company	5	¼ to 1 pm.	...

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ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—There is not much alteration to notice in our market during the past fortnight, the arrival of the Fiery Cross and the very large public sales without reserve which commenced on the 15th inst. have chiefly occupied the attention of the trade. The Kaisows, ex Fiery Cross, proved to be much of the same quality as those ex Bahama. A few of the extra fine in half-chests and boxes found buyers from 2s. 9d. to 3s.—some really fine chests at 2s. 7d., but the bulk of the cargo met with but little attention from the trade or exporters, and a large portion remains unsold. The quantity offered without reserve comprised nearly 20,000 packages, and considering the large quantity, prices, although in many instances quoted lower, were fairly maintained, whilst since the auctions have closed there has been some demand at the low rates now current. Low and dusty kinds of Congou have been fairly maintained, as also the fair to good common kinds of Congou with leaf. Fair to good Sinchune-kai kinds, and fair Kaisows of old import have been taken to some extent, but prices have ruled ½d. to 1d. per lb. lower. Fair to good Ho-Hows and Ningchows have sold from 1s. to 1s. 3d. per lb., being again rather lower prices. Second-class Honams, Monings, and Wopaks have been saleable from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d. per lb., being about former value; small parcels of superior grade continue to be taken for export at 2s. to 2s. 4d Fine Kaisows of old import remain much as before:—In the new seasons the sales, ex Bahama and Fiery Cross, show a further decline of fully 1d. per lb. Tayshans remain as before. Oolongs have sold at public sale at very low rates, say 11d. to 1s. 1d. for fair to good. Fine are rather more inquired for. Souchongs and Flowery Pekoes show no improvement. The Scented Teas business has been difficult. Both Canton and Foo-Chow make of Capers and Orange Pekoes, except of any parcels of really fine quality, have sold at a further reduction of 1d. per lb.; fine have commanded former prices. Uncoloured Japans have sold to some extent at irregular prices, but on the whole ½d. per lb. lower. There have been no further sales of Indian Teas. In Green Teas there has been a good business done, chiefly for export in Young Hysons, whilst the home trade have been buyers of Gunpowders. Prices for all kinds have been fully maintained, except for Japan Young Hysons, large sales of which have been made, showing a decline of fully 1d. per lb. Fine Canton made Gunpowders have been saleable, but the common to good kinds have been neglected, and prices have ruled in favour of buyers. Young Hysons are without inquiry; a few superior have been offered at 1s. per lb., but without finding buyers. The public sales comprised 36,0.8 packages, of which 20,113 packages were sold, 19,701 packages being without reserve.

SILK.—The notice of this market will be found in our latest.

COFFEE.—Market quiet, and abundantly supplied: of 1,200 bales and half-bales at auction, about one-third sold at 93s. 6d. to 97s. per cwt. for good to very good, and 89s. 6d. to 92s. 6d. low middling to middling. We quote Ceylon, plantation, 75s. to 110s.; common, 68s. to 74s.

RICE.—This market was flat and inactive until recently, when an improved demand sprung up, particularly for the lower kinds, leading to extensive transactions. In Java no business; quotation, 9s. 6d. to 19s.

SAGO.—Firm; but of 658 boxes at auction only a small proportion sold at 22s. to 23s. 6d. per cwt. for middling to fair small. Sago Flour: Considerable business has been done at gradually advancing prices up to 15s. 6d. per cwt.; and of 3,459 bags at auction about two-thirds were placed after the sale at that figure.

SPICES.—Cloves: Zanzibar have brought former terms, but of 1,035 bags at auction only one-third sold at 3¼d to 3⅝d. per lb. for ordinary to good. No change in other descriptions. Ginger: Calicut and Cochin has again sold irregularly; the better descriptions being in some instances materially cheaper; of 2,512 packages at auction two-thirds sold at 100s. to 111s. per cwt. for good bold, and 60s. to 75s. low small to fair. Cinnamon: We quote 1st sort 1s. 2d. to 2s. 3d. per lb.; 2nd sort, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 9d.; 3rd sort, 11d. to 1s. 5d.; 4th sort and jungle, 9d. to 1s. 1d.; moderate trade at full prices.

COTTON.—Prices of this staple show a further and extraordinary advance; demand has been excessively eager for all descriptions, and for arrival as well as on the spot, and business only restricted at all by the extreme firmness of holders. We quote Surat at 1s. 5¼d. to 1s. 11½d. per lb.

HEMP.—Manila: Firm and active, at an advance of fully £1 per ton; large business done at £27 15s. to £30 for middling roping to Sorsogon. 2,755 bales at auction, mostly sold. Sunn: Auctions have included 517 bales Kurrachee, about two-thirds sold at £25. 5s. to £34. 10s. per ton for ordinary to fine; and 56 bales Bombay sold at £25. 10s. to £26.

JAPAN WAX.—Saucers firm; and 330 boxes sold at auction at 66s. to 66s. 6d. per cwt. for fair; block in few hands, and inquired for at 2s. advance. Current quotation, 58s. to 70s. per cwt.

TIN.—This market has improved; Straits have gradually risen £3 per ton. A good deal of business has been done, and the metal remains firm. We quote Banca £123 to £124 per ton; Straits, £118 to £120.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Camphor: China, £7. 6s. to £7. 17s. 6d.; business very limited, and almost confined to Japan at £7, 12s. 6d. per cwt. down to £7. 7s. 6d., at which lower figure it is still offering. Cassia Lignea: Firm at 84s. to 92s. per cwt., but quiet; Buds, 270s. to 290s.; Cocoa-nut Oil. Only 40 casks Cochin sold. We quote China and Japan, 42s. and 65s per cwt.; market firm, but without trade. Gums: These continue to command full prices. Couries: Firm; sales realised 4½d. to 5¼d. per lb.; for straw to middling second quality. Turmeric: Prices after rallying to 33s. to 34s., have subsided to 30s., is now less firm; of 676 barrels at auction, half sold at 17s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. per cwt. for fair to good lump, and 9s. to 10s. dust. Dragon's Blood: Of 39 cases at auction, a few only sold at £7. 10s. to £7. 12s. 6d. per cwt. for fair lump, being dearer. India rubber: Fair business at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6½d. per lb. Rattans: Have realised high prices. Sapan Wood: Siam firm; 34 tons sold at £8. 15s. to £9. 17s. 6d.; 48 tons Manila retired. Shells, Mother o' Pearl: Offers at auction retired; Manila, 75s. to 90s. Sticlac: Siam, flat. Elephant's Teeth: 70 lbs. and upwards; £40 to £42; 40 to 60 lbs., £37 to £39, Siam ivory in demand and very scarce. Turmeric: China scarce, and wanted; quotation, 16s. to 35s.; Java retired. Vermillion: Late sales brought as high as 2s. 2d. per lb.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £7. 10s.; nail rod, £8 to £8. 10s.; hoops, £9 to £9. 15s.; sheets, single, £10 to £10. 10s.; Staffordshire bars, £8. 5s to £8. 15s.; rails, £6. 15s.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £16 to £16. 10s.

COPPER.—Sheet and Sheathing, £102 per ton; yellow metal, 8½d. to 8¾d. per lb.

TIN.—115s. for block; 116s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, I.C., 28s. 6d. to 29s. per box.

LEAD, &c.—English pig, £20 to £20. 10s.; shot, patent, £23. 10s.; sheet, £21; spelter, £18. 12s 6d.; zinc, English sheet, £24; quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

The following comments on the market are from Messrs. French and Smith's circular:—Iron of all descriptions is advanced. Scotch Pig are in demand, and the exports are very large. Welsh manufacturers are all well employed. Staffordshire makers are very careful in taking orders, some having sent out notices that they can only book subject to next quarter day's prices. Tin: English is but moderately inquired for. Straits has been in active demand for cash, both for shipment and home consumption, and the price is improved, remaining firm at 118s. cash, 120s. three months' prompt, for fine quality. Banca is quite neglected, the quotations unaltered. Tin Plates: Makers continue well employed. For Charcoal a moderate demand. For Coke there is very active inquiry; and as Coke Bars will probably be dearer, Coke Plates are quoted 6d. per box higher. Lead looks a shade firmer, but no alteration in prices. Spelter is easier.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from Southampton from the 30th June by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers.

	Gold.	Silver
Shanghai	—	£208,221
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	5,390
Hong Kong	—	168,091
Amoy	—	—
Singapore	£965	77,915
Penang	—	18,320

FROM MARSEILLES.

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	Gold.	Silver,
To Singapore	—	£51,030
To Saigon	—	114,924
To Hong Kong	—	120,420
To Shanghai	—	30,922

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Bar Gold (per ounce)	£3 17 9	
Spanish Doubloons	3 16 3	to 3 17 0
United States Gold Coin	3 16 2½	
Silver in Bars	0 5 1½	
Mexican Dollars	0 5 3¼	

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Sept. 8	Falmouth	Akyab	Pieter	
— 8	Texel	Batavia	Sourabaya Packet	
— 11	Falmouth	Rangoon	Soph a Adelaide	Kalkmann.
— 11	Off Falmouth	Akyab	Solide	Andersen.
— 10	Queenstown	Do.	Cambridge	
— 11	Falmouth	Do.	H. S. Soule	Osgood.
— 13	Deal	Singapore	Oscar	Wulff.
— 1	New York	Shanghai	Manila	Behrens.
— 16	Off Falmouth	Akyab	Annie Comrie	Hurst.
— 11	Texel	Batavia	Anna Sophia	Beckering.
— 1	Boston	Rangoon	Josiah Braulee	Nichols.
—	Liverpool	Maulmain	Venilia	McEwen.
— 19	Plymouth	Rangoon	Gibson Craig	Smith.
— 19	Falmouth	Batavia	Sydpolen	Gjertz.
— 19	Do.	Rangoon	Lizzie Bliss	Pearson.
— 20	Do.	Java	D. F. Weber, sen	Leese.
— 19	Liverpool	Foo-chow-Foo	Ziba	Jones.
— 7	New York	Penang	Revere	Gibbs.
— 20	Falmouth	Akyab	Sampson	Marshall.
— 20	Off Falmouth	Bassein	Gustafon	Palm.
— 21	Dartmouth	Rangoon	Prince Alfred	Freeman.
— 21	Falmouth	Maulmain	Harriet Humble	Cawsey.
— 21	Do.	Rangoon	Crimea	Peabody.
— 21	Do.	Bassein	San Salvadar	Munnix.
— 21	Do.	Akyab	Mary Goodall	McGilvery.
— 21	Off Falmouth	Maulmain	Peru	Johns n.
— 21	Liverpool	Do.	Mary Russell	Thompson.
— 21	Do.	Bassein	Winged Arrow	Berry.
— 23	Deal	Shanghai	March of Londonderry	Kenney.
— 22	Plymouth	Akyab	Nederland	Vandereb.
— 22	Off Falmouth	Do.	Rebecca	Christoffers.
— 22	Falmouth	Do.	Tempest	Whitney.
— 22	Off Falmouth	Rangoon	Chevillion	Vigoureux.
— 23	Do.	Do.	Helgoland	Stolt.
— 22	Plymouth	Akyab	Judus	Weeks.
— 23	Off Falmouth	Rangoon	Southerner	Soull.
— 10	New York	Foo-chow-Foo	Hound	Nash.
— 23	Falmouth	Batavia	Vision	Westendorff.
— 21	Do.	Rangoon	Dolphin	Nicholls.
— 21	Do.	Do.	Jane D. Cooper	Howard.
— 22	Helvoet	Batavia	St. Jan	Lommerse.
— 22	Brouwershaven	Do.	Dageraad	Ulrich.
— 23	Flushing	Akyab	Chapman	Morwick.

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DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Sept. 8	Sunderland	Shanghai	Seaton	Luzon.
— 12	London	Do.	Unrivalled	Barr.
— 14	Deal	Hong Kong	Vanguard	
— 12	Newport	Shanghai	Northern Crown	Merrill.
— 10	Cardiff	Singapore	Robert Surcouf	Coussan.
— 11	Deal	Batavia	Nicoline	
— 12	Off Portland	Do.	Admiral Piet Hein	
— 12	Cardiff	Hong Kong	E. Von Beaulieu	Fesenfeldt.
— 15	Deal	Singapore	Almelo	Tjebbes.
— 13	Off Dungeness	Batavia	Electra	Wegmann.
— 15	Liverpool	Singapore	Agra	Evans.
— 14	Off the Wight	Batavia	Wilhelmina	Kosters.
— 15	Liverpool	Singapore	Sharpshooter	Cockraft.
— 16	Sunderland	Shanghai	Western Continent	Lull.
— 19	London	Do.	Bahama (S.)	Rowe.
— 17	Cardiff	Hong Kong	William Smith	Smith.
— 13	Deal	Batavia	Macassar	Rip.
— 13	Beachy Head	Java	Willem & Carel	Steenveld.
— 21	Deal	Manila	Trafalgar	Besier.
— 23	London	Cardiff & Hong Kong	Countess Yarborough	Evans.
— 19	Cardiff	Singapore	Augusta Norwood	Higgins.
— 24	Liverpool	Hong Kong & Canton	Bellenwill	Graham.
— 24	Do.	Hong Kong	Julia Ann	Whitwell.
— 24	Do.	Penang and Singapore	Gitana	Dugdale.
— 21	Do.	Hong Kong	Anglo Saxon	Pennell.
— 24	Glasgow	Iloilo and Zebu	Tomes Jaquin	Anotequi.
— 24	Do.	Singapore & Penang	Roslin Castle	Nicoll.
— 24	Do.	Singapore	Wursata	Becker.
— 5	New York	Shanghai	Australia	
— 7	Do.	Do.	Coringa	

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At GLASGOW.—For Shanghai: Burman, Eliza Shaw. For Manila and Iloilo: Chase. For Batavia and Singapore: Princess of Wales. For Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya: Alexander.

SPOKEN.

WALVISCH, Sunderland to Singapore, August 2, 14 N., 26 W.
COUNTY OF AYR, Clyde to Batavia, August 7, 14 N., 25 W.
ST. PAUL, New York to Shanghai, 29 days out.
SALATIGA, Vretler, Tjilatjap to Rotterdam, July 28, 10 S., 12 W.
IDA WILHELMINE, Rotterdam to Batavia, Aug. 6, 2 N., 24 W.
NOVA ZEMBLA, Amsterdam to Batavia, July 11, 25 S., 30 W.
CONSTANCE, Amsterdam to Batavia, Aug. 2, 12 N., 24 W.
RUDOLPH, Meinsma, Rotterdam to Batavia, July 31, 14 N., 26 W.
QUARTET, Mulder, Amsterdam to Batavia, Aug. 1, 14 N., 26 W.
KONING VON ROTTERDAM, Batavia to Amsterdam, Aug. 2, 1 S., 21 W.
CORNELIA HENRIKA, Rotterdam to Batavia, Aug. 5, 3 N., 23 W.
LAUDERDALE, London to Shanghai, Sept. 14, 48 N.
VILLE DE GRENADA, Bonyer, Bordeaux to Singapore, Aug. 8, 11 N., 30 W.
SUSANNA AND ELIZABETH, Amsterdam to Batavia, Aug. 2.
SIMONY (Danish barque) Rotterdam to Singapore, July 10, 45 N., 10 W.
LAURA AND ADELE (Dutch barq.), Nwetle to Batavia, July 21, 5 N. 15 W.
ROSE POOL, of Edgarton, from China, August 13.
DUNMORE, Japan to London, July 6, 10 S., 99 E.
CAPELLA (Dutch), Newcastle to Sourabaya, Aug. 21, 13 N., 27 W.
JAVA, Rotterdam to Batavia, Aug. 24, 17 N., 31 W.
LADY EBRINGTON, London to Shanghai, Aug. 7.
CORNELIA MATILDA, Batavia to Schiedam, Aug. 31, 36 N., 43 W.
BERNHARD AND AGNES, Batavia to Amsterdam, Sept. 7, 41 N., 36 W.
JUANITA, Liverpool to Manila, July 19, 17 S., 36 W.
GERTRUDA MARIA, Ningpo to Rotterdam, Sept. 5, 40 N., 40 W.
RED RIDING HOOD, London to Hong Kong, Aug. 18, 2 N., 26 W.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

In outward berth freights there is no alteration to report. Coal freights to China are firmer, the last advices respecting homeward freights being unfavourable, and a large amount of tonnage being in the China seas.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth:—To Kanagawa: 55s. weight, 42s. 6d. meast. To Nagasaki: 65s. To Hankow: 65s. weight, 60s. meast. To Amoy and Foo-chow-Foo: 50s. weight, 42s. 6d. measurement. To Shanghai: 50s. weight, 30s. measurement. To Hong Kong: 40s. weight, 30s. measurement. To Manila and Labuan: 50s. weight or measurement. To Singapore: 30s. to 35s. weight or measurement. To Penang: 40s. weight or measurement. To Batavia: 40s. weight, 30s. measurement. To Bankok: 60s. weight or measurement.

The quotations for coal and iron from the North are as follows:—For Hong Kong: £44 and £2. For Shanghai: £53 and £2. 10s. 0d. to £2. 12s. 6d. For Manila: £1. 10s. For the Philippine Islands, Penay, or Zebu: £2, nominal. For Singapore: £28 and £1. 6s. For Penang: £24. These rates are from the Wear or Tyne, and Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, respectively.

CASUALTIES.

DEAL, SEPT. 20.—The Western Continent, from Sunderland to Shanghai, has borne up from Dungeness with loss of fore sail.

The American ship Constitution, from New York to Shanghai, has been burnt by the Alabama.

At ST. HELENA, July 30.—Wandrahm, Meyer, from Penang, and sailed 30th for New York. Aug. 2, Hound, Nash, from Foo-chow-Foo, and sailed for New York; Gertrude Maria, from Padang; 7, Marchioness of Londonderry, Kenney, from Shanghai, and sailed 8th for London; Kandanghauer, Feelt, from Batavia.

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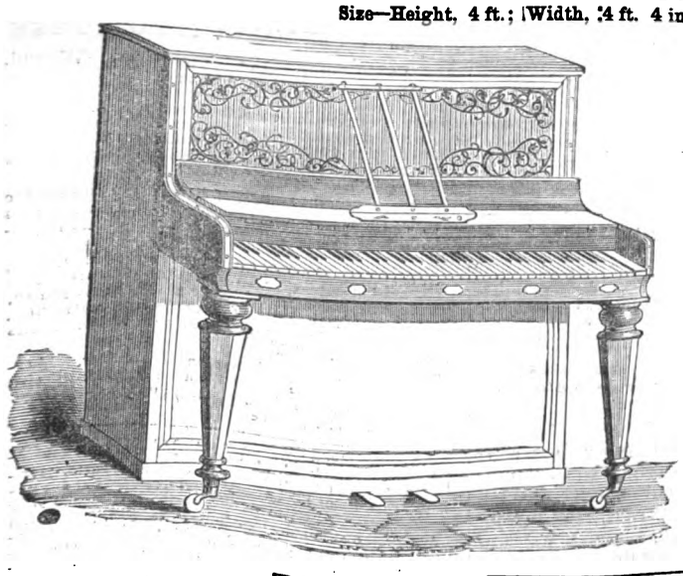

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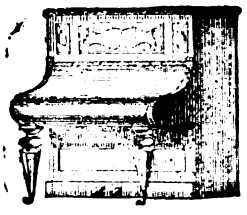

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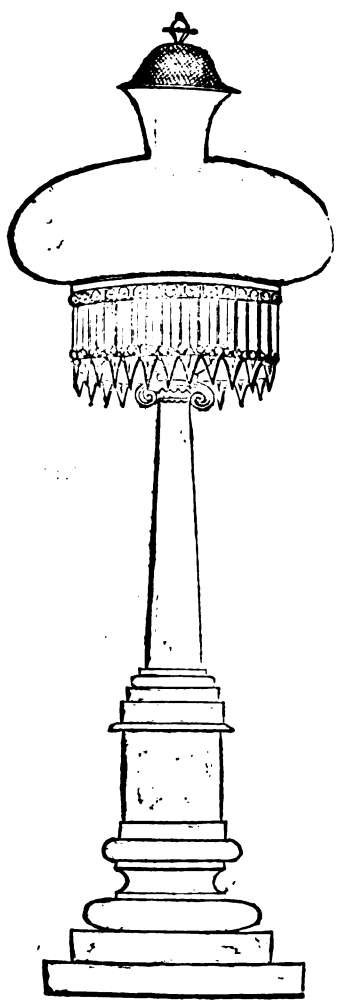

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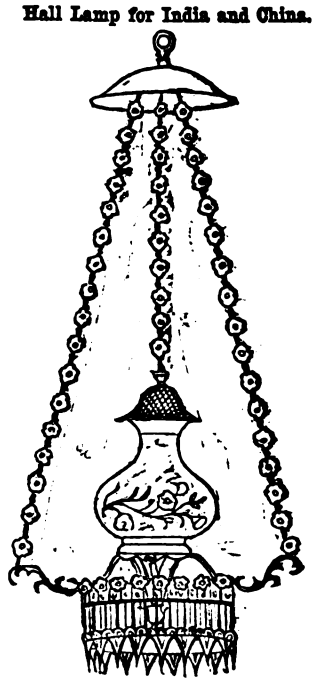

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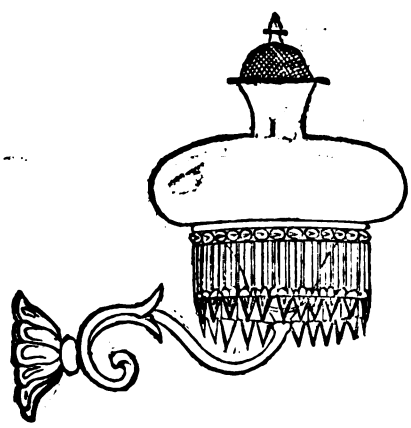

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1. That this Meeting receive and adopt the Report of the Directors.

2. Resolved,—That the Declaration of Forfeiture made by the Directors of the Scinde Railway Company on the 26th August, 1863, of the Share in the Scinde Railway numbered 24,905, be hereby confirmed, and that the Share be sold in such manner or otherwise disposed of as the Directors think most advantageous to the Company.

3. Resolved,—That the Declaration of Forfeiture made by the Directors of the Scinde Railway Company on the 26th August, 1863, of the Five Shares in the Indus Steam Flotilla, numbered 7,382 to 7,386, be hereby confirmed, and that the said Shares be sold in such manner or otherwise disposed of as the Directors think most advantageous to the Company.

4. Resolved,—That the Declaration of Forfeiture made by the Directors of the Scinde Railway Company on the 26th August, 1863, of the Shares in the Punjaub Railway, numbered as follows, viz.:—

Shares.			Nos.
99	..	...	22,867 to 22,926 68,746 to 68,775
30	...	..	23,500 to 23,529
90	...	...	52,624 to 52,713
360	...	...	57,535 to 57,894
12	...	...	61,564 to 61,575
465	...	...	53,707 to 54 171
30	...	...	17,224 to 17,253
60	...	...	53 407 to 53,466
30	...	...	68,776 to 68,805
30	...	...	64,705 to 64,734

be hereby confirmed, and that the said shares be sold in such manner, or otherwise disposed of as the Directors think most advantageous to the Company.

5. Resolved,—That Edward Thornton, Esq., C.B., be appointed an auditor of the Company in place of Philip Anstruther, Esq., deceased.

6. That the best thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Directors for their continued attention to the interests of the Company.

7. That the cordial thanks of this meeting are due to W. P. Andrew, Esq., for his courteous conduct in the chair this day.

W. P. ANDREW, Chairman.
S. H. R. PARRY, Acting Secretary.
Gresham-house, Old Broad-street,
Sept. 25, 1863.

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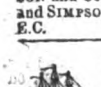
Regular line of packet ship.



FOR HONG KONG AND WHAMPOA, the fast-sailing British ship, ISABELLA, A 1, 10 years, 733 tons register, newly metalled, R. K. MARTIN, Commander, to load in the West India Docks. Has superior accommodation for passengers.

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FOR SINGAPORE Direct, the fine clipper barque AVONVALE, A 1 nine years, 308 tons register, J. WYLIE, Commander, West India Docks. This ship has good accommodation for passengers.

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To follow the LAUDERDALE.

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FOR SHANGHAI Direct, the well known clipper FIERY CROSS, A 1, 13 years, 689 tons register, RICHARD ROBINSON, Commander, lying in the West India ocks. Has excellent accommodation for passengers.

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Regular line of packet ship.

FOR HONG KONG and WHAMPOA, the well-known Clipper, FALCON, A 1, 13 years, 794 tons register. JOHN KEAY, Commander. To load in the East India Docks. Has excellent accommodation for passengers.

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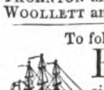
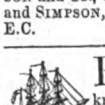
To follow the AVERY. With despatch.



FOR COLOMBO Direct, the fast-sailing clipper barque ALGERNON, A 1 eight years, 448 tons register, W. RICHARDSON, Commander; loading in the London Docks. This excellent clipper was built under special survey, and is strongly recommended to shippers as a fast and safe conveyance.

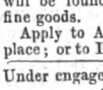
For Freight or Passage apply to JOHN WILLIAMSON, York-chambers, 55, King-street, Manchester; to ROBERTSON and Co., 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill; or to STUART and SIMPSON, 9, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.



FOR SINGAPORE and PENANG (to follow the Constantin), the well-known clipper ship FEROZEPORE, A 1, 12 years, 558 tons register, J. RANKIN, Commander; loading in the West India Docks. Has just discharged a cargo of tea from China in perfect order, and will be found an excellent opportunity for shippers of fine goods.

Apply to ANDREW WRIGHT and Co., 19, St. Helen's place; or to DOUGLAS and MILLS, 23, Billiter-street, E.C.

Under engagement to Her Majesty's Government, and will have immediate despatch.



DIRECT for HONG KONG and WHAMPOA, the splendid new clipper ship, EDWARD PERCY, classed A 1, 20 years in the Liverpool Book, 880 tons register, C. STEWART, Commander, loading in the East India Docks. This magnificent ship, built in 1861, by Messrs. Laird Brothers, of Birkenhead, presents a most favourable opportunity to shippers of fine goods.

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COLOMBO Direct.—Notice to Shippers.—The beautiful clipper LIZZIE and KATE, A 1, 12 years, is now loading in St. Katharine's Docks, and having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be very quickly despatched.

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MAURITIUS Direct.—The following beautiful clipper is now loading, and will have quick despatch:—SALVADOR PACKET, A 1 12 years; loading in the London Docks.

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FOR COLOMBO direct (first ship), the fast-sailing clipper ship HERO OF THE NILE, A 1 for 13 years, EDWARD PAVEY, Commander, loading in the West India Dock. Will have immediate despatch, having all her dead weight on board, and the greater part of her cargo positively engaged and shipping. This beautiful vessel has a full poop, with very spacious and comfortable accommodation for passengers.

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Hong Kong	Black Prince	W.I.D.	Sept. 28.
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Rangoon & Maulmain	Edoud. & Julie	W.I.D.	Oct. 1.
Bombay	Egeria... ...	E.I.D.	With des.
Singapore	Eleanor ...	W.I.D.	With des.
Penang	Devonvale ...	W.I.D.	With des.

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THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

THE FOURTH Volume of this JOURNAL was completed on the 14th Nov. 1862 The Subscription is 18s. per annum, or 5s. per quarter, not including Postage, and to the Export Supplement 12s. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines; and 6d. for each additional line.

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The London and China Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS, via MARSEILLES, in connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS."

VOL. V.—No. 118.] LONDON, THURSDAY, OCT. 15, 1863. [Sub. 18s per ann., and 12s. to Supplement. Single copy of either, 9d.

Latest Advices.

	From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			
Kanagawa			Aug. 7
Nagasaki			„ 12
CHINA—			
Peking			„ 8
Tien-tsin			
Hankow			„ 15
Shanghai	June 26	Aug. 11	„ 21
Foo-Chow-Foo			„ 23
Amoy			„ 22
Swatow			
Hong Kong	July 10	„ 17	„ 28
Canton			
Macao			
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	June 26	„ 14	„ 21
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			
Saigon			„ 20
SIAM—			
Bankok			„ 19
BORNEO—			
Labuan			
Sarawak			„ 21
JAVA—			
Batavia			„ 28
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	July 27	Aug. 24	Sept. 6
Penang	„ „	„ 26	„ 8
CEYLON—			
Colombo			
Galle			

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail, to Marseilles, per Euxine, arrived 13th October.—From Hong Kong: Dons Colega and Juarez, Deputy-Commissary-General Horne.—From Singapore: Mr. Lane.

The list of passengers by the Southampton steamer has not come to hand, but, according to the Hong Kong papers, the following are expected:—Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Dixson and infant, Messrs. A. Macaulay, — Autbach, T. Pinder, and S. Hill.—For Gibraltar: Mrs. A. Melente and Mr. M. Carbalho.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

By last mail, per Pera, from Southampton, 4th inst.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Duncanson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Douglas and child, Mr. Hancock.—To Shanghai: Mr. A. Frater, Mr. J. Troup, Mr. T. Rothwell.—To Singapore: Mrs. Dawson and infant, Capt. Gurnett.—To Calcutta: Mrs. Chapman, two children, and servant, Major and Mrs. Moffatt, infant, and servant, Major and Mrs. Hall, infant, and servant, two Misses Burne, Col. and Mrs. Cuertin, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Capt. and Mrs. Carey, Mrs. J. D. Inglis, Mrs. Bannister, Mrs. and Miss Bazeley and European female servant, Mrs. Theobald, Mrs. Barter, Mr. and Mrs. Irving, infant, and two servants, Dr. Hare, Misses Plowden, Budgen, Stewart, Wood, and Cheape, Major and Mrs. Drummond and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Chambers, Capt. and Mrs. Thomason, Mr. and Mrs. Sherer and ayah, Dr. and Mrs. Tressider and two infants, two Misses Tressider and native female servant, Messrs. J. R. Coles, Beaden, C. Beadon, A. C. S. Campbell, D. Testro, C. F. Magreth, A. Leslie, J. Kennedy and Spiers, Lieut. Pikard, Mrs. A. H. Fraser and infant, Dr. D. B. Daly, Miss Willows, Mrs. Shaw and infant, Messrs. S. Hurley, J. Simpson, and Douglas, and nine second-class passengers.—To Madras: Mrs. Gehagan and native female servant, Miss Buttleston, Mrs. Inglis, infant, and ayah, Mrs. Wilkieson, infant, and nurse, Mrs. Primrose, Mrs. Kempster and infant, Misses Cherry and Clark, Capt. Simpson, Capt. and Mrs. Rainey and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Swinton, Mr. A. Hall, Messrs. C. A. Galton, G. Smith, Jno. Cameron, J. G. Gibbs, and E. Hewetson.—To Ceylon: Mrs. Skinner, daughter, and European female servant, Mr. J. B. Evans, Miss Evans, Mrs. Horne, two children, and European female servant, Mrs. Hungerford, Misses Oakley and Tarrant, Messrs. A. McGruer and Skinner, Geo. Greig.—To Alexandria: Mrs. J. Donahoe, Messrs. Dibble, Pickard, and Young.—To Suez: Eva Bianca Maurice, W. H. Young and T. B. Coad.—From Suez.—To Calcutta: Mr. Hamilton.

From Marseilles, per Vectis, to sail 12th Oct.—To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Bik, two infants, and female servant.—To Shanghai: Messrs. R. D. Robison and A. Wilkin.—To Calcutta: Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. G. Money, infant, and nurse. Mr. Geo. Probyn, Mr. and Mrs. Lowis, Mr. and Mrs. Pigou, two Misses Pigou, Messrs. Stutz, Eisenlohr, G. D. Turbull. Cresswell, J. J. Hulbert, and Molyheim, Capts. Dennecky and Grindall, Rev. A. W. Juvin, Mr. and Mrs. W. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Jange, Messrs. C. Carlisle, E. Dennis, D. Moule, W. Clifford, W. M. Souttar, T. Roberts, and A. J. Macbay, Miss Plaskett, Lieut. Neale, Messrs. R. Dodd, J. Taylor, and J. F. McKenzie.—To Madras: Misses. Dale and Wormald, Capt. G. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson.—To Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. Gibbon, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Stewart, Mr. W. G. Forbes, Miss A. Mackwood.—To Alexandria: Mr. A. Dixon.

Per P. and O. steamer, Oct. 5, from Marseilles.—To Shanghai, *via* Bombay: Mr. J. K. Davis.—To Singapore: Mr. Webster.

Per P. and O. steamer, Oct. 12, from Southampton.—To Shanghai: Mr. Isla Sitwell, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Hodges.

Per P. and O. steamer, Oct. 20, from Marseilles.—To Hong Kong *via* Bombay: Mr. R. Swinhoe.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Waller.

Per P. and O. steamer, Oct. 20, from Southampton.—To Singapore: Mr. R. Bruce.—To Penang: Mrs. Walter Gillespie, infant, and two children. From Marseilles, Oct. 28.—To Shanghai: Mr. A. K. McDonell, Mr. Crawford Kerr.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Wadman, Mr. Bryans.—To Singapore: Mr. Callaghan.—From Gibraltar. To Hong Kong: Mr. P. Toledo, Mr. H. Merry, Y. Colom.—From Suez.—To Hong Kong: Sir Hercules and Lady Robinson, Mr. A. Robinson.

Per P. and O. steamer, Oct. 27, from Southampton.—To Hong Kong via Bombay: Mr. W. Lang, Mr. Hubbard.

Per P. and O. steamer, Nov. 5th, from Marseilles.—To Hong Kong *via* Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jarvie, Mr. Barton.

Per P. and O. steamer, November 4th, from Southampton.—To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Young.—From Marseilles, 12th Nov.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Young, Mr. A. Campbell.

Per P. and O. steamer of November 12th, from Southampton.—From Suez.—To Singapore, *via* Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. de Bordes and child

Per P. and O. steamer, Nov. 20, from Southampton.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Forrester, Mr. Harvey.—To Penang: Mr. J. P. Stewart.

Per P. and O. steamer, Nov. 28th, from Marseilles.—To Singapore: Messrs. C. R. Rigg and J. Fraser, Mr. J. Guthrie, Mr. J. M. Webster.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

KANAGAWA.

Dates are to the 7th August. On the 6th the British Admiral Kuper left in the *Euryalus*, with the *Pearl*, *Argus*, *Perseus*, *Coquette*, *Racehorse*, and *Havoc* accompanying the *Euryalus*. The object of the expedition was supposed to be the enforcement of the claims made by the British Government on the Prince of Satsuma. Colonel Neale and his staff accompanied the expedition.

Although the news received via San Francisco from Japan is later than the present mail advices, the information to hand suffices to qualify the American telegraphic announcement that British men-of-war which left Yokohama to punish the Damios, had been repulsed, and returned with considerable loss. Half of the British fleet had sailed for Kagosima, which is in Kiusiu, the most southern of the four islands which constitute the Japanese empire. It is at Kagosima, near Cape Chikakoff, that Prince Satsuma has a castle, and this it is proposed to attack. It will be recollected that we pointed out this place some months ago as likely to be attacked and destroyed by our ships-of-war, as a measure of vengeance upon Satsuma. The expedition sent against it consist of seven vessels, while other seven remain in harbour at Yokohama. Previous to this expedition, the following were the men-of-war in the harbour of Yokohama on August 1st:—Her Britannic Majesty's vessels *Euryalus*, *Pearl*, *Perseus*, *Encounter*, *Havoc*, *Kestrel*, *Bouncer*, *Hesper*, *Coromandel*, *Argus*, *Racehorse*, *Centaur*, and *Coquette*. His Imperial Majesty's vessels:—*Semiramis*, *Dupliex*, and *Monge*. The United States vessels:—*Wyoming* and *Jamestown*; and His Netherlands Majesty's ship, *Medusa*.

The *Japan Herald* says:—"The *Coquette* had returned from her cruise through the Inland Sea. All the sensation about her has come to nought. She entered the Inland Sea by the Bungo Channel, passed up and anchored in front of Cho-fhou for some hours; did not go through the Straits; cruised along the shores of Suwo, Aki, Bingo, Bitjou, Bizen, and Arima; anchored off Hiogo, and returned through the Kino Channel, without having encountered the slightest adventure.

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The Tycoon had returned to Yedo by sea on July 31st in the *Jinkee*, attended by three other steamers, thus dispelling a rumour that had gained ground with foreign residents that he was detained in durance vile by the Mikado at Miako. His visit to the spiritual Emperor is of course calculated to produce the impression amidst the natives that the decree for the exclusion of foreigners is the issue of their joint deliberations. Changes had been made in the Government at Yedo, by which the party least hostile to foreigners retires from office. Some time after the first attack on foreign vessels at Shimonoaski, a member of the Second Council of State called upon Colonel Neale. On being asked whether he had any communication to make, he replied in the negative. Colonel Neale then told him that, if he had no communication to make, he, at least, had one to receive, which was to the effect that if the Japanese made such a bad use of the steamers we had sold them as to fire on merchant vessels, we should have to take them all back. It is feared that this statement will check the demand for English steamers which has lately been springing up in Japan.

A most unprovoked assault had been committed upon a party of gentlemen at Kanagawa by an armed Japanese, and they had been compelled in self defence to use their pistols. The particulars of this affair are, we believe, simply these. A party of several residents and visitors were down at Kanagawa, and having enjoyed a lounge at the rest-house on the top of the hill, they were preparing to return homeward, some of the party in a boat, three on horseback. These three were already mounted and had started homewards, when they thought to give some of the heaviest of their habilaments into the charge of the others who were proceeding in the boat. For this purpose they turned into an open jetty, and were returning into the main road, when they were accosted in an insulting and threatening manner by an armed Japanese. One of the party asked him "what was the matter?" when he drew his sword and rushed at him. They endeavoured to pass on to avoid any disturbance, but the jetty being narrow and blocked up by stumps of old trees, the fellow continued to endeavour to get nearer them, slashing at them with his sword. The one whom he was most immediately assaulting then fired at him, but his pistol missed fire. The man repeated his mad onslaught upon one of the others. They being brothers, and the eldest seeing the life of his brother in jeopardy, fired his pistol, at the some moment the other fired also, and the man's course appearing to be arrested, they were able to pass onward.

Her Majesty's Consul had advised British residents to abstain from these excursions. In his circular on the subject, he states—"It is a matter of deep regret that visits to localities within the treaty limits should no longer be safe and pleasurable as they ought to be, still this state of things ought not to exist in a country convulsed by internal dissensions, where the very presence of foreigners is made the stalking-horse of the most envenomed political feuds. The position of a place within the treaty limit does not justify private individuals in incurring unnecessary peril in resorting to it, or of exposing, for their personal gratification (however innocent under ordinary circumstances), the political and commercial relations of their own government, and the communities they belong to, to grave and difficult complications."

The British Cemetery was being put in order. As far back as the commencement of January last, at a meeting of British residents on Church matters, the very disgraceful condition in which the burial ground then was, was brought under consideration by Mr. J. C. Fraser. The then Consul, Captain Vyse, said he had long had the matter under consideration, and had caused plans to be prepared, &c., and had communicated with the Governor, "but nothing had been done." Nor was anything likely to be done so long as we relied on the ever procrastinated promises of the Japanese authorities. Mr. Von Brandt, the newly arrived Prussian Consul, happily went the right way to work, and eschewing all idea of reliance upon the hope to induce the Japanese to perform their consideration, for which we pay them some enormous rental, he sent round amongst the residents subscription and donation lists, which were liberally responded to, the donations amounting to $355, and the annual subscription list to $301. The immediate objects are the repair of the outside fence, the erection of a stone gate-way and a porter's house, the clearing the ground, the formation of proper paths, and the repair of the tombs; the planting of flowers and shrubs will be postponed till next spring. The sum collected appears sufficient for all these purposes, and Messrs. Brandt and Van der Voo, the working committee, have already effected a vast improvement in the ground.

Several changes had taken place in the various Consulates. Captain F. H. Vyse had been removed to Hakodadi, and Dr. C. A. Winchester, on the 1st of April, took his post as Consul at Kanagawa. Colonel Neale, having regard to the increased and increasing business of the Consulate, had appointed M. O. Flowers, Esq., Acting Vice-Consul, pending the approval of the Foreign-office. Mr. Morrison had returned to his post at Nagasaki. Mr. Von Brandt, who was formerly attached to the Prussian Embassy which concluded in 1860-1862 treaties with China, Japan, and Siam, took charge of the Prussian interests, as Consul, on Jan. 1. There already, we believe, are seventeen Prussian subjects registered. D. de Graeff von Polesbrook, Esq., long resident at Yokohama as Consul, has taken charge of Netherlands Acting Consul-General.

The following is a translation of the proclamation issued by Admiral Jaurez referred to in the account published in our last:—

"The French Admiral makes it known to the inhabitants of Nangato that their Prince Matsdaira Daizen no Daibo, having shot at a vessel under the French flag the other day without any reason, he, the Admiral, considering this a grave insult done to his country, comes to day to punish this Prince for his insolence. However, the Admiral, not having the intention of hurting the peaceable inhabitants of Nangato, neither them nor their families, nor to cause them any damage so long as they do not offer him any resistance, invites the said inhabitants not to have any fear. So far from having anything to fear from us, on the contrary, those who will come on board the French ships will be received with kindness, as always has been the case with the Japanese, particularly since a treaty of friendship has been concluded between the two empires. Those who bring provisions will be properly remunerated. This notification is presented with kind intentions. French date: 7th month, 19th day, 1863. Japanese date: 6th month, 4th day, 3rd year of Boenkiou.—Signed, C. Jaurez."

Exchange had fluctuated a good deal. An important and beneficial change in the medium of the business with Shanghai had, by the perseverance of some few of the houses, been brought about. Bills of Exchange in Shanghai Taels, upon that place, are now the rule, instead of being nearly unknown, and quite the exception, as they were during the season 1861-62. In that year Bills of Exchange were drawn on Shanghai in Mexican Dollars, at a discount on the draft. This question had been agitated since the commencement of the preceding March, and the practicability of doing so was pretty generally acknowledged by the commencement of July. During this month but small business was done. In August and September there was an increased demand to money, and good business done at steady rates. In October a good business was done at higher rates, and slightly more fluctuating. In November the rates were more steady and a good business was done. In December a large amount of transactions were closed. In January the business declined, and in February and March only a very moderate amount was effected, and rates were exceeding fluctuating. In the succeeding month of April a fair business, partly attributable to the establishment of the banks (to which we shall refer more at length hereunder), and partly to the political state of affairs, was done. In May there was a fair business, principally in taels and sterling. In June only a very moderate amount of business was done, owing to the extent to which the political atmosphere was overcast during the earlier part of the month.

The church, which should have been finished months ago, is still far from ready for occupation. The edifice, when completed, will have convenient sittings for 180 persons. There was originally a mal-construction in the roof, by which the safety of the whole building was imminently imperilled; the ill-results of this are said to be almost, if not entirely, obviated by long iron rods introduced into the roof, and now tying the walls together. Six large Ktaki wood pillars have been recently added to prevent further lateral pressure and give full support to the heavy roof. Steps are being taken for placing in the church a memorial window to the ill-fated C. L. Richardson.

Municipal affairs at Yokohama were at a dead lock. "Happily," says the *Japan Herald*, "the settlement is founded on a gravelly soil which somewhat absorbs the deleterious fluids which are fermenting in the drains around. Unfortunately the community is like the gravel, and the different composing bodies take a long time to fit into one another."

A general gloom had been cast over this settlement by the sudden and unexpected death of Edward Rigby, Esq., a partner in the house of Ross, Barber, and Co. The deceased gentleman had been somewhat unusually exposed to the heat and the sun, which induced an indisposition, at first treated as but of little

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consequence, indeed, on the following day, he was able to be with his friends at the club; it however terminated fatally in three days.

NAGASAKI.

From this port we have dates to the 12th August. The Governor of Nagasaki having resigned on account of the restrictions placed upon foreigners, the appointment was offered in turn to two of the highest Princes, but refused by both. Two Diamios were then sent down as commissioners, but after visiting the men-of-war in harbour, and taking a general survey of affairs in the place, they also refused to assume charge. The old Governor returned on the 8th, and, it would appear, received peremptory orders to require the instant departure of all foreigners from the port. He immediately communicated with the Consuls and commanders of the men-of-war in harbour, and after a consultation with them decided on awaiting further orders from the Mikado.

Nothing is being done. Trade has come to a stand still, exports not being obtainable. On the 5th a very heavy gale was blowing, and there was every indication of a typhoon to the eastward in the vicinity of Kanagawa.

There had been four fatal cases of cholera on board the Russian gun-boat *America*. There had not, however, been any trace of the disease on shore. The native merchants still hesitate to bring their goods into market, but, despite the apprehension felt by the Japanese, the foreign residents continue to live on shore. It is, however, probable that they will have to betake themselves to the shipping in port. There were three men-of-war in harbour: viz., the *Rattler*, *Leopold*, and *America*, 20 merchant vessels and one foreign steamer.

On the 9th August an order was received from Miaco to the effect that in future no Princes or Daimios are, upon any pretext whatsoever, to purchase any foreign craft, whether merchant vessels or men-of-war.

CHINA.

PEKING.

From Peking we hear that Maou-hung-ping has been gazetted Governor-General of the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi. He is said to be a young man of much ability, and is probably one of the Tseng Kwofan's *protoges*, so many of whom have proved good officers. Since the Danish treaty was signed nothing of consequence has transpired in the capital.

SHANGHAI.

The London Mail of June 26th arrived on August 11th. The dates from Shanghai are down to the 20th.

The *Friend of China* says:—

"There is hardly an engineering establishment in town, we believe, but holds the Imperial Government heavily in debt for repairs to steamers. Applications for payment are met week after week with stop a little—stop! Great was the disgust, therefore, the other day when it became known that Messrs. Turner and Co.'s hypothecation, on the newly-arrived steam Taiping hunter *Thule* (or *Tool*, for shortness), to the extent of 42,000 taels, was liquidated by Mr. Lay's orders, at the Haiquan Bank in hard coin."

The following from the *North China Herald* details Major Gordon's movements since we last wrote:—"After the taking of Wokong, in which city we remained only eight or nine hours, we set out on our return to Quinsan, leaving the city in charge of mandarin troops. On our way back, finding that there were not sufficient men to hold the Kahpoo stockades, Gordon determined to remain there himself, with 100 of the Ningpo battalion and a good supply of ammunition, until the mandarins sent more of their men. He returned himself the next day to Quinsan, and the troops followed three days afterwards. Gordon went on at once to Shanghai, but, receiving news of Burgevine having joined the rebels, rode back the same night, and, taking 150 men, went to the stockades I have already mentioned to watch the enemy. The first night after his arrival he was attacked by a force accompanied by a good number of Europeans, but Gordon's men beat them off in good style. The following day we sent him a reinforcement of 200 men, and soon after their arrival the rebels again attacked him, led, it is believed, by Burgevine. At any rate, they had a 12-pound howitzer, which the latter had brought with him, and which belongs rightly to the Imperial Government. They had two ponies harnessed to it, and moved it about capitally, but they could gain no advantage. The day following, Gordon marched out in the face of some of 10,000 rebels, took and destroyed two strong stockades, and broke down several of their bridges. There need be no apprehension as to our holding Quinsan. If the rebels attack us, they will get a lesson which will effectually deter them from any further attacks. Two Europeans were arrested, and brought into Quinsan by the mandarins. They were on their way to join Burgevine, but walked into some stockades held by Ching, by mistake, and are to be sent to Shanghai. One of them, lately in this service, is a discharged soldier."

The utmost support seems to be afforded to the gallant major by the British general, in the way of marching troops over the country within the 30-mile radius. We are glad to have heard no further hints as to Gordon's proposed resignation. It is certain that if unfair treatment compels him to resign his command, few British officers would be found willing to succeed him, and a great portion of our support would be drawn from the Imperial cause. The rebels might then repeat their encroachments until they menaced Shanghai, when the whole programme of the last two years would have to be repeated.

We regret to notice the death of Mr. Cunningham, Superintendent of the Shanghai (American) Steam Company.

One of the steamers of the company, the *Che-kiang* has had her trial trip at Hong Kong. The following is a list of the company's steamers:—

Foh-Kien, 1,947 tons, W. O. Johnson commander, running between Hong Kong and Shanghai, *via* Coast Ports.

Hu-Quang, 1,325 tons, J. P. Roberts commander, plying between Shanghai and Hankow.

Che-kiang, 1,264 tons, E. D. Wadsworth commander, will ply on the Yang-tsze River after arrival at Shanghai.

Kiangsi, 1,100 tons, C. E. Simmons commander, plying between Shanghai and Hankow.

The above are paddle steamers, the four following are screw-propelling:—

Shansi, 1,006 tons, J. A. Perkins commander, plying between Shanghai and Hankow.

Sze-chuen, 1,006 tons, McCouch commander, plying between Shanghai and Hankow.

Pembroke, 241 tons, Cooper commander, plying between the coast ports, Japan, Tientsin, &c.

Tsat-lee, tug boat.

The company had another steamer called the *Surprise* (paddle), which was run into and sunk by the *Hu-Quong* on her way down the Yangtze, just after getting afloat.

The *Hu-Quong* ran ashore near Hankow, in October last, and was got off in May.

The tug steamer *Fame* was announced ready for towing purposes. A court of inquiry had been held on the loss of the *Ocean Mail*, which resulted as follows:—The court, after some deliberation, gave the following judgment:—That the loss of the *Ocean Mail* was to be attributed to want of sufficient caution on the part of the pilot in keeping her too close to the North Bank, and not having kept his lead going. The court severely censured him for this carelessness. The master was also to blame for not seeing the lead properly hove, when suspicious that she was too close to the bank. But the court considered that he did his best to save the wreck and the lives of those on board after the ship struck.

We extract from the *Friend of China*, the following items:—

"The Chinese authorities have printed placards in English, offering a reward of 3,000 taels for Burgevine dead or alive, and promise free pardon to any Judases of his force who will deliver him into their hands. Burgevine must feel highly flattered. Thirty pieces of silver was all that the Jews offered for the betrayal of a better man than he.

"PROCLAMATION.

"The undersigned being informed that a number of persons have been led away under false pretences by the American named Burgevine to join the rebels at Soochow, this is to give notice to all foreigners that the undersigned will, on delivery of the said Burgevine, whether alive or dead, into his custody, or that of his officers, immediately pay over to the persons so doing, the sum of 3,000 taels; and he further guarantees them against any further proceedings on account of their previous connection with the rebels.

LE-HUNG-CHANG,
"Futai and Imperial Commissioner.

"Shanghai, 12th August, 1863."

HANKOW.

From Hankow we have nothing special to record. A general gloom has been cast over the European community by the death of W. Raymond Gingell, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul. Mr. Gingell was about immediately to leave China for home.

A letter to the *Friend of China* of 12th August, writes as follows:—

"The month of August has, up to date, been cool and pleasant; and at night we can enjoy a refreshing sleep, which is a great blessing after such trying weather as the latter parts of June and July were.

"I regret much to inform you that two of our community

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have gone to that bourne from whence no traveller returns. The first was Mr. Hay, of the house of Fletcher & Co., who died after a short illness of three days; and yesterday Mr. Gingell, our respected British Consul, breathed his last at the Consular residence. Both these gentlemen were attended by Dr. Faulkner, who exerted all his skill to save; but, alas! of no avail. Mr. Gingell was buried this morning in the new cemetery, and the greater part of the community attended his funeral. The flags of all nations are at half-mast.

"We were visited by a heavy squall, accompanied with thunder and much lightning, the day before yesterday. Much damage was caused amidst the junks and small craft; but it was not of long duration, and we have again fine, clear weather, pleasantly cool,—thermometer ranging about an average of 88.

"A large subscription has been made for Madame Pearson. Her husband was much involved, and I fear the creditors will not get 50 cents on the dollar.

"The lugger *May* is detained by the Commissioner of Customs. I believe she is owned by one of your Shanghai large houses, and you may depend on it she is justly detained, otherwise we would have some 'hoggish' growls."

KUI-KIANG.

A proclamation has been issued by Tsang-kwo-fan, Governor-General of the two provinces of Kiang-se and Keang-soo, relative to the tea duties levied in those provinces. It has been the practice apparently to give mandarin buttons to large contributors, but these seem to be at a discount among the tea merchants at the riverine ports, who have adopted a plan of selling their duty receipts at the rate of 16 per cent. to more aspiring individuals. The consequence has been that the receipts, instead of being held to a large amount by a few wealthy merchants, have passed into the hands of a considerable number of individuals, who on the strength of possessing them, besiege the Government with applications for buttons. Pending the receipt of instructions from Peking, Tsang-kwo-fan has taken the wise and proper step of forbidding all applications for buttons in reward of contributions; which, as he wisely observes, will insure a proper respect for honourable distinctions. Mandarin rank cannot be expected to be held in high estimation, when it is conferred on a man for the simple reason that he happens to be a heavy tax-payer, and by the abuse even of this system, is purchasable by the moneyed aspirant for rank. We do not clearly understand whether the "local duty" which it is intended to levy in future is to be in addition to the war tax, on account of the existence of which the Governor states he has hitherto held it suspended; or is an increase to that tax levied under a different name. But, as the amount proposed is considerably less than the "local duty" authorised by the Board of Revenue, we presume it is to be levied in addition to the existing war tax, and is a punishment to the merchants for having made light of the Imperial decorations.

NINGPO.

From Ningpo we hear that the piratical fleet which had, as reported in our last issue, attacked and plundered a trading vessel belonging to an English firm, has been destroyed by four of our vessels of war in Hangchow Bay, after some resistance. No lives were lost, with the exception of a man who fell into the water, and was carried away by the current.

AMOY.

A letter from this place says:—

"We find it very hot in summer. The present one has been unusually so, and the consequence is cholera has made its appearance among the inhabitants, more especially the native portion. Several Europeans have died from it, and one died the day before yesterday of sunstroke. More of us I think would die were it not that we were blessed with a lovely healthy little island to live on, which is right opposite the town of Amoy. Some poor fellows have to live on the Amoy side, as the houses to which they belong have no residence on the island.

"Business has been rather slack lately, and the only thing which keeps it on the alert is the purchasing of tea. There have been despatched the *Eastern Chief* and *Mexicana* for London. The *Melrose* will leave for the same destination in five days hence, and the *Julia* for New York, about the same time, all with teas.

"The *Carthaye* when leaving this on the 1st inst. for Foochow and Shanghai, struck a 'whale' with her fan, and broke her shaft. She put back, and is now on the beach waiting for a new one from Hong Kong, which is expected in a few days. After completing her repairs, she proceeds at once on her voyage up the coast. It is supposed she struck a rock which was below water, and I think it likely such is the case. Only fancy their saying it was a whale! Yes, it looks very like one!"

KONG KONG.

The mail of July 10 arrived on the 17th August (38 days); and the French mail steamer, with London dates to July 17, arrived on the 26th August (40 days). The vessels of both the P. and O. Company and French Company are working with great regularity and despatch.

The following account of the Clock Tower is from the *China Mail*:—"The Hong Kong Clock Tower will form a very good subject for sober discussion on a wet Sunday afternoon. The question of 'Who is to blame?' might be languidly put, and anybody could yawn out an insipid reply to it. In case anyone who cares to know anything about the facts of the case be still in ignorance, we will give the solitary individual the benefit of our information, while we deliberately bore our five thousand three hundred and twelve other readers. The subject is so slow that we almost hope that we may make some mistake which an excellent correspondent will correct in a lively communication. We are not certain but that, to give the matter animation, we may wilfully tread on some people's toes. It seems that, years ago, that potent organisation called a public meeting was got together, and the result of the confluence was a general understanding that Hong Kong should possess a public clock duly elevated in a tower. The idea was good, as we who enjoy the fruits of that convention are well aware. The English houses backed up the plan with money, and were followed by others. The banks did not subscribe, as the agents have not authority to apply the shareholders' money to the building of clock towers. The managers themselves, being merely on salaries, did not see their way to a personal mulct, especially as their employers had not given a cent. The fact, we think, reflects upon the banking houses here, and, indeed, is not a pleasant one to the respective agents—at least, we cannot suppose it to be so. A sum having been raised sufficient to go on with, plans were advertised for, and the successful drawing was handed round to assist the canvass for subscriptions. The matter dragged along for various reasons, among which was the want of a site. The present site was at length decided upon, and the tower built, and opened with a small display of fireworks, which would have been larger had not the Postmaster-General had a heavy English mail awaiting despatch on the following day. Captains Quin and Jarman accordingly appeared on the scene, accompanied by a justice of the peace, who had shortly before been sworn in, and was that night considerably sworn at. Nevertheless the interference was so far successful as to prevent four chains of crackers from being let down from the four corners of the structure and then let off. Some display, however, was achieved, the police not being able to get into the tower. The principal actors on both sides finally saw eye to eye, and wound up, we have heard, in the Phœnix Club, with a sandwich and a glass of ginger brandy and tonic water. So opened the clock-tower on the 31st of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock midnight. If there was difficulty in opening the tower, it has been nothing to the difficulty that yet stands in the way of closing the accounts. The contractor is short 2,956 dollars; the architect has 'cumshawed' his services, and the clock, worth $2,000 more, has been given over as a free gift. Who is to keep faith with the contractor? He is actually at this moment out of pocket with the precious clock-tower. The potent public meeting which appointed a treasurer and gave orders to proceed with the work, was composed of men now in England or America. Messrs. J. Dent, Lyall, Beckwith, and Brodersen are the absentees; Messrs. Cleverly and D. Lapraik are left blooming alone, to shake hands with each other in a spirit of mutual congratulation. Will anybody solve the difficulty? A subscription list is being sent round, but we do not yet know with what success. Money, of course, will put everything to rights, and we hope, for the respectability of the town generally, that the spectacle of an unpaid Chinese contractor may be removed from our gaze. So far as we were able to perceive on glancing over the list of subscribers, one-half of the community is scarcely represented; this should be seen to, as no section of society can have much influence that keeps in the background when money is being raised for a public object. We are in hopes that the sum required may be in a

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fair way of being made up before this article appears, because we know a man who is ready to say that he intended to have given something, but that, after that article in the *Evening Mail*, he will not give a cent, not liking the idea of being driven to subscribe. If we advised people not to give a penny, he would probably applaud our discernment; but we respectfully submit that such a course is not open; that the debt is in some measure a public disgrace; and that many people have talked about the tower with considerable authority who have not come forward with a subscription."

A letter about the clock-tower has appeared in our columns with the signature "A" appended. So far as we can understand the writer, he wishes to know whether the clock-tower committee have not mismanaged the matter. "A." does not say whether he has already subscribed, nor does he say whether he is ready to subscribe, if satisfied that there has been no mismanagement. However, we are promised a copy of the accounts, which will be published, and will be happy to go over with "A.," item by item.

Since we last wrote, we have heard that the manager of the Chartered Mercantile Bank has behaved rather liberally in the matter, and those who know him will not be surprised to hear it. He has, in fact, taken steps to place the banks in a better states than they now occupy in this matter.

As we promised to place the clock tower accounts before the public, we now redeem our pledge. We shall be happy to hear from "A," and to explain any point about which he may have doubts:—

1861.		Dr.	
June 3,	To paid S. B. Rawling, Esq., premium for design of building		$150,00
Feb. 10,	„ „ Attuck, building bamboo testing frames		50,00
1862.			
Nov. 6,	„ „ Do., building tower as per agreement		6,000,00
6,	„ „ Do., extra stonemasons' work to base		800,00
6,	„ „ Do., extra carpenters' work, bell support and frames, staircase, fitting frame for clock, and altering margins of road		1,400,00
6,	„ „ Do., for 30 barrels cement, $6		180,00
6,	„ „ J. Logan and Co., for blacksmiths' work		331,46
1863.			
Jan. 20,	„ „ Wm. Manger and Co., London, for lamps, £82.14, Exchange, 4s. 6d		378.05
20,	„ „ Lee-ching, for gilding vane ..		22.00
20,	„ „ Expenses, D. Lapraik, putting up clock		860.00
20,	„ „ S. B. Rawling, Esq., commission 5 per cent. on $11,525.97..		576.29
			$10,747.80
1860.		Cr.	
Dec. 8,	By cash received from H. M. Government, subscriptions in 1856	1,875.96	
8,	Do., grant from H.M. Government	720.00	
1861.			
Oct. 2,	Do., public subscription collected as per list	5,195.00	
			7,790.96
			$2,956.84

The libel case of Assis de Fernandez against Murrow, the editor of the *Daily Press*, has resulted in an apology as usual. It is to be hoped that this is the last libel absurdity for at least a year. We take the following from the *China Mail*:—

"The case of Fernandez *v.* Murrow came on before a special jury. After counsel had been heard for the plaintiff, the Acting Chief Justice suggested that probably an amicable arrangement could be made; and the interval for lunch was accordingly extended, in order to let parties come to a friendly understanding out of Court. On the Court resuming its sitting, the counsel for the defendant said he was then in a position to relieve the jury from further trouble in the matter. The Attorney-General said he had it in instructions from his client to offer to the defendant an apology; and in doing so, he would say that, from documents which had just been submitted to him, he was satisfied that the plaintiff should not have had any imputations cast upon his character. His client and himself had put a different construction upon what had been written, but he would not then say what that construction was. From the very first he had instructions to speak respectfully of the plaintiff, and he was now prepared to say that his client did not any longer believe in the truth of the statements which had appeared in his paper regarding Mr. Fernandez. If he had had access to the documents which had that day been produced, his client would not have brought the matter into Court.—Mr. Pollard, on behalf of Mr. Fernandez, expressed himself satisfied with the statement of the defendant, and begged that the same publicity should be given to the retraction as had been given to the libel.—The Attorney-General said that his client would fail most grossly in his duty as a public journalist, if he omitted to report a case in which he himself was concerned. Mr. Pollard requested that the name of the writer of the libel might be given up. This was evidently the most difficult pill to swallow, but the defendant made a "bolt of it," saying that there were circumstances in which it would be wrong for a journalist to give up a writer's name, while there were other circumstances where it would be wrong to withhold it. The present, of course, belonged to the latter class, and the world was accordingly informed that Pio Marques was the perpetrator of the alleged libel. We condole with our contemporary on being so far reduced as to give up the names of his correspondents. It was too bad to crucify Mr. Marques in open court.

COCHIN CHINA.

Advices from Saigon to the 18th of August furnish the following information:—

"Admiral La Grandiere, who is at the head of the French administration in Cochin China, visited the King of Cambodia, the declared enemy of the Emperor Tu-Duc and the result of his visit has been most satisfactory. The French are now by treaty in possession of the rights of commerce with that vast country; they are authorised to work all the immense forests gratuitously, if for the service of the French Government, and on payment of a small royalty for private commerce. A French resident agent is to be established at Hondon, and that post has been confided to a surgeon in the navy, well acquainted with the habits of the country, and who will exercise a twofold influence—by his diplomatic relations, and by the practice of his surgical skill. Cambodia is the only country of the extreme East in which Christianity has been always tolerated, and M. Michel, the Bishop of that vast diocess, says that he has never had any reason to complain of the mandarins. The King received the Admiral several times, and conversed with him in a manner which testified more sincerity than has been met with on the part of Tu-Duc. The Admiral visited in detail the copper mines of Ancorre, which in extent are far beyond anything of the kind to be met with in Europe. In consequence of a scarcity of rice, caused by the insurrection of last year, having thrown a large portion of land out of cultivation, the Government has provisionally prohibited the exportation of that article."

JAVA.

BATAVIA.

The *Handelsblad* of Aug. 27, says:—"In the usual course of nature we ought at present to find ourselves in the middle of the dry monsoon with an almost cloudless sky and very unfrequent showers. We may, however, say with Sganarelle:—"Nous avons changé tout cela!" At Batavia the rains are incessant; from all parts of Java the intelligence is the same—rain. In some districts the rivers have risen beyond their banks, and in Madura, bridges, dams, and other waterworks have been swept away, and great injury done to the native houses and plantations.

The *Java Courant* publishes a "review of the trade and shipping on Java and Madura in 1862:"—

Imports in 1862		Fs.64,805,341
do 1861		76,644,140
Decrease in 1862		11,838,799
Exports in 1862		110,516,899
do 1861		109,079,352
Increase in 1862		1,437,547

2,819 vessels of a total burthen of 393,241 tons arrived in 1862, being considerably more than in 1861, and 2,954 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 410,954 departed in 1862, being less than in the previous year.

Private accounts from the West coast of Borneo state that great discontent exist amongst the garrisons in that part, in consequence of the withdrawal of the allowances for batta and the introduction of a new tariff of food, and which here and there has given rise to acts of mutiny.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

The London mail of July 27th arrived on 28th August.

On the transfer question the *Singapore Free Press* says:—"From communications received by last mail we are enabled to mention that the negotiations between the India and Colonial Offices, for the transfer to the latter of the management of the

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Straits settlement, were so far advanced that only some arrangements of detail required to be adjusted. The Council of the Secretary of State for India had given its sanction to the measure, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on its being shown to him that the future revenue would be sufficient to cover the expenditure of the settlement, had declared that he would interpose no obstacle to the transfer, his sole business being to see that it did not put the English Government to an expense that would oblige him to go to the House of Commons for a vote of money. As far as regards the details of the transfer, the whole might be carried through in a month or two, but as it will be necessary to pass a bill through Parliament to legalise the measure, some months must elapse before it can be accomplished, as it is too late in the session to do anything previous to the adjournment this month. It is only in February next, when Parliament again meets, that the final arrangements can be made and the transfer actually effected. The Chancellor of the Exchequer concurred in the opinion formerly expressed by the Duke of Newcastle, that the expense of the Indian convicts ought not to be thrown upon the Straits revenue. There is not much chance of any change of ministry, that may take place before February, endangering the transfer, although it might be delayed somewhat. Lord Stanley, who would probably succeed Sir Charles Wood, is well disposed to the arrangement, and even should the Straits remain under his charge for a time, he would be found much more disposed to listen to our representations, and to comply with any reasonable requests we might make to him, than we have found to be the case with Sir Charles Wood. Indeed, were it not for the much greater share of self-government which the transfer to the Colonial-office will confer, we should probably experience very little more benefit from the change than we might look for from remaining as at present connected with the Indian government, were Indian affairs to be always under the charge of a person like Lord Stanley."

The receipts and disbursements for 1862-63 have been published. The following figures have been taken from the *Free Press*:—

The Receipts during 1862-63 were as follows:—

Land		Rs. 93.674
Excise		1,230,758
Taxes		1,636
Stamps		79.651
Law and Justice		106.905
Marine		35,858
Rent of Public Markets, &c,		96,976
Miscellaneous		67,847
	Rs.	1,713,305

Besides the above, the sum of Rs. 152,950 was received from the sale of postage stamps, from postage collected, from the sale of convict jail manufactures, and from estates of deceased convicts, all of which are credited to the General Government of India, making the total collection of public monies by the Straits Government during the year Rs. 1,866,255.

The Disbursements were made as follows:—

Revenue Department.		
Land	Rs.	39,333
Customs		8,532
Stamps		7,908
Payments under Treaties, &c.		60.713
Public Works		338,093
Salaries.		
General		158,917
Ecclesiastical		26,143
Medical		26 520
Miscellaneous		9,323
Law and Justice		215 062
Police		39.996
Education, &c.		18,511
Superannuation and retired allowances, &c.		51,371
Marine		51,147
Miscellaneous.		
Suppression of Piracy		64,385
General		26.198
Public Debt		154,638
Total Local Charges		1,296,790
Government of India.		
Postal		19.940
Convicts		211,781
Military		530,963
		762,684
Imperial Government.		
Miscellaneous		11,769

The total expenditure in the Straits, on all accounts, amounted to Rs. 2,071,243, thus leaving a deficiency, compared with the amount received, of Rs. 204,988.

This deficit, however, is more than covered when we deduct the charge for convicts, which falls to be debited to the different presidencies and colonies from which convicts have been received, and the payment on account of the Imperial Government, these two items amounting to Rs 223,550.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

BROWN—On the 22nd Aug., at Whampoa, the wife of W. G. I Brown, of a son.

GELLATLY—On the 6th Oct., at Loughton, Essex, the wife of Peter Gellatly, Esq., of a son.

HARPER—On the 28th Sept., at Kenwood-house, Upper Norwood, the wife of George Harper, of a daughter.

PATRIDGE—On the 10th Aug., at Shanghai, on board the receiving ship **Lady Hayes**, Mrs. Daniel Patridge, of twins, a son and daughter.

RYRIE—On the 27th Sept, at Southernhay, Exeter, the wife of P. Ryrie, Esq., of a, daughter.

SIDNEY—On the 29th Sept., at Bowes Manor, Southgate, the wife of Thomas Sidney Esq., M.P., Alderman, of a son.

SIMONS—On the 1st Sept., at Pyersall-house, Singapore, the wife of **H. M. Simons**, Esq., of a son.

WOOD—On the 11th Aug., at Shanghai, the wife of **J. W. Wood, Esq., of a son.**

MARRIAGES.

DAVIDSON—MILLINGTON.—On the 1st Oct., at St. Barnabas Church, Kensington, by the Rev. Dr. Francis Hessey, William Marshall Davidson, Esq., Manager of the Central Bank of India, Hong Kong, to Annie Dames, youngest daughter of the late Robert Millington, Esq.

FRIEDERICHS—TIETKENS.—On the 24th Sept., at St. Pancras Church, London, Ferdinand Heinrich Friederichs, Esq., of Hamburg and Penang, to Bertha, only daughter of John Hulbert Tietkens, Esq, of Oakley-terrace, Regent's-park. No cards.

STANFORD—HANDS.—On the 6th Oct., at St. John's Church, Lowestoft, by the Rev. C. Hubert, vicar, George Stanford, Esq., of Shanghai, to Martha, fourth daughter of W. R. Hands, Esq., of Ely-place, London. No cards.

STOPFORD STOPFORD.—On the 7th Oct., at Old Charlton, by the Rev. F. M. Stopford, rector of Fitchmarsh, assisted by the Rev. F. Cameron, Captain Walter J. Stopford, late 52nd Lt. Infantry, to Annette Jane, third daughter of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Montagu Stopford, K.C.B.

VALENTINE—COSTIN.—On the 29th Sept., at the parish church of Clophill, Bedfordshire, by the Rev. C. B. Lockwood, M.A., the Rev. Jarvis Downman Valentine C.M.S., Missionary to Ningpo, China, to Ellen, youngest daughter of the late Henry Costin, of Clophill.

WRIGHT—BLACK.—On the 24th Sept., at Edinburgh, by the Rev. A. K. H. Boyd, M.A., George Pudsey Wright, Commander, Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Co.'s Service, and Lieut. Royal Naval Reserve, to Annie Wemyss, third daughter of James Black, Esq., of Save Courge-place, and Ivy Lodge, Fifeshire. No cards.

YOUNG—HENDERSON.—On the 30th Sept., at the parish church, **Bebington, by the Rev. George Fielden, rector, Jasper Young, Esq., of Singapore, to Margaret, daughter of William Henderson, Esq., Rock-park, Birkenhead, and Church-street, Liverpool.**

DEATHS.

ALLEN—On the 20th July, at Shanghai, Herbert Lockyer Allen, fourth son of the late Rev. John Allen, of Cross House, Ilminster.

BRADSTREET—On the 10th Aug., at the Civil Hospital, Hong Kong, P. Bradstreet, late of the Royal Hotel, Macao.

BATES—On the 6th Aug., at Quinsan, of dysentery, Capt. Bates, formerly surgeon to Ward's forces.

BEAUVAIS—On the 14th July, on board the steamship Governor-General, of Shanghai, Oliver Ellis, only son of Mrs. Beauvais, in his 18th year, of dysentery.

BONHAM—On the 8th inst., at Paddington, Sir Samuel George Bonham, Bart, K.C.B., late Governor of Hong Kong, and Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China, aged 60.

COLT—On the 27th Sept, at Inveresk House, near Edinburgh, John Hamilton Colt, Lieutenant R.N., late of H.M.S. Euryalus, third son of the late John Hamilton Colt, Esq., of Gartsherrie.

CUNNINGHAM—On the 12th Aug., at Shanghai, of cholera, C. L. Cunningham, Superintendent of the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company

DA SILVEIRA—On the 18th Aug., at Shanghai, Francisca Carlotta, the beloved wife of Albino da Silveira, aged 34 years.

DECKER—On the 14th Aug., at Hong Kong, Jean Decker, of Hamburg, aged 38 years.

GINGELL—On the 9th August, at Hankow, of cholera, W. Raymond Gingell, H.B.M. Consul

HAY—On the 8th Aug., at Hankow, in China, of sunstroke, Thomas L. Hay, Esq., son of the late William Hay, Esq., Lerwick.

HUNT—On the 28th Aug., at Singapore, on his way home from China, William Henry Hunt, aged 27.

HANBURY—On the 29th Sept., at Frohsdorf, Eastbourne, Herbert, fourthson of Robert Hanbury, Esq., M.P., aged 6 years and 1 month.

HANBURY—On the 4th Oct., at Frohsdorf, Eastbourne, the wife of Robert Hanbury, Esq., M.P., aged 36.

HUTTON.—Drowned at Tien-tsin, on the 2nd Aug., —Hutton.

JACKSON—On the 7th Aug., drowned at Shanghai, —. Jackson, late chief engineer steamer Noah Crewna.

LEGGE—On the 2nd Oct., at Bramdean, in the 89th year of her age, Honora, widow of the late Hon. and Rev. Augustus George Legge.

NEWMAN—At Hong Kong, on board the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship Pekin, George Newman, Quartermaster.

MARMONT—At Shoushing, on the 1st of August, of cholera, Major Marmont, of the Franco Chino Contingent, a native of Jersey.

MILTON—On the 15th Aug., at Ningpo, Captain J. Milton, of the steamer Whampoa, of violent cholera, after five hours' illness.

RIGBY—On the 31st July, at Yokohama, Japan, in his 31st year, Edward, eldest son of Edward Rigby, Esq., late of Swinton, near Manchester.

ROBERTSON—On the 7th Oct., at 108, Adelaide-road, in the 64th year of his age, John Robertson, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Robertson and Co., Newman's-court, Cornhill.

SIMPSON—On the 20th July, at the Pagoda Anchorage, Foo-chow-Foo, very suddenly, Dr. Simpson, until recently residing at Whampoa.

SMITH—At Hongque, of chronic dysentery, on the 16th August, Capt. Thos. H. Smith, late of the British barque Cobang, a native of Holmes' Hole, Mass., U.S.A.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CHINA EXPORTS.

TEA.—CANTON.—Second crop Congous are coming in, but very slowly, seven chops only having been received during the last fortnight. The gap between the asking rates of the teamen and the values in the home markets at date of last advices, naturally deters exporters from operating, and consequently the settlements of Congou for the fortnight have been very limited, as will be seen below. Rates tend down, but the assortment is restricted. A fair business has been done in Canton descriptions, scented teas and gunpowder being about one tael cheaper. The following are the settlements reported for the fortnight:—Congous: 2 chops Lylings at 35½ to 36½ taels; 1 chop Chong-sow-kyes at 39½ taels; 400 half-chests Tyshan, country make, at 26 to 27 taels. Scented Teas: 8.500 boxes Caper at 17½ to 19 taels for common to fair, 20 to 25 taels for middling to good, 26 to 28 taels for fine to finest. 7,500 boxes Or. Pekoe, at 19 to 23 taels for common to fair, 25 to 27 taels for

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middling to good, 32 to 35 taels for fine to finest. Canton Greens: 5,500 boxes gunpowder at 19 to 27 taels for common to fair. The stock remaining on the market is thus estimated:—Congou: 21 chops country tea and 1,000 half-chests Tyshan. Oolong: 850 half-chests. Scented Capers: 30,000 boxes. Scented Or. Pekoe: 10,000 do. Canton Greens: Gunpowder only, and that uncertain.

Foo-chow-Foo.—For England the settlements have continued on a fair scale. Purchases of Oolongs for shipment to the United States have been made to a considerable extent, at an advance on opening rates. The shipments to Australia have been considerable. Of Congous the settlements of dust and broken leaf kinds effected during the fortnight, were chiefly made simultaneously by one firm at an advance of a tael. The best middling to middling flavoury kinds are slightly easier, whilst the better grades of Kaisows have advanced somewhat. The market is firm for all congous above 20 taels. Of Souchongs the settlements exhibit no alteration in price, good and fine having become rather scarce. Of Oolongs most of the settlements have occurred on private terms. Since the beginning of the fortnight the rate has advanced fully 2 taels, and still tends up. The remaining stock consists of inferior quality, and supplies come forward very sparingly.

Shanghai.—Black: Business recommenced with considerable animation immediately after departure of last mail, and as teas possessing Pekoe flavour were the most inquired for, prices for these classes advanced fully one tael, while Common Oonahms and Hohows being in good supply remained unchanged. On the arrival of the mail of June 26, reporting a further decline on the home market, business was suspended, and it was not until holders met buyers by reducing their demands from one to two taels that operations began again. A fair demand still exists at these reduced rates, and unless the news by next mail is again unsatisfactory, lower rates can hardly be looked for. The bulk of the settlements have been composed of good strong second crop Oopacks and Ningchows, lit on Pekoe flavour at prices from taels 33 to 36, whilst Common Oonahms have been settled as low as taels 28, and Hohows at taels 26. Settlements on the market, 52 chops, 29,591 chests Oopacks, Oonahms, Ningchows, and Hohows. Re-shipped on owners' account 44 chops 27,660 chests, Oopacks 57,251 chests; making total to date 187,068 chests. Stock waiting shipment, 450 chests, for resale 17,333 chests. Quotations are, second crop Oopacks and Ningchows Tls. 33 to 37; second crop Oonahms Tls. 28 to 34; first and second crop Hohows Tls. 26 to 31. Green: A few chops of new Pingsuey have arrived during the fortnight, but at present only one has been offered on this market, and the leaf and appearance are far inferior to previous years. The bulk of the crop will be packed in Ningpo, but a few chops have been prepared in the country. The price asked is Taels 42, but it is expected that market will open considerably under that figure. No settlements of country or Shanghai packed Teas have been reported. Re-shipments and settlements, 760½ chests Fychows, &c.; 3,002 chests Pingsuey, and 873½ chests Japan, 4,635½, making to date 20,565½ chests. Stock of Green Tea is estimated at 500½ chests Fychow, &c.; 4,700¼ chests Shanghai packed Japan, and 2,578 chests Pingsuey; total, 7,778¼ chests.

Amoy.—The settlements of Congou for the fortnight amount to 4,400 half-chests at $21 to 26½ for middling to rare flowery teas. Very little had been done in Oolongs.

Hankow.—The settlements for the fortnight, inclusive of twelve chops contract teas, amount to 69 chops, leaving an unsold stock on the market of 28 chops. The total settlements of the season to date amount to 360 chops, against 225 chops corresponding period last season. Oopacks are firmer, and show an advance of 1 to 1½ tael, whilst Oonams of the lower grade have slightly declined. The quotations are—second crop—Oopacks, 28½ to 31 taels. Do. Oopack 21 to 27 taels. The shipments during the fortnight have been principally on Chinese account, foreigners holding off for a reduction.

Kewkiang.—In consequence of the imposition of an additional tax of 1.4 tael per picul under the name of "local duty," a slight dulness has affected the market. Black: Since last mail there have been three chops at 23 to 23.75 taels for Hohow, 29.50 taels for Ningchow.

Nagasaki.—With the exception of 5,600 bales of good to middling, and two or three small parcels of low-class leaf, this market has been quite cleared of first arrivals. Fresh supplies are, however, looked for. Prices firm, but likely to give way as stocks increase. Settlement for July, 3,689 piculs.

Kanagawa.—The supply has slightly increased since issue of last report, but prices are firm and apparently no chance of an early reduction in rates. The quotations are:—Fine $25, medium $19 to $24, common $8 to $18, ordinary $1 to $7 per picul.

Raw Silk.—Shanghai.—The reports of large settlements of Silk in Japan, referred to last mail, have not had the effect on this market which was expected. Notwithstanding further unfavourable advices from Europe received by 26th June mail, and the continued firmness of the dealers, the transactions of the fortnight have amounted to fully 2,300 bales at prices little different from those last quoted. The receipts from the interior have rather increased (the reduced value of the Carolus Dollars laying the silk down at a lower cost), and are estimated at about 4,000 bales. From Japan the arrivals have exceeded 2,000 bales, and future supplies are expected to come forward freely. The settlements of the fortnight are reported at 4,000 bales, against 6,600 bales corresponding fortnight of last season, and 3,000 bales the season before. The total settlements to date amount to 10,500 bales present season, against 25,700 bales same period last season, and 12,500 bales the season before. The stocks stand at those dates respectively 15,000 bales, and 16,500 bales. The following are the current quotations:—Tsatlees, No. 1, 455 taels per picul; No. 2, 435; No. 3, 410 to 415; market, No. 3, 395 to 405; No. 4, 375 to 395; No. 5 and common, 355 to 370. Tayshans: No. 1, chops, 385 to 395; No. 2, 370 to 375; No. 3, 345 to 360; No. 4, 5, and common, 315 to 340.

Canton.—Within the past week silk of the 4th crop has been brought to market pretty freely. The crop is reported to be very abundant, and the quality and colour of the silk superior to anything that has been received since the beginning of the season. Beyond a few bales of Tsatlee and imitation Japan reels, there have been no settlements during the fortnight for Europe. The Indian houses are still buying both for Bombay and London, at prices which make them the only purchasers. P[illegible] Loong Kongs and Kow Kongs, are a little easier, and may be quo[illegible]:— Loong Kong, No. 1, $405 to 410; No. 2, $385 to 395. Kow[illegible], No. 1, $365 to 370. Canton Tsatlee, $460 to 465. Imitation[illegible], $430 to 435.

Kanagawa.—The demand for this article has continued to[illegible]ly brisk, and prices are without variation, but on the whole a shade fi[illegible]r. The arrivals from the interior continue freely; there are still ru[illegible]rs afloat about the 50 bales a day mentioned in our last issue, but we c[illegible]t trace them to any very authentic source. Some of the Japanese merc[illegible]s assert that it will shortly be carried into execution; we think it may eventually turn out to be some fresh dodge of theirs. The quota[illegible]s are.—Mybash and Sinchus, best, $510 to $520; medium, $480 to [illegible]; inferior, $470 to $480. Coshios, best, $430 to $440; medium, $4[illegible]0 to $425; inferior, $390 to $405. Oshios, best, None; medium, N[illegible]; inferior, $400 to $415. Hatchogee, $380 to 385. Mashtah, [illegible]90 to [illegible]0 per picul.

Drugs.—Canton.—Cassia Lignea has advanced; 1,000 pls. [illegible] been taken at $15.80. The stock on the market is 2,000 pls. and he[illegible]t from $15.75 to $16.25. Cassia Oil, no supplies have come for[illegible]. Cassia Buds, nominal rate, $48 to $50, no stock. Star Ani-seed, $2[illegible]0 stock. Aniseed Oil, $150, no stock. Rhubarb, 120 pls. are o[illegible]e market in small lots, held at from $60 to $70. Gamboge, no su[illegible]. China Root, no sales, stock, 250 pls. Galangal is quoted $4 to $4[illegible]5, stock, 300 to 400 pls. China Galls, scarce, 100 pls. on the market a[illegible]7 to $17.50. Camphor.—Hong Kong.—No further supplies to hand, w[illegible]'t is owing to fresh difficulties in Formosa about the export of the articl[illegible].

CHINA IMPORTS.

HONG KONG.

Cotton Yarn.—The sales of Cotton Yarn, during the fortnight, [illegible]ave been limited to 70 bales, consisting almost entirely of the higher num[illegible]s, for which advanced prices are now obtainable. Nothing has been do[illegible] in Canton, and the value of all qualities shows a decline.

Grey Shirtings.—The sales of these fabrics amount to only a[illegible]t 500 pieces at lower rates. Some 3,000 pieces of damaged goods [illegible]ve also been moved off at auction, 8.4 lb. quality fetching $4 to $4.10.

White Shirtings.—1,000 pieces of these goods have found b[illegible]rs in Hong-Kong, at about the same quotations as those given in last circ[illegible]r.

T-Cloths remain much as before quoted, with sales during the [illegible]t-night in this colony amounting to 5,500 pieces. The Canton marke[illegible] has been entirely without transactions in all the foregoing description of go[illegible]s.

American Drills are without sales to notice, both here and in Canton.

White Spotted Shirtings, Dyed do., Brocades, White and Coloured.—The sales of these fabrics effected during the fortnight are confined to 250 pieces of the first-mentioned goods. In Canton nothing has been done, and prices remain without change.

Chintzes and Handkerchiefs.—The former have met with purchasers to the extent of 850 pieces, at about previous quotations. Handkerchiefs have not been in any demand.

Raw Cotton remains without change to notice in value since the date of last circular. A moderate amount of business, amounting to about 3,700 bales, has been transacted during the fortnight. In Canton [illegible]00 bales have changed hands, prices remaining as before.

Woollens.—Spanish Stripes, Medium Cloths, Ladies' and H[illegible]it Cloths, have been in good request in this market during the fortnight, and the first-mentioned goods have found buyers to the extent of 925 pie[illegible]s, but prices have undergone a material decline from the quotations g[illegible]n under the date of 11th inst. In Canton, where the value of Spa[illegible]h Stripes remain unaltered, some 240 pieces have changed hands. Me[illegible]n and Ladies' Cloths have also met with a little inquiry, and have been [illegible]d here to the extent of 300 pieces, while in Canton 180 pieces have fo[illegible]d buyers. Long Ells.—A further decline in the value of these goo[illegible]s is again noticeable, but the business transacted has been on a fair s[illegible]e during the past fortnight, and the sales effected amount to [illegible]00 pieces. There is nothing to report from Canton, in regard to these goods. Camlets have also been in fair demand during the fortnight at about the prices previously quoted, and the business done has resulted in the sale of 845 pieces of English and some 20 pieces of Dutch, taken at the annexed quotations. Lastings likewise remain at the value given in last report, with a fair business, amounting to 730 pieces, settled in Hong Kong. Blankets: The demand noticed in last circular has been to some extent maintained, resulting in sales effected during the fortnight to the extent of about 650 pairs. No inquiry has been shown in Canton for any of the above manufactures.

Metals.—Iron, Flat, &c.: The only sale of iron reported in this colony is that of 270 piculs of iron wire, at the quotations annexed. For most other kinds the value has receded slightly; while from Canton there is not a single sale of any description to report, although small round rod and wire are quoted at higher figures. Lead has not greatly altered in value since the early part of the month, and the business transacted during the fortnight has been upon a fair scale, amounting to some 2,600 piculs, purchased at the annexed quotations. Purchasers on foreign account, to the extent of about 1,100 piculs, are also reported. In Canton there have not been any transactions. Tin remains nearly the same as formerly quoted in this colony, where the amount of business transacted has been moderate in extent, amounting to 946 slabs. Tin plates have found purchasers at the annexed quotations to the extent of 185 boxes. Steel has not met with any inquiry, either here or in Canton.

PENANG.

The following is from the circular of Messrs. Sandilands, Buttery, and Co., of the 8th of September:—"Since date of our last report the *Daylight* has arrived from London, bringing only a very small supply of goods for this market. The *Teesdale* from London direct, and the *Nipisiquit* from Clyde, *via* Singapore, are both due; the latter vessel bringing fair supplies of Manchester staples. Within the last two or three weeks our piece goods market has improved considerably, and demand for most staples is now active; as stocks in first hands are light, importers generally continue to insist on high prices, which tends to limit transactions."

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EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

		Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael.)	6 months sight.	6s. 3¼d. to 6s. 4d.	6s. 4d. to 6s. 5d.
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	6 ditto	...	...
At Canton, At Hong Kong, At Macao	6 ditto	4s.10d. to 4s.10½d.	4s. 11d. to 5s. 0d.
At Singapore	6 ditto	4s. 10½d.	4s. 11d. to 5s. 0d.
At Manila	6 ditto	4s. 3d.	4s. 4d.
At Batavia (guilders.)	6 ditto	..	..
At Colombo		...	..

The Exchange on India at Shanghai was 309 to 310 rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 236 per 100. Bar silver at Shanghai 110.60 per 100 tls., and Hong Kong 3¼ per cent. prem. The current quotations at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 80 tls. per $100, and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 24 to 25 per cent. discount.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN SEASON 1863-64.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From June 1, to July 31, 1863	14,470,435	16,530,200	3,153,596	35,477,116	7,755
Comparative period last season	8,304,324	10,119,950	2,486,012	22,754,394	14,665
TO UNITED STATES.					
From June 1, to July 31, 1863	...	...	...	1,637,134	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	1,841,083	...
TO THE CONTINENT.					Bales.
From June 1, to July 31, 1863	...	...	...	...	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	...	...
TO SAN FRANCISCO.				Packages.	
From June 1, to July 31, 1863	...	...	...	...	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	...	...
TO AUSTRALIA.				Total lbs.	
From June 1, to July 31, 1863	...	...	...	1,829,720	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	2,472,343	...
TO GREAT BRITAIN.					
From 1843 to 1844	...	...	...	51,022,600	..
„ 1845 to 1846	...	...	...	57,334,200	18,604
„ 1850 to 1851	...	...	...	63,972,300	22,143
„ 1853 to 1854	...	...	...	77,327,800	61,980
„ 1855 to 1856	...	...	...	92,240,300	50,480
„ 1857 to 1858	...	...	...	76,990,255	68,311
„ 1858 to 1859	...	...	...	65,789,792	83,136
„ 1859 to 1860	...	...	...	85,560,452	64,163
„ 1860 to 1861	...	...	...	90,066,160	79,644
„ 1861 to 1862	...	...	...	109,854,040	70,199

The picul is 133⅓ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cent and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

At Japan.—From London: July 27, Esperanza.

At Penang.—From London: July 26, Avalanche; 31, Isabella.

At Shanghai.—From London: Aug. 13, Fairlight; 15, Hanover, 19, Ballarat. From Liverpool: Spec; 11, Niphon; 13, Mimosa. From Cardiff: 8, Spirit of the Sea; 13, Star Queen. From Sunderland: 10, Constance; 13, Marion. From New York: 3, Sarah.

At Foo-Chow.—None.

At Amoy.—None.

At Swatow.—None.

At Hong Kong.—From London: Aug. 12, Mary Ann Wilson; 13, Glenclune. From Liverpool: 12, Jessie Beazley. From Cardiff: 13, Nicoline; 15, Ellen; 18, Langdale. From Shields: 15, Maggie Atkinson. From Hamburg: 15, Buenos Ayres; 18, Cyane.

At Manila.—From Cardiff: Aug. 14, Amanda.

At Singapore.—From Cardiff: Aug. 28, Philotaxe; 30, Andromeda, Adde Winter. From Sunderland: Sept. 1, Vampire. From Shields: Zes Gezusters.

DEPARTURES.

From Hankow.—None.

From Japan.—None.

From Shanghai.—For London: Aug. 4, Gubalva; 17, Grenadier; 19, Humphrey Nelson. For Liverpool: Aug. 5, Merrington. For New York: None.

From Foo-chow.—For London: July 23, Friar Tuck, Empress Eugenie; 26, Whinfell; Aug. 2, Corea; 10, Lord Clyde; 14, Harkaway; For New York: None.

From Hong Kong.—For London: Aug. 15, Warwickshire; 18, Kennington. For Liverpool: Aug. 14, Iron Crown; 18, Forfarshire. For New York: None.

From Manila.—For Liverpool: Aug. 18, Alaric. For Falmouth: July 29, Java; 30, Amtmand Thesen. For Yew York: July 9, Kitty Simpson; 22, Wanderer, Horatio; 24, Hamlet; 25, Competitor; Aug. 4, Antonia Terry, Sumatra.

From Singapore.—For London: Aug. 26, Lawley Cluden. For Liverpool: Sept. 1, Tigris. For Shields: Sept. 2, Zes Gezusters.

LOADING.

At Japan.—For England: Broadwater, Cambridge, Isabella Ridley, and Medina.

At Hankow.—None.

At Shanghai.—For London: Gauntlet, Moneta, Runnymede, Sovereign of India, Sir W. F. Williams, Cambalu, Tinzel, Edinburgh, Strathmore, Reindeer, Garrawalt, Jubilee, Solent. For Liverpool: Allendale, Lorton, Childe Harold, Cordova, Jane Leech.

At Foo-Chow.—For London: Gaunanogne, Vesta, Spray of the Ocean, Carisbrook, Yaralilda, Maha Ranee, Mary Mildred, Thames.

At Hong Kong.—For London: Queen of the Age, Agincourt, Queen of the North, Ocean Bride, Tamona, and John Lidgett. For Liverpool: John Nicholson, Beautiful Star, and Prince Alfred.

At Manila.—For London: Mindar, Pelicana. For Havre: Volta. For New York: None.

At Penang.—J. Masterman, Daylight. For Falmouth: John Land.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

JAPAN.

To England, from Yokohama: Tea, £5 per ton of 50 cubic feet; silk, £6. 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet. To Shanghai, per steamer: Measurement, $7 per ton of 40 cubic feet. To Hong Kong: $6 per ton of 40 cubic feet. Nagasaki to England, £4. 10s.

HANKOW.

To England, £5 per ton; to Shanghai, for steamers, 2½ to 3 tls. per ton measurement.

SHANGHAI.

The rate for tea continues at £3, with but little offering, and for cotton £2. 12s. 6d. to £3. A good coast business is being done, and should it continue better rates are expected. For New York nothing is doing. The Jane Leech, of 916 tons, has been settled to load cotton for Liverpool at £3; The Childe Harold, 1,036 tons, £3; the Gordova, 521 tons, £2. 12s. 6d.; the Lorton, 17s. 6d. per bale. To Hong Kong, 33 cents per picul.

FOO-CHOW.

To London: The rate remains at £3 per ton.

HONG KONG.

Freights continue low, but a better demand for tonnage has taken place. The following are some of the settlements:—Beautiful Star, 546 tons, to load cotton for Liverpool, on the berth at £3. 10s.; Layard, 174 tons, Whampoa to Melbourne, tea, £3. 10s.; Kusrove, 400 tons, to Ningpo, 30 c. per picul; Roska Dan, brig, 245 tons, $1,000 per month for six months; San Francisco, 447 tons, for San Francisco, $7 per ton.

MANILA.

The only settlement for London is the Pelican, at £2. 10s. for Unclayed Sugar.

SINGAPORE.

A demand for tonnage still continues. The rates are as follows:—Tin, £3. 5s. per 20 cwt.; sago in boxes, £3. 15s.; sago flour, £4; gambier in bales, £3. 5s.; sugar, £3. 15s.; black pepper, £4 per 16 cwt.; coffee, £4 per 18 cwt.; hides and horns, £4 per 16 cwt.; gutta percha, £4 per 20 cwt.; measurement goods, £3. 15s. for 50 cubic feet.

PENANG.

For England: £3. 5s. for dead weight, and £4 for light freight.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

City, Thursday Afternoon.

According to a circular of Messrs. Arles-Dufour and Co., of Lyons, regarding the silk-markets of that city, the transactions both in goods and raw material have been sufficiently active during the past month to sustain prices, although the autumn business has been generally delayed by the weather being fine. At the same time, it is thought there is no probability of any important change taking place in quotations for some time, since on the one hand the news from America removes the hope of any early settlement that will restore the consumption of silk to its nominal importance, while on the other there is a gradual increase in the European demand. "This state of things leaves few chances to speculators, but favours the course of regular transactions."

The activity in the silk market has been checked during the past fortnight by the extreme pretensions of importers; still we have had a fair amount of business, and the recent advance in prices of both China and Japan silks has been fully maintained. Deliveries, 30th September to 8th October inclusive—China, 1,032 bales; Japan, 552 bales; total, 1,587 bales.

Arrivals not Included in the Table.—Oct. 7, off Portland, from Batavia, Kandanghaner; 1, at Gibraltar, from Maulmain, G. W. Duncan; 8, at Falmouth, from Rangoon, Lorenzo; 9, off Portland. from Nagasaki, Dunmore; Sept. 29, at Cadiz, from Manila, Luisita; Oct. 11, at Liverpool, from Akyab, Nazarene; 12, at Deal, from Singapore, Lady Agnes Duff; 10, at Browershaven, from Batavia, Henrietta, Gerardiva, Susanna; 13, at Liverpool, from Ningpo, Thames; Sept. 23, at St. Thomas's, from Nagasaki, Glenisla, and sailed 24 for New York.

Departures.—Oct. 6, from Deal for Singapore, Christine; 10, from Liverpool for Hong Kong and Shanghai, Achilles; 8, from off Hastings for Batavia, Francina Wilhemine; from off Yarmouth for Batavia, Java Packet; 12, from off Portsmouth for Batavia, Zeenymph; from Deal for Shanghai, Wokee, str.; from Newport for Hong Kong, A. H. Wille; 14, from London for Cape, Singapore, and China, Leila; for Cardiff and Hong Kong, Constance; 3, from Gibraltar for Sumatra, Rattler; 15, from Glasgow for Batavia and Singapore, Princess of Wales; for Manila and Iloils, Chase.

Laid On.—At London for Shanghai: Brockham (new iron ship). Coal freights are quiet, except for Hong Kong, for which port there are several orders in the market. At Liverpool for Manila, Jose y Maria; at Glasgow for Batavia and Singapore, Majestic.

The new double screw steamer *Far East*, noticed in a previous issue will be launched from Mr. Dudgeon's yard on the 29th inst.

A portion of the material for the Shanghai gas works have been shipped by the steamer *Bahama*.

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Obituary.

Sir George Bonham.—We noticed, about two months since, the illness of Sir George, and we have now to record the fatal termination on the 8th inst. at the age of 60. Sir Samuel George Bonham served for some time as Governor of the Straits, and subsequently of Hong Kong, together with the office of Plenipotentiary in China. Sir George was more noticeable as a *bon* companion than a diplomatist, and in this way he was a most acceptable successor to the dry and studious habits of his predecessor Sir John Davis.

Captain Robertson.—We regret to announce the decease of Captain Robertson, on the 7th inst., at his residence in Hampstead, at the age of 63. Captain Robertson was long and popularly known in the China trade as commander of the *John o'Gaunt*, *Stornaway*, and *Cairngorm*. The rapid passages accomplished by him in this trade, more especially when in command of the *Stornaway*, pitted as he was against Yankee ships of double the tonnage, are too fresh in the memory of our readers to need recapitulation. His loss will be widely felt. He combined great firmness and energy of will with great kindness and affability of disposition, careful always of giving offence. He was gifted with an excellent judgment, and great practical tact. His business qualities were sterling, and many will lose in him a sincere and estimable friend. During his residence in London, after retiring from the sea, he has been the senior partner in the ship-brokering firm which bears his name—his partners being Captain Wade and Captain McMinnies.

Munificence of Parsee London Merchants.—Messrs. Cama and Co., the eminent Parsee merchants in the City of London, have presented £2,000 to the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, through its Chairman, Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P., to enable it to form a lifeboat establishment on the English coast, and permanently to keep it up. Their firm is now under dissolution, and in order to show their gratitude to the people of the great metropolis, from whom they have received for many years every courtesy, they have presented this munificent amount to one of England's greatest and noblest benevolent institutions, whose lifeboats know of no distinction of race or religion when their services are required during the storm to save the drowning shipwrecked sailor. Between 500 and 600 lives are thus saved every year by its lifeboats, and by the crews of shore-boats to whom it grants rewards for their gallant exertions. As the eminent philosopher, Sir David Brewster, has just written in a popular magazine: —"In order to enable the Lifeboat Institution to maintain its existing life-fleet of 125 boats in a state of efficiency, and to place a lifeboat on every dangerous shore, the public must add liberally to its funds. There is not a family in the land that has not a relative or friend exposed to the dangers of the sea; and hence there is not a family or an individual that can escape from the obligation of contributing to the grandest and holiest of our societies—the National Lifeboat Institution. If it is a high privilege, and a still higher duty, to feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, to heal the sick, and to teach the ignorant, it is surely a higher privilege, and a higher duty still, to save from sudden death lives that have long to live, and that are to live for ever."

Mineralogical Discoveries in Siberia.—The subjoined account of the mineralogical discoveries made in Siberia by M. Alibert, a Frenchman, is published by the *Illustration*:—"One day as he was traversing a gorge in the Saian mountains which separate the Russian Empire from China, he observed some unusual substance lying in the crevices of a gigantic rock; he examined it more closely, and before long the men of his escort, who were at the same time guides, miners, and Cossacks, were on foot, and had exchanged their lances for pickaxes and hammers. After some days of continued labour M. Alibert acquired the conviction that he was on the traces of an incomparable mine of graphite. But what is graphite? Everyone is not bound to be a mineralogist. Graphite is the precious substance with which blacklead pencils, which were not known to the ancients, are made. The discovery of graphite only dates from the middle of the 16th century. Good graphite is very rare; more so than gold, silver, or any other production of the mineral kingdom. The best yet found was derived from the Borrowdale mine in the county o Cumberland, England. That source is, however, now exhausted, and only small fragments, overlooked by the first workers of the mine, are to be found. The discovery of graphite in the mountains mentioned above has been followed by that of nephrite or jade. Until now this mineral had only been found at a few places in the Chinese empire, and from its high price and great rarity the official sceptre of the Sovereigns of the Celestial Empire was made of it. It will be remembered that one of the most remarkable curiosities derived from the plunder in the Summer Palace at Peking was a jade sceptre. A block of this rare mineral, weighing 1,200 lb., and of exceptional purity, has just been obtained. The Kensington Museum at London also possesses a valuable block of this mineral.

Paper on Routes from India to China.—Captain Henderson read a paper at the British Association meeting on the overland and river routes between British India and Western China for emigration and trade. These routes are to be opened out by the general system of tug and tow boats of the native type, to be established in Eastern Bengal and British Burmah, and have for their object to open the coal-fields of Assam and Silhet in connection with the Eastern Bengal Railway, and to extend the traffic of the Calcutta and South Eastern Railway to Burmah and China, *via* the river Irawaddy and its tributaries at Bamu, under the recent treaty with the King of Burmah. The author stated that the large consumption and continual exhaustion of coal in England and America had induced him to bring before them the coal supply of India, which at the present juncture was a question of vital importance as to the financial position of our railways there—Sir Charles Wood having recently guaranteed the East Indian Auxiliary Railway for the provision of cheap coal from the Kurhurballee fields south of the Ganges, while the working of the Assam coal-fields is a matter of greater moment, as it would facilitate the project of overland communication between Western China and British India.

Appointments Notified.—Lieut.-Colonel R. Macpherson, resident councillor of Singapore, has been appointed to officiate as resident councillor of Prince of Wales's Island. Captain J. Burn, resident councillor at Malacca, has been appointed to officiate as resident councillor at Singapore. Captain F. L. Playfair, assistant resident councillor, has been appointed to officiate as resident councillor, Malacca. Mr. W. Palmer, assistant-accountant, 1st class, Public Works Department, N. W. Provinces, has been transferred temporarily to do duty in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department. Cape of Good Hope.—The office of deputy surveyor general has become vacant by the death of Mr. George Montagu.

The lifeboat presented by the communities of Hong Kong and Shanghai has been launched, and named the *China*. She is to be stationed at Teignmouth.

TO CHINA IN FIVE DAYS!

Happy is the Frenchman who conceives for himself a "destiny." The destiny of Monsieur Nadar, of Paris, is to float through the air to China! On our last trip to Paris, Monsieur was a photographer intent on trapping the "negatives" of courtly beauty; now his *studio* is deserted; he dreams of riding on the wings of the wind, steering with a patent aerial screw for the western shores of Asia, with important Government despatches in his pocket, and accompanied by any number of passengers at 1,000f. per head, tempted by the novelty of the thing, or in some very particular hurry. In fact, if a strata of wind flowing eastward will only hold out, and not diverge like the gulf stream, M. Nadar will undertake to deliver the *London and China Express* to China subscribers within a week from date. Like a business man, he is out with his prospectus. The main object now is to ensure comfort on the route. Every man is not a Glaisher or a Cox; perhaps not one in a thousand is willing to be frozen even in the interests of science. Human nature will submit to any sacrifice but the loss of creature comforts. Down with the *dust* then, and you shall be caged in a wicker house, with a surprising number of conveniences, including an ample commissariat, for the air will be as good as ice to preserve venison, fowls, and frogs. Between meals you may look out of the windows above, below, around, and be welcome to what you see, or vary the treat by musing on M. Nadar's destiny, which will become more apparent as you proceed. Only one caution—and this upon your honour as a gentleman—no smoking! Disobey the captain in this particular, and he threatens to drop you, we mean, land you on the first patch of *terra firma* over which he swoops, leaving you a miserable object—the unpitied victim of your own reckless indiscretion, whilst the happy *voyageurs* pursue their way, fading gently in the distance. M. Nadar has laid hold of enough of "truth that is and truth that seems" to make a *furore*. To begin with, he has a gigantic experimental balloon which all Paris is crowding to see; and that distinct stratas of the atmosphere are encountered as we ascend, with currents running in the most diverse directions, is matter of common observation. Any æronaut may have a choice of currents; the course of the trade winds, together with the prevalence of westerly on the Atlantic, favour the conception of reaching a point where a permanent current, unaffected by the configuration of continents, might be found trending westward, and so be made available for an aerial voyage. M. Nadar is, in fact, reviving an old theory which has never been disproved, and we wish him joy in trying to put it to account. Evidently he is the *beau ideal* of a Frenchman—a man of great ideas, both of himself and the enterprise. The flight is to be worthy of the inauguration of an æronautic age. The conception is *magnifique!—Eh bien! c'est superbe.*

THE HOSTILITIES IN JAPAN.

MORNING POST.

Whilst "outer barbarians," as Japanese doubtless consider them, have been exercising patience, temporising, diplomatising, doing all they could consistently with honour do in order to avoid entering upon a career of hostilities the results of which could admit of no doubt, a certain Prince of Nagota, rejoicing in several long names that we cannot afford space to reproduce, has been opening the ball on his own responsibility. This valiant proprietor of eight or nine forts situated on the mainland of a narrow strait forming the exit from the inland sea, and also of certain newly acquired steamers that he caused to be equipped and armed as vessels of war, led away, seemingly, by over-excited feelings to run what the Malays call "amok," adopted the very summary and novel course of attacking all comers, without reference to nationality. The first subject of experiment was the American steamer *Pembroke*; a vessel so small, and, as it would appear, deficient in armament, that her commander had to steam away with all despatch and communicate the in elligence of insult to others more capable than himself of redressing it. The first work of retribution fell to the lot of the American steamer *Wyoming*; and though the armament of that vessel cannot be regarded as otherwise than weak by comparison with the force of the enemy, nevertheless, the *Wyoming* helped to impress on the Priuce of Nagato a lesson that he will hardly fail to remember. On her way to the forts, the *Wyoming* had endeavoured to board a brig and a steamer, but these being full of troops, the American captain felt that his energy could be expended with greater advantage upon the forts. The latter, accordingly, he engaged for three hours, and also a Japanese steamer; the latter was ultimately blown up by a large pivot-gun shell dexterously planted amidships. Gallantly did the little Yankee craft do her work, but the strife was too unequal. After having been several times hulled, and having lost sixteen men, she sheered off to procure assistance. Another nationality now comes upon the scene. The Dutch corvette *Medusa*, happening to pass the strait, came in for a similar treatment. Having been warned of what he had to expect, the Dutchman entered the straits prepared for action. Being fired upon, he returned the fire, giving the assailants all they gave, and something more. But his Highness of Nagato had not even now exhausted his martial ardour. His gunners, still bent on mischief, must needs attack a small French ship of war, and so effectually did the Japanese ply their artillery upon that her she reached Nagasaki in a sinking condition. This being somewhat past endurance, the French steamers *Semiramis* and *Tancredi* started on chastisement bent. The *Tancredi* having passed some way down the straits was obliged to haul off with wounded topmasts; hulled, moreover, in several places. As for the frigate, she was unfortunately over large to run through the straits; but attacking the fort which guarded their entrance, she destroyed it by cannonading; then, having landed two hundred men, she

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spiked the guns, blew up the magazine, set fire to some barracks, and finally retired with twelve of her crew wounded. Up to the events narrated no English vessel seems to have been attacked, but at the period of last despatches the *Coquette* was hourly expected to pass the inimical straits. Should she also be attacked, then the work of demolishing the Japanese batteries will probably be carried one stage further.

In this series of molestations by the Japanese two points are especially noticeable; one political, the other technical. Politically considered, this affair makes good the belief frequently expressed as to the weakness of central government amongst these extraordinary people. It had been assumed that the rule of both Tycoon and Mikado were practically nominal; that the real depositaries of political will and centres of political action were the great Princes, or rather "Barons," of this Britain of the East. It seems that the Tycoon has really been dealing honestly by us after all; and that in the event of war, if inevitable, he may see his interest in assisting us to control his rebellious feudal chieftains; or, at least, such of them as, like the Prince of Nagato, may make themselves obnoxious. The technical point brought into prominence by the late Japanese attack is the condition of the artillery practice and the resources of that people. They evidently use artillery well. The artillery they actually possess seem to be none of the largest—probably none heavier than 32-pounders—these having been the guns they recently used; but the Japanese handled their 32-pounders well, and, what is especially to the point, proved they had learned the art of firing 32-pound shells horizontally with effect. Anybody who may have examined the mechanical treasures collected in the Japanese museum at the Hague cannot fail to have been struck with the high degree of mechanical skill to which those people have arrived.

LIVERPOOL ALBION.

We are induced to refer to a state of things which has now existed for some time by the indications lately afforded of a similar policy to that in China with regard to Japan. A British subject is murdered by the armed retainers of one of the great nobles, and the Government of the Tycoon is obliged to confess its inability to execute the laws of the empire against a criminal of such rank and power. The implicated noble would, in fact, in any European State, be regarded as an outlaw and a rebel. Unable to obtain satisfaction from the Government, we proceed to make war upon the cut-throat nobles; in other words, to support the authority of the Tycoon by an armed force, as we are doing that of the Emperor of China at Shanghai and elsewhere. It is not expected that we shall be able to seize the offender, and hand him over to the Japanese authorities, and the bombardment of his castle can only be paralleled by a policeman destroying the furniture of a criminal whom he cannot arrest. The danger is that, in the revolution which has long been imminent in Japan, we shall by this step be drawn into taking a part, as we are doing in China. It is well known that a large and powerful section of the Japanese aristocracy are opposed to intercourse with the West, and, while trade is not sufficiently developed to engage the middle classes in its interests, there is danger of the ignorant masses being converted by the exclusive party into a lever to overturn the Government, and again close the country against Europeans. If we endeavoured to sustain the Government, as we are doing in China, we might place ourselves in a position as difficult as that which we brought upon ourselves by intermeddling in Affghanistan, and only escape from it after a disaster which might be even more serious than that of the Khyber Pass. But if not required for the protection of British interests, what is the end which these interventions in the internal affairs of China and Japan, so contrary to our foreign policy elsewhere, are designed to serve? Lord Palmerston alone can answer this question, and his lordship would, of course, declare that they had no other object than the protection of trade. Putting aside their design, therefore, what end are they actually serving? No one will pretend that it is desirable to acquire territory in either China or Japan, and to repeat there the costly game of our acquisitions in India, or that such is the object with which British and French forces are acting as the allies of the Emperor of China. But we know that Russia has been active in Eastern Asia for years past, and that she availed herself of China's occupation in the war with England and France to take possession of an immense tract in the northern part of the empire, where the town of Alexandropol has been founded at the mouth of the Amoor, and Nicholaieff, seventy-five miles above it. The more China is exhausted by wars with England and France, the less able she becomes to resist the aggression of Russia. The complicity of France in the designs of Russia upon Turkey indicates a like community of views in the extreme East. We see both Powers pursuing the game of territorial accumulation in those far off regions and seas, while England weakens the Oriental Powers, and thus diminishes their ability to resist. While Russia takes possession of thousands of square miles of Chinese territory, France plants her foot in Annam, and acquires Saigon. Then we hear that Russia has taken possession of an island belonging to Japan, and next that English and French forces have been engaged together in bombarding the stronghold of a Japanese noble, and destroying his property. It is always England and France who do the work, the Emperor of the French taking care that his legions should play first fiddle on all occasions; and France and Russia, who profit by the losses inflicted on the Asiatic Powers, to wrest territory from them. The French will no more abandon the positions they hold in China, and will soon acquire in Japan, than they will Saigon, or Tahiti, or Madaga-car, or Mexico; and it is England that has introduced them there, as she has also been the pioneer of Russian encroachments in the same region.

(SPECTATOR.)

Clive having commenced his work in China, Bussy has, of course, turned up Two English officers, Major Gordon and Major Cooke, in the employ of the Imperial Government, were clearing the Grand Canal and the province of Ningpo very successfully, when an American named Burgevine, who had been ill-treated by the mandarins, went over to the Taipings. He received a command, and was immediately joined by three discontented officers, and a number of deserters, "rowdies" and broken men, making up altogether a force of 300 Europeans. With this assistance, the Taipings rapidly turned the tide, compelled Major Gordon to fall back from the canal, cut out a steamer employed by Dr. Macartney, another Anglo-Chinese, and excited some apprehension within Shanghai itself. The Taipings, it is feared, will regain all they have lost, and the Government will be compelled either to demand the formal aid of Great Britain or to suffer Captain Osborn to levy a large force of Europeans. In either case Great Britain advances another step towards her inevitable position as the paramount power in China, a position which she will acquire, apparently, without Parliament so much as expressing an opinion upon the matter.

THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

Our neutrality has got us into a pretty mess now. It never does answer for British diplomatists to look on and give moral support to a parcel of Asiatics, much less for British officers to command these miserable hordes. It is a wonder that poor Major Gordon did not commit suicide when he found that Burgevine had turned Rebel, and taken all his officers from him. So great was the disaster that Major Gordon, it appears—from a letter published by Colonel Sykes—induced the commander of our forces to rescind, there and then, the order in Council which provides that English officers accepting service in the Chinese army should be placed on half-pay. The following correspondence has been published on the subject:—

THE TARTARS AND TAIPINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—The following is an extract from a letter dated Shanghai, August 4, 1863, received by me to-day. The British public will now learn with equal surprise and I hope indignation that the result of the disobedience of Earl Russell's repeated injunctions to maintain neutrality between the Tartar Government and the Taipings in their conflicts will be to place Englishmen in hostile array against each other, by General Burgevine organising a European force in the service of the Taipings.—I am, &c.,

47, Albion street, Hyde-park, Sept. 25. W. H. Sykes.

(Extract.)

Shanghai, August 4, 1863.

Great news came in to day. Dr. Macartney took the imperialist steamer *Kiachao* to Sung-keang last Saturday. Burgevine at night started hence with sixty men, boarded her, and took her on to Soo-chow (the rebel head-quarters), where he now has 183 drilled white men and 20,000 Chinese,* who intend to give—Gordon, I was going to say, but he has resigned—whoever brings on the forces to attack them a dressing.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—On my return to London this evening, I found a letter from China at my house from a British officer, dated the 11th August, 1863, and marked "Private," but which contains information of so novel and startling a character, that I take upon myself the responsibility of transmitting to you an extract for publication in the *Daily News*.

I am, &c., W. H. Sykes.

47, Albion-street, Hyde-park, Sept. 29.

"I hasten to inform you that the general commanding-in-chief (in China) has offered to guarantee any officer who will volunteer for Major Gordon's force full pay and allowances, and to count his service, which you will perceive is in direct violation of the proclamation in Council. As the following particulars of news may not have come to your knowledge I write them, as I quite agree with your view of our policy in China. All Major Gordon's Queen's officers left him on being told that they must go on half-pay if they continued in the Imperial service. Many of Burgevine's old force are said to have left Gordon also to join Burgevine. Gordon has thus no European officers at all. Burgevine is said to have 300 white men, 150 of them discharged British soldiers. In the steamer he (Burgevine) took was a brass 24-pounder howitzer of ours going up to Major Gordon. Gordon is anxious to resign, as he has no officers, and cannot get pay from the Chinese. Gordon left Shanghai for Quinsan immediately on the receipt of the news of the steamer being captured. He and his depot are supposed to be in imminent danger. If Quinsan is taken by Burgevine he will have more munitions of war than the English have in Shanghai. The *Scout* goes up immediately with general and staff, and some artillerymen. A schooner has been taken up to take large quantities of ammunition north."

THE TAIPING COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—I received the accompanying remarkable document by the last mail from Shanghai. It is evidently intended as a manifesto of the Commanders-in-Chief of the Taiping armies of Loo-chow and Nanking, and addressed to European nations, and particularly to the British authorities in China, through the columns of the *Friend of China*. The questions are argued with a logical force and truth which might well bring a blush upon the cheeks of our diplomatists in China, for their violation of international rights the subterfuges had recourse to in justification of breaches of neutrality, and the withholding information from Blue Books, which would have enabled the British public to estimate the policy pursued in China at its true value.—I am, &c., W. H. Sykes.

Oct. 7.

(Here follows extract from the *Friend of China* of July 22.)

A correspondent of *The Times*, dating Shanghai, 4th August, writes:—

"There are two distinct bodies of disciplined Chinese in the Ningpo provinces, one Franco-Chinese, of 1,500 men, under the command of M. d'Aigabelle, formerly an officer in his Imperial Majesty's navy, which garrisons Shaoshing and the country thence to the Hangchow Bay; the other Anglo-Chinese, consisting of 1,000 men, commanded by Colonel Cooke, formerly one of Ward's officers, which garrisons Ningpo, and likewise keeps an eye on Yuyaow, Fungwha, and Tzechee. The former, to use a Chinese expression, stinks in the nostrils of both mandarins and inhabitants; the subordinate officers are lawless and unscrupulous, and the men are only too willing to emulate the looting propensities of their su-

*This body will of course consist of several nationalities, but there will be many British subjects in it.—W. H. S.

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periors. The Taotai is very anxious that they should go to Chapoo, capture it and garrison it, by which means they would be removed to one corner of the province, out of his way; but they demur, and the Futai objects to their having the opportunity of acting. The Anglo-Chinese are in much better odour, are better officered, and kept well in hand; the Taotai would be delighted to get rid of the French, and increase the strength of this contingency if he could accomplish that object.

"For some time rumours have been afloat in Shanghai that an expedition was preparing in aid of the rebels, that Europeans were being enlisted, and arms collected under the auspices of General Burgevine; but every one desired to think them untrue, loth to believe that a man who had earned so much respect as Burgevine undoubtedly has, should have allowed himself to be drawn into a condemned cause. Unfortunately there is no longer room for doubt; Burgevine himself is believed to be in Soochow at the present moment, together with many of his old officers, who have left on one ground and another since his secession from the command. Hayes, Gibbs, and Rohde, all formerly in command of regiments of disciplined Chinese, are said to be his right-hand men, and he has, besides, about 300 Europeans of all sorts, some as officers, some as fighting men. The question now is, will the rebels give him and his officers sufficient power? If they do, there is nothing to prevent a force equal to Gordon's in quality, and far superior in numbers, from being raised within the next three months, and all the latter's generalship will not enable him to maintain himself against greatly superior numbers of equally good troops. Hitherto the rebels have not given any command to such Europeans as have joined them, employing them merely as counsellors to their chiefs, and profiting by their knowledge of gunnery. But it is unlikely that Burgevine would have joined them unless the position he was to occupy was clearly defined, and was such as would enable him to discipline and direct men without interference. In the meantime, until he has succeeded in instilling a certain amount of organisation into a sufficient number, Soochow is safe; the disciplined Chinese would never take a breach defended by 300 Europeans, even if Gordon were to risk an attack; and the latter's hope of frightening them out by scouring the country in their rear must be at at end, for Burgevine will dispel their fears. Latterly, until the present moment, the rebel cause has been declining, but it is not unlikely that the accession of so much strength and military knowledge may enable them to recover all their lost ground. The present is, perhaps, one of the most critical crises of the rebellion, and if the British authorities do not act with energy may eventuate in the return of the rebels to the gates of Shanghai, and the loss of all the country that after so hard fighting has been wrested from their hands. Burgevine commenced his new career by a very dashing act. Dr. Macartney, late his military secretary, now a military mandarin in the service of the Futai, and in command of Sooukiong, went up hence to that city in a small steamer called the *Kiachao* on the 1st inst. He left her about a hundred yards from the walls and rode towards the west gate, but had hardly passed over half the distance when one of the Europeans who had been left on board ran up breathless to say that Burgevine, with about thirty Europeans, had seized the steamer. Dr. Macartney hastened into the city to turn out the troops, and then galloped back to the entrance of the creek, where he had left a large barge as he passed up, hoping to be able to sink her across the entrance before the steamer could reach it; but she had left, the *Kiachao* passed safely out, and is now, doubtless, under the walls of Soochow.

"In the meantime Gordon is in straits from want of proper supplies of ammunition, which General Brown declines to give him, because the Chinese Government have not yet paid for previous supplies lent them. Anxiety to secure payment for whatever munitions of war he may disburse is doubtless, in the abstract, commendable; but it may be carried to an extreme, and become the reverse of economy in such a case as the present. The disciplined Chinese are the security on the strength of which it was judged possible to withdraw a regiment of English and a regiment of native troops and a battery of artillery from Shanghai, without endangering the safety of the settlement; and, it is, therefore, of the greatest moment that the force should be kept on a thoroughly efficient footing. Great part of its strength is moral, arising from the *prestige* it has acquired, and one of the principal qualities which has contributed to the maintenance of this power is the energy of its movements, and the force and rapidity with which its blows were delivered. To refuse Gordon shot and shell is, then, to deprive him of the means of action, by so doing to lower his *prestige*, and, consequently, to weaken the protective force of Shanghai. Risking the non-payment of a few thousand pounds' worth of shot and shell is certainly preferable to risking the reflux of the rebels to the gates of Shanghai, and the necessity for the maintenance of another English regiment to protect the English settlement from their inroads. The removal of the force from Soonkiong to Quinsan entailed the loss of a number of its oldest members, men who had accumulated money while in the service from loot, had opened shops, had families, &c., and did not care to desert all for a new city. The place of these has been to a great extent supplied by recruits from among the rebel prisoners. It is a hazardous experiment to place men yet warm from the enemy's ranks in possession of the arms and discipline which alone give superior strength to his own followers, but Gordon says he can rely on them. If the rebels now gain any successes, however, their fidelity will be sorely tried. Dislike to removal from Soonkiong, however, is not the only reason for their leaving this contingent, as many have found their way to Ningpo and enlisted there, especially men from the Rifles, which Cooke commanded previous to taking command at Ningpo. Chinamen are incomprehensible beings."

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the London Tavern, on the 7th inst., for the purpose of declaring an interim dividend for the half-year ending on the 30th day of June last. Mr. Mitchel, the chairman presided.

The CHAIRMAN said he thought they might congratulate themselves on the general prosperity of the institution. He did not refer so much to the value of their shares on the Stock Exchange, as to the fact that every half-year the proprietary were making a wider basis by the admission of small holders, who were looking to the bank as an investment, a class which he considered a very valuable one, and also to the increase which took place every half-year in their deposits. As they were aware, credit was the main source of prosperity to every bank, and the directors had always laid great stress upon that which was the best safeguard of credit, an ample reserved fund. Circumstances had not admitted, hitherto, of their making up the reserve fund to anything like the amount which it ought to be at. As they were aware, they had in the last year an unhappy loss of £50,000, which they had to clear off altogether, and they considered that a sufficient call on the shareholders, without stopping their dividends further to add to the reserve fund. Things were now in a very different position. This was not the time for them to submit a proposition to make an addition to the reserve fund. They left that back for the annual meeting in April. Still the directors considered it indispensable that, in submitting to the shareholders any dividend for the half-year, they should keep back such a sum as would go far towards making, at the close of the year, a large addition to the reserve fund, thereby confirming the credit which the bank had hitherto enjoyed.

He could now state, in round figures, the result of the profit and loss account. They never gave them exactly at this meeting, but he could state them within a few hundred pounds. In point of fact, the books were balanced every half-year, and the auditors had examined them. They carried forward £4,368 undivided profits from the previous half-year. To those undivided profits they had to add the earnings in the half-year ending 30th June, £51,559, being at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum. That made in round figures a total sum for distribution of £56,000. In proposing a dividend out of that sum he must candidly add that the directors had borne in mind that during the previous year, in consequence of the unfortunate loss to which he had adverted, the shareholders received only one dividend of 2½ per cent. They therefore thought that, with every consideration for the reserve fund, they ought to stretch the point a little, and that the dividend this half-year should be at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax. That would absorb £32,200 and would leave £23,800 to be carried forward to the next half-year, and to be ultimately absorbed in a reserve fund.

Banks in the East were not under such perfect control as those at home, but all they could say was that at the present moment the bank was in a very good condition. Since their last meeting their branches at Rangoon and Kurrachee had been in operation, and they had determined on opening a branch at Batavia. There was nothing in the law of Holland to prevent them, and they learned that there was an ample field there. They had come to this determination on the advice of their manager at Singapore, and they had a gentleman now on his way out who had had great experience in Holland, and who understood the language. They meant to pursue the same course, leaving the occupied fields to others, and from time to time looking to new places for business where there was a margin open for a fresh bank. In conclusion, he moved, "That an interim dividend of 5 per cent., free of income-tax, be now declared for the half-year ended on the 30th June last, payable on and after the 14th inst."

Mr. PETER BELL seconded.

Mr. HUGGINS said the capital account was, as they all knew, £1,000,000, out of which £644,000 had been called up, leaving £356,000 still to be called. It would be agreeable to the shareholders to know whether the directors intended to call this up. It seemed to him the time had arrived when, with great advantage to the shareholders, the whole of the capital might be called up, by means of which they would be in possession of a large reserved fund, and be in the enjoyment of the dividends. (Hear, hear.)

The CHAIRMAN said they might, according to the charter, extend the capital to three millions, with the consent of the Treasury, but the directors had power, without reference to the Treasury, to raise the capital to one million. That was under the consideration of the directors—(hear, hear)—and they could make that increase of capital without calling a meeting of the shareholders.

The motion was then put and unanimously agreed to, and a vote of thanks having been given to the chairman and directors, the meeting separated.

Naval and Military.

The screw corvette Scylla, noticed in our last, finally sailed from Plymouth to China on the 7th inst. The Pelorous, it is still rumoured, will follow shortly.

The following letter has been published from an officer in the Japan fleet:—"Amidst these war alarms, we have had time to join in a good action to assist the Orpheus Fund. The subscription from the squadron is large in the aggregate, the flagship Euryalus contributed £100. In addition there have been private theatricals by the officers with the greatest success, £150 being thereby added to the fund. The loan of a big store on shore was obtained, and a capital theatre and stage it made. The tickets were $5 (£1. 5s. 5d.) to "milord" of the coin; officers of the squadron, $1. The gross proceeds reached $744, which, after the payment of the expenses, left the sum above named to be added to the fund. The programme (on silk, *a la mode* for the mesdames) was a good one, and was carried out most successfully. The acting was good, and in some cases would have done credit to professionals. The pieces chosen were the laughable farce of *A Regular Fix*, followed by a comic song, after which *Box and Cox*, *Married and Settled*, then a hornpipe, concluding with the screaming farce *Bowled Out*. The officers taking parts were —Mr. Secretary Shanks, Mr. Haly, Lieutenant Hunter, Mr. Jones, Mr. Tipping, Mr. Richards, Lieutenant Jephson, and Mr. Kuper. The female parts were ably sustained by Messrs. Moore, Williams, Atkinson, Boyes, Stirling, Edwards (Lieutenant)."

The following gunboats have been removed from the official *Navy List*, the whole of them having been ordered to be broken up—viz., the Carnation, the Dwarf, the Fidget, the Manly, the Pelter, the Spey, the Thistle, the Mastiff, and the Tickler, each of two guns and 250 tons burden. The above were attached to the Chatham steam reserve, and a recent inspection of the gunboats belonging to the Portsmouth steam reserve has resulted in the discovery that several of that class are unfitted for further service.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

A Register is kept of the addresses of all persons connected with the Far East, and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the office or by letter

Any information required by Subscribers, in reference to Commercial or General matters in China, Japan, Singapore, *and other parts of the* Far East, *will be supplied on application at the Office, where files may be seen of the Journals published in those countries.*

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, THURSDAY, OCT. 15, 1863.

BRITISH RIGHTS IN JAPAN.

The foundation of all the treaties entered into by foreign nations with Japan is the right of residence. No repudiation of such a right on the part of a faction can be recognised. For the murder of our subjects, outrages on our residents, insults to our flag, and an attack on our vessels, we are bound to obtain compensation or redress; but for exclusion from the soil, no compensation, reclamation, or redress is possible; and, accordingly, it is our first business to hold the settlements at all hazards. We recognise in the fiat of the spiritual Emperor the indications of a political disorganisation which necessitates either withdrawment of the people from foreign contact or the sacrifice of empty pretensions appealing to their abject veneration. The Tycoon has hitherto only visited him once in seven years; but the present condition of affairs is sufficiently ominous to have induced another personal interviewt So long as the decree of expulsion is extant, the haughty pride of Japanese officials is soothed; and although the position of the spiritual Emperor is only nominally superior to that of the Tycoon, there is no doubt that the course of the temporal Emperor, in his dealings with foreigners, is watched with jealous surveillance, and that this potentate finds it more difficult every hour to play the double game of a conciliatory disposition to the maritime powers in his waters and of a formal upholding and pretended carrying out of a decree impossible to execute. The Japanese Court is endowed with too little dignity to see the ridiculousness of its own position Under the influence of an extreme fanaticism that would tempt them, should opportunity offer, to go any length, the Japanese so miscalculate the application of means to ends, and have so underestimated the force foreign nations can bring to bear against them, that they have defeated even the temporary success of their scheme, and unintentionally afforded a timely warning. The edict is consequently null; a record of blind rage and folly. Whilst Admiral Kuper assigns a powerful fleet to operate against the Prince of Satsuma, he is enabled to leave an equal number in the port of Yokohama to defend effectively the settlement in co-operation with French, Dutch, and American vessels. Every day this settlement is held the *prestige* of the spiritual Emperor declines, and it becomes more apparent to the people that the real power lies with the Tycoon, who, to the extent that he is strengthened in opposition to the western princes, will probably be disposed to carry out the policy which the maritime powers, so long insulted and bullied, will not fail to dictate. The result of a naval attack on any of the sea forts of the Prince of Satsuma cannot be doubtful; but the ultimate effect of this demonstration, so far as concerns the delivery of the murderers, cannot at present be foreseen. Apart from the fact that we had no other means of obtaining redress. than by a show of power, but by a demonstration of readiness to withstand any hostile and retrogressive policy, to meet any attack, naval or military, with a like return, and of our ability to strengthen the central authority provided the Tycoon can be brought to act in a liberal spirit, independently of the dictation of certain Western Daimios, there is no question that, with the growing and unruly power of the latter, a civil and destructive war would soon have broken out. It is to be remembered, also, that we do not force our trade upon the Japanese, but leave them to their own individual freedom; and that the British Government has had recourse to present measures not only as an indemnity for past wrongs, but to secure "protection to person and property;" the unmolested enjoyment of guaranteed treaty rights.

STEAMERS, &c., FOR CHINA.

The movements under this head since our last comprise the following:—

The China and Japan Company have had one of the vessels noticed at their last meeting, launched from the yard of Messrs. Robert Duncan and Co., Port Glasgow. This vessel is named *Teen-Chung*. Her length is 130 feet, beam 22, depth 10½, register tonnage 300. She will be fitted with paddle-wheel engines of 100-horse power, and is expected to be ready for despatch in about six weeks.

A small screw, called the *Fo-ki-Lin*, has been despatched from Newcastle to Shanghai by Messrs. Holmes, Knevitt, and Holmes. She is commanded by Capt. Skene, and her register tonnage is only 41 tons, while her engines are of 40-horse power, length 69 feet, beam 16, depth 8½. She is consigned to Capt. Patridge, and we trust she will brave all the stormy seas between this and Shanghai in safety.

The iron-framed and wood-planked clipper for Messrs. Charles Shaw and Co., has been launched by Messrs. A. Stephen and Son, on Clyde, and is called the *Eliza Shaw*. Her register tonnage is about 700 tons, and she will shortly be despatched from Liverpool to Shanghai.

Another craft for the China trade, called the *Yang-tsze*, has has also been launched by Messrs. Hall and Co., Aberdeen, of similar build and tonnage, for Messrs. Killick, Martin, and Co., and others. She will be commanded by Capt. Billing, for several years in the China trade, and will load for Hong Kong and Foo-Chow.

CHINA INDEMNITY.

The following is a statement of the sums received on account of the China indemnity, under the treaty of Peking, of the 24th day of October, 1860, made up to the latest date to which accounts have been received from China, and of the balance which then remained unpaid:—Payable by the Chinese Government under the treaty of Peking, dated 24th October, 1860, viz.:—

1. Indemnity for the prisoners who were unfairly captured by the Chinese on Sept. 18th, 1860, 300,000 taels.

2. Indemnity for Canton losses, 2,000,000 taels; indemnity for war expenses, 6,000,000 taels; total, 8,300,000 taels.

The sums actually received under the treaty are:—Indemnity for prisoners—received at Peking on 25th October, 1860, 297,577½ taels. The amount stipulated for was 300,000 taels, but on weighing the sycee at Hong Kong there was found to be a deficiency of 2,422½ taels. Amount realised from sale of the above by public tender at Hong Kong, £92,733. 11s. 6d.; deduct expenses, £1,293. 10s.; balance, £91,440. 1s. 6d.

On account of the indemnity of 8,000,000 taels for Canton losses and war expenses:—Total amount received, in taels, 3,450,457; balance remaining unpaid on 31st December, 1862, 4,549,543 taels. The sum payable at Canton was subject to a deduction on account of the sum advanced by the authorities at that place towards the completion of the foreign factories (Shameen site).

OVERLAND COMMUNICATION BETWEEN RANGOON AND WESTERN CHINA.

Well-merited success is at last dawning on the life-long effort, of Captain Sprye to awaken the attention of the mercantile public and of the Home and Indian Governments, to the splendid field for enterprise presented by his project of an overland route from Rangoon to the farthest West Chinese inland province of Yunan. Coupled as the project is with the extension of telegraphic communication from Shooé-Gyen (the present eastern terminus of the Indian wires) to our great Asiatic emporium Hong-Kong, it seems difficult to realise the bigoted shortsightedness that has so long resolutely closed the official eye to a project involving such enormous advantages, alike to our home trade and manufactures, our Indian possessions, and that singular empire beyond, which, at a bound, has sprung into the position of one of our best customers. Its advantages have been so often dwelt upon, that it seems a work of supererogation to recapitulate them: but just as cold iron becomes hot under the process of hammering, so we may expect that a constant iteration of the proposals of the projector, and a continued reminder of how little co-operation is really sought from Government, may ultimately rouse even the dormant official mind and induce it to enter, however tardily, upon this peaceful path of true progress.

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We are the more anxious that this great and sound project should be kept before the eye of the public because, if our Foreign Office is permitted longer to exercise secret hostility to it, even the present general movement in its favour may be for yet awhile paralysed. It would be a great boon to our Eastern possessions, in their relations with foreign Governments and in their commercial intercourse with the home country, if all necessary diplomatic correspondence were transacted by the Colonial rather than by the Foreign Office. Our interest in the matter is purely colonial, and almost invariably commercial; and as such lies more in the line of the Colonial Secretary of State, or of the President of the Board of Trade (under whom our Consuls the world over—who are rightly but officers to watch over and protect the interests of our *trade* where they are stationed—should unquestionably be placed) than of their more formally reserved and irresponsible diplomatic colleague of the Foreign Office. Why should not the latter confine his attention to European and American diplomacy; be content with the patronage of ambassadors, ministers, and their innumerable aids; and leave the momentous trading interests of our possessions in the Far East, and our Consular establishments generally, to be watched over by the Colonial Office or Board of Trade? Had such an arrangement existed, we feel sure that long ere this instructions would have been sent out to give practical effect to the principle of our treaty with Burmah, by availing ourselves to the utmost of that singularly liberal article which provides for the free transit and unmolested residence of Englishmen in any part of the Burmese dominions. From this point it is but a step to obtain permission from the enlightened monarch who granted us these facilities, to survey the route beyond our own frontier-line to the city of Kiang-Hung, on the Upper Cambodia, near the point where that great water highway issues from the Chinese territory and enters the Burmese South-Eastern Shan Provinces (22 deg. N., 101 deg. 15 min. E.). From the north-eastern limit of Pegu to this point is only about 250 miles; but no survey, of course, can be with propriety entered upon without a preliminary communication with the Burmese Sovereign through the ordinary official channel. Thus further advance of the project by him who has brought it to its present strong vitality may be still awhile impeded; though, as we mentioned at the commencement of this article, there are good grounds for hoping that the crust of ministerial apathy and secret official obstructiveness is at last about to be pierced.

Since we last noticed this project,* the good seed has been fructifying in our various Chambers of Commerce, which are now literally besieging the PRIME MINISTER with memorials, calling for a detailed survey from Rangoon by properly qualified surveyors, and for official representations to the King of BURMAH of the importance of carrying such a survey beyond our boundary across his two Shan States of Kiang-tung and Kiang-hung. The Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, and other commercial Chambers, including our principal mercantile and manufacturing centres of industry, and last, not least, the Cotton Supply Association, have been knocking at the Treasury doors, in session and out of session, in favour of this project; and, even as we write, "the cry is still they come!" It is not surprising it should be so. As regards the last-named association, its members doubtless do not forget that it was from the Valley of Irrawaddy, and from the coast of Mergui and Tenasserim that the two leading staples of the modern cotton fabric were first derived: the former producing, at next to nothing of cost for labour, the exquisite "woven-wind" fabrics which, so lately as 1720, were three times the value of silk; while from the latter were propagated the various Sea-Island and other high-class cottons, which it only requires renewed facility for cultivation on their indigenous soil to restore to their old supremacy in the market.

As to the general trader, what visions of splendid argosies must enchant his mental vision, as he pictures half an empire, containing 200,000,000 of peaceful and industrious inhabitants brought, by 500 miles of tramway, within easy and constant reach of a British port in the Bay of Bengal, and in contact with European facilities and civilisation; instead of being shut in, as hitherto, from all interchange of produce and of ideas with outer nations! What little of the produce of those marvellous Chinese provinces of Yunnan and Sze-chuen has hitherto reached our market, had been carried a detour of thousands of miles: first by tedious winding river routes to the Eastern coast of China, and thence through the intricate navigation of the China seas and Malacca Straits, exposed to typhoons, to pirates, to sunken shoals, and all the hundred-and-one chances of Eastern navigation; for which even an ordinary marine policy expressly disclaims liability! By Captain SPRYE'S route this mine of wealth is brought within 500 miles of one of the best ports in British India, across a corner of the territory of an enlightened Sovereign and friendly people, without breaking bulk, and in a couple of days instead of many weeks. We look forward to the time when the high-class teas of the provinces of Western China, their silk, musk, precious metals, and raw produce, given in exchange for British and Indian products, will keep up a constant stream of active commerce over the projected tramroad. A visitor to the less known regions of the route, so far back as 1836, described the native commerce as being something hardly credible in such a remote and hitherto little-known region of interior Asia, and we look upon it as much more than a fortunate coincidence, that the officer to whom we are indebted for very valuable information respecting this unexplored region, collected upwards of a quarter of a century ago, is now the general officer commanding H.M.'s troops in Pegu. Major-General MACLEOD is as zealous an advocate now of this splendid enterprise as he was when, in company with Mr. KENNEDY, he examined the upper waters of the Cambodia in 1836. And it is no secret that, consequent on Captain SPRYE'S agitation of the subject, leading authorities in the East now advocate its immediate realisation.

It must not be supposed, however, that the phalanx of ignorant and interested objectors, though defeated, has been utterly driven from the field. It has already been satisfactorily ascertained that it was, to say the least, a rash assertion which, when Captain SPRYE first opened his project in 1860 to the Royal Geographical Society, represented all the country eastward of the Valley of Irrawaddy as rugged, sterile, inhospitable, and mountainous. But even granting that this were the case, it does not affect the fact, with which we believe the Captain originally started, viz., that it matters not how barren difficult and unprofitable may be the intermediate portion of any great commercial highway, provided the *termini* will provide sufficient permanent traffic. All analogy proves this fact in economics. Many a road, many a canal, many a tramway—nay, many a railroad even, has been constructed between two distant *termini* having little or no traffic along the line; which, nevertheless, has not only paid well, but has actually developed a local traffic, "making the wilderness to sing, and the barren land to rejoice." Or, take the strongest example of all—the ocean itself. What local traffic is not there upon it? Hence, by every mode of reasoning that can be advanced, we always find the same result—viz., that, provided the trade between the *termini* of a commercial route is sufficient, the want of mere wayside traffic need not be considered, except as a probable increment to the revenue in the certain event of its being, if non-existent, created—or, if already in existence, enormously developed—by the route itself. What the prospects are of the trade between the two points indicated, with the manufactures and commercial enterprise of England at one end, and the natural wealth and industrial products and population of Western China at the other, we have already demonstrated, and we leave these facts and arguments to speak for themselves with the sensible portion of the public; merely reminding them, in concluding our consideration of this, the commercial view of the enterprise, that they themselves would, by the extension of the electric telegraph, reap all those benefits of early information which are at present monopolised by a few great houses in the China trade, whose capital enables them with clipper opium steamers to forestall advices by the ordinary mail.

It must not be lost sight of, however, that there is another not less pressing consideration involved in the immediate adoption of this project of an overland route to China from Pegu. This route as we have seen, extends to the great river Cambodia, 1,200 miles from its mouth, where it still is navigable for vessels drawing more than twelve feet water. Following the river downwards, we pass the Siamese Shan States and the rich countries of Laos and Cambogia, and come to the new French colony of Saigon; and thence, tracing the Cochin coast northwards, we find the port of Hué, not 600 miles from the key of our overland route, the city of Kiang-hung. Readers of Eastern news during the last few years need not to be informed of the chronic warfare that has been carried on by the French at those two points, so widely distant from each other. What can be the

* *Vide London and China Telegraph*, 13th Feb., 1863.

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object in selecting points of attack so far apart? There is but one answer. Obviously France is feeling her way to *command the whole course of the Cambodia*, so as to overawe at once Rangoon, Moulmain, Bangkok, and the Kraw Isthmus. It is proverbially difficult to indoctrinate *our* Foreign Office with the principles of geography, whether physical or political: but there are certain positions which at first sight impress the most casual and ignorant with their strength and commanding importance. Unless we are beforehand with her, and take advantage of her misunderstandings with the natives lower down, France will inevitably hold Annam on the same terms as she now holds Algeria. It is all very well to say that France is not a colonising country. The remark may be perfectly true—and as perfectly irrelevant. If permitted to push her outposts up the valley of the Cambodia, before our arrangements are perfected for opening up in our own interest the trade of Western China, *viâ* Kiang-hung, we shall strive in vain to recover the ground we have lost. It is true, we shall only be so far worse off that we have, through our dogged official apathy, let slip through our fingers a great opportunity. We shall be none the poorer actually; but we shall have the painful reflection that our own supineness, our own incapacity to comprehend the magnitude of the prize at stake, our own unwillingness to trust the future even without imperilling the present, have sacrificed the most splendid opening that has presented itself to our national spirit of enterprise, since the trade of the East passed into our hands 170 years since. Next to our own manufacturers and merchants, the real losers will be those very Western provinces of China; the people of which, between the jealousies of two European powers conterminous in the Far East, will find that they are permanently left to the old circuitous route down the Yang-tse, ere their products can be got within reach of the extreme outskirts even of European civilisation and enterprise.

It is incumbent, then, to strike while the iron is hot, to force upon the attention of Government the inestimable advantages to be derived from the prosecution of this peaceful enterprise, projected by a gentleman who has shown himself to possess what CARLYLE emphatically calls the true test of genius, "enormous capacity for labour." Under disheartening clouds of ignorance and prejudice, through good report and evil report, Captain SPRYE has held the even tenor of his way; and, undeterred by distance, or by the privations and dangers in which such exploring journies must involve them, the CAPTAIN and his SON, before Lord ELGIN proceeded on his second mission to China, officially proposed to the Foreign Office that they should accompany him, having only their expenses paid, expressly to assist in arranging with the Chinese Government when finally brought to terms, for the setting up of telegraph wires from Kiang-hung to Hong Kong; and thence, by the open ports, to Peking; in addition to which good service to their country they further proposed that after those arrangements should be satisfactorily effected, they should together travel from Canton up the Pearl or West river valley to Kiang-hung; and that there separating, the one should proceed south down the Cambogia river to Saigon, and the other travel westward through Kiang-tung to the north-east frontier of British Pegu.

We imagine there is not a Government in the world save our own, having a tithe of the vast commercial interests we have in that quarter of the world, but would have gladly accepted such a proposal from such men, and have cordially co-operated with them in the execution of their sound and well-considered plans. Alas, however, for the interests of our manufacturers and merchants, and of those depending for support on their prosperity, the foreign trade of the country, and all matters official bearing on it, are universally under the control of the commercially and geographically worst-informed of our State Departments—the Foreign Office. No wonder, then, that the only notice taken of the liberal offer of Messrs. SPRYE was a curt few lines from a subordinate official declining it. They were not, we imagine, sufficiently closely allied to any one of the Whig families who consider themselves to exist expressly to govern the country and dispense its patronage among their kith and kin. The project, too, was one not likely to involve the nation in a costly transmarine war productive of commands and appointments, or to increase ambassadorial or consular berths. Therefore, neither one nor the other was worth being for a moment considered by the thorough Whig Minister who then presided over our Foreign Office, and still holds sway there. Let it not be said, however, as in the case of ill-used WAUGHORN, that another of our great commercial pioneers has had only posthumous honours paid him for having inaugurated for his country's permanent benefit one of the grand enterprises of the age. Rather let us send up, not memorials only, but deputations to the PREMIER besiege, Parliament with petitions, and thunder with remonstrances at Ministerial offices—the Board of Trade in particular—till the sleepy gods within are roused into wakefulness and wholesome activity. Then we shall have done our duty by a public benefactor, while advancing some of the best interests of our country and of India, as well as of humanity at home and in distant heathen lands.

TRADE WITH THE WEST OF CHINA.

The following are among the further memorials which have been sent up since the three given in our last issue, by the principal commercial associations of the kingdom to the Prime Minister, calling his attention to the too long neglected proposition of Captain and Mr. Sprye for the establishment of an active and regular trade with the West of China Proper, overland, from Rangoon to the Upper Cambogia River:—

MEMORIAL 14.

This is the second from the Liverpool Shipowners' Association to Her Majesty's Ministers on the subject:—

"*To the Right Honourable*
"*Viscount Palmerston, K.G., G.C.B., M.P.,*
"*First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury.*

"The Memorial of the Liverpool Shipowners' Association respectfully showeth:—

"1st. That having had much under their consideration the great importance to the manufacturing, mercantile, and shipping interests of the United Kingdom, of opening up a direct commerce with the West of China, overland from the Port of Rangoon, your Lordship's memorialists had the honour, in the month of October last year, to address a memorial to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, praying his favourable consideration to the negotiation of a treaty with the King of Burmah, fixing the transit duties across his territory, and to the survey of the line of country from Rangoon to Kiang-hung, for a railway, tramway, or such other road as will suffice for the extension of the commerce which may be confidently expected to pass over it.

"2nd. That your memorialists have, therefore, learned with extreme satisfaction that since then such a treaty has been entered into between the King of Burmah and Her Majesty's Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Her Majesty's behalf; the provisions of which treaty, if rightfully availed of, are very favourable to the establishment of such a commerce with Western China.

"3rd. That to make treaty available, your memorialists believe that it is necessary a road should be made by the most direct practicable route over the line of country from Rangoon to Kiang-hung, on the Upper Cambogia River.

"Your memorialists, therefore, very respectfully pray your Lordship that you will be pleased to cause early instructions to be transmitted to Her Majesty's Viceroy and Governor-General of India, to have a survey made to ascertain the best route for merchandise between Rangoon and Kiang-hung; and that such survey may be carried out by some well-known and approved engineer, so as to insure, as far as possible, the election of the best route.

"And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.,
"(Signed) "THOMAS CHILTON,
"Shipowners' Association, Liverpool, "Chairman.
"24th September, 1863."

MEMORIAL 15.

This is the third memorial from the Leeds Chamber of Commerce to Her Majesty's Ministers on the subject:—

"*To the Right Honourable*
"*Viscount Palmerston, K.G., G.C.B., M.P.,*
"*First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury.*

"The Memorial of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce, through its President, showeth:—

"That in the year 1860 your memorialists had the honour to address your Lordship in reference to the desirableness of efforts being made to open more direct commercial relations between this country and the South-western provinces of China Proper, through the Port of Rangoon in British Pegu; and that later in the year your memorialists addressed Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the same subject.

"2. That since then a treaty of commerce has been concluded with the King of Burmah, by which the transit of goods and passengers is permitted through Burmah on reasonable terms: and your memorialists believe that the conclusion of this treaty affords a favourable opportunity for extending the trade of this country with such Western Provinces of China.

"3. That these provinces are inhabited by a numerous, industrious, and wealthy population; and produce tea, silk, and other articles of the best quality, well suited for European consumption; against which the products of England may be beneficially exchanged.

"4. That, at present, access to those provinces of China is circuitous, difficult, and expensive; and in the opinion of your memorialists commercial relations with them cannot be satisfactorily developed until a more direct and convenient route is established for it.

"5. That the city of Esmok, a large commercial city on the South-west frontier of China Proper, is a suitable centre for trading purposes; being connected by roads, canals, and navigable rivers, with a large number of populous trading towns spread over the neighbouring provinces of China.

"6. That a tramway or road from Rangoon to Kiang-hung on the Upper Cambogia River will afford an efficient means of communication between Rangoon and the said Chinese provinces.

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"7. That before such a tramway or road can be constructed, it is essential that a careful survey of the intermediate country should be made—a distance of about 500 miles, with a view to discovering the most advantageous route for commercial purposes.

"Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully request that instructions may be sent to the Indian Government to cause such survey to be immediately made through British Pegu; and to obtain the King of Burmah to make, or to permit to be made, a similar survey through the intervening portion of his country.

"Your memorialists would further request that such survey may be intrusted to a competent engineer, specially instructed to keep in view the advantage of such route for commercial purposes, and for the establishment of telegraphic communications, and its capabilities of being kept open for trade throughout the year.

"(Signed) "Darnton Lupton,
"Chamber of Commerce, Leeds, "President.
"1st October, 1863."

MEMORIAL 16.

This is the third which has been sent up to Her Majesty's Ministers on the subject by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce:—

"*To the Right Honourable*
"*Viscount Palmerston, K.G., G.C.B., M.P.,*
"*First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury.*

"My Lord,—I have been requested by this Council again to bring under the notice of your Lordship the question of opening up a trade with the western portion of China Proper, and to call to your remembrance the fact that in August, 1860, and September, 1862, this Chamber addressed communications to departments of Her Majesty's Government upon the subject.

"Since then this Chamber has been much gratified to learn that a treaty of commerce has been arranged between Her Majesty's Government and the King of Burmah, which permits the settlement of British merchants in Burmah, and of Burmese merchants in the British territory, for the purposes of trade.

"For the full development of the provisions of that treaty, this Chamber is of opinion that, if a thorough practical survey, under the superintendence and direction of duly qualified persons, were made, in order to ascertain the most direct and easy line for a tramway or road for the conveyance of goods and passengers between Rangoon and Kiang-hung, private enterprise would most likely be used to establish a means of commercial communication between British territory and Western China.

"The Council of this Chamber, therefore, humbly submit this subject to the favourable consideration of your Lordship, in the hope that the suggestion they have ventured to make may receive the careful attention of your Lordship and of Her Majesty's Government.

"I have the honour to be, my Lord,
"Your most obedient humble servant,
"(Signed) "R. A. Macfie,
"Chamber of Commerce, Liverpool, "President.
"6th October, 1863."

THE ANNAMITE AMBASSADORS.

(FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.)

The time appointed for the departure of the Ambassadors of Tu-Duc is rapidly approaching, if it has not already expired, and they have not yet seen the face of the Emperor, nor can they have made much advance in the business for which they specially visit Europe, namely, the repurchase of the provinces ceded to France by the late treaty, for there has scarcely been a minister at his post in Paris since their arrival. Rumour says that Phan-Tang-Giang is extremely disgusted, and does not conceal his feeling that he is being played with, and that his visit will have little other result than making a few of his countrymen acquainted with the outside of French habits and customs. Whether there is any truth in this it is impossible to say, but it is pretty evident that there will be a very short interval between the Imperial reception and the *congé*, and that when the Ambassadors have laid Tu-Duc's presents at the feet of Louis Napoleon, and have expressed the intense admiration which their master feels for France, they may think of packing up and calling at Madrid on their way home. Nothing is said about their visiting England, and perhaps, under the circumstances, such an act would be a breach of diplomatic etiquette. The Emperor is expected to arrive in Paris daily, and will, most likely, be at St. Cloud before this is in print, but the reception of the Annamites is announced, semi-officially, as to take place at Compiègne, where the Court will certainly not arrive before the 20th instant, and probably not till the beginning of November. Besides the representatives of Tu-Duc, the King of Greece, the Emperor elect of Mexico, and the deputation from that country, are expected to visit Compiègne.

While the Ambassadors and their suite are waiting the Imperial pleasure, they are being introduced to the lions of Paris, and are in their turn lions for the gossips and loungers of this gossipping and lounging capital. Their dark visages and strange dresses are to be seen wherever there is anything to amuse the eye or attract attention; and writers of gossip and comic sketches treat the world daily to accounts of the doings, sayings, and even thoughts, of the visitors, more or less true, and more or less amusing. They have arrived in the midst of the off season of *canards* and big mushrooms, and are a mine of wealth to the penny-a-liners. Amongst a thousand other things said about them are the following:—Ten of the Embassy are natives of Lower Cochin, and the rest of Hué, the capital of the Kingdom of Annam; seven of them are Christians, converted by the missionaries and are persons of great erudition, speaking Latin, French, English, and Spanish, and being well informed respecting European literature and philosophy; and all wear the dress of the old Chinese dynasty of Ming. It is said they are making elaborate memoranda of what they see and hear, and that whenever they are at home the Secretaries of the Embassy are fully occupied writing up the journals from the dictation of their superiors. It is evident, from all accounts, that the envoys sent over are serious men and are entrusted with serious duties; and it is remarked, to their credit, that matters of utility and industry rivet their attention far more than mere spectacles and amusements. In the picture galleries they were especially struck with the effects of perspective; gas lighting naturally attracted their curiosity immensely, and they have been taken over the metropolitan gas works, where they listened with deep interest to the explanations afforded. The tapestry manufacture of the Gobelins chained them for a considerable time, especially the dye-houses attached to the works, where they examined the samples of coloured wools minutely, comparing them with the brilliant hues of their own dresses, and inquiring respecting the substances and methods used in the production of the various tints. At the Jardine d'Acclimatation, the system of managing bees and the culture of the silk-worm naturally attracted their attention, and they spent nearly the whole of a day there, and expressed an intention of paying the establishment another visit.

As regards the personal habits of the Ambassadors, we are told that they think so highly of French cookery that they have adopted it entirely, and have thrown aside the provisions which they brought with them from their country, and that they at once took very kindly to French tables and chairs, and French beds and bedding. Admiral Bonard received a visit from the Embassy the other day at the Hôtel de Bade, where he is staying, Lieut. Recunier and M. Aubaret acting as interpreters between the host and his guests. The Chief Ambassador took his seat on a sofa by the side of the Admiral, and partook of tea and cakes, which he seemed to enjoy. He afterwards drank several glasses of champagne in acknowledgment of his health being drunk by various members of the company, and pronounced the tipple excellent.

A characteristic incident is said to have occurred at this visit. The son of the chief Ambassador, a youth of fifteen or sixteen, was present, and was invited by Admiral Bonard to drink a glass of champagne. The boy refused, but his father made a slight sign to him, when he took the proffered glass, bowed, touched it against that of the gentleman who had invited him to drink, as he had seen others do, and then turning away towards the wall, he tossed off the wine at a draught. It appears that a well-educated young Annamite neither sits down, eats, nor drinks, in his father's sight.

A special performance was given the other night by M. Robin, the wizard, for the gratification of the Ambassadors, who were much delighted with the scientific tricks, of which he is an able exhibitor; and they were not a little astonished to see the spectre of one of their own attendants produced on the stage and run through with a small sword. M. Robin also surprised them with some beautiful dissolving views, including two of the grotto Quam-am, at Tourane, in Cochin, expressly prepared for the occasion. Of course, the comic fellows won't "let the bodies be," and the *gests* of the Annamites are served up in all quarters and in all forms. One smart writer gives us their memoranda after the fashion of Goldsmith's "letters from Mustapha-rub-a-dub-kely-khan, in the "Citizen of the World," and manages to put in their mouths some amusing cuts at French manners. He makes the visitors suffer so terribly from the damp, cold atmosphere of Paris that they dread being compelled to adopt the frightful costumes worn by the natives of this inhospitable clime, until some kind friend introduces flannel waistcoats, which they wrap round their shivering bodies beneath their own silk stuffs, and glow again with warmth and gratitude. One of the Annamites inquires who sent these delicious garments, and being told that they came from the hosier, he declared that hosier could mean nothing else than blessed spirit, and that whenever anyone did him a service in future, he should say, "you are a hosier!" The same journalist books the remark that

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the French are generally ugly; that they want the long, large ears which are indubitable signs of intellect and scientific capacity, that their noses are too small and too short, their eyes too large, their faces not square enough, their mouths too small, and wanting altogether in the ornament of ebony-tinted teeth. The visitors are surprised that the French should carry their money in such an inconvenient manner instead of having a hole through their *cash*, and carrying them on a string as in China; and are perfectly scandalised at the filthy habits of using a handkerchief more than once, and actually carrying it in their pockets, and afterwards wiping their eyes and faces with it. "My very heart heaves when I speak of it!" says the Annamite exquisite. The chronicler persists in thinking that his Ambassadors were taken to the gas works to smell the perfume in which the Parisians delight, and pokes his fun at the Governors who tried to look as though they enjoyed the exhibition. He remarks that the judges here never have beards, but that the ladies have sometimes, which is certainly ungallant! At the hippodrome, this fast young journalist takes the acrobats for criminals condemned to break their necks sooner or later for the amusement of a brutalised populace, and looks upon the trapeze as a horrible instrument of torture and lingering death. Crinolines naturally do not escape, and he wants to discover how husbands lock up these steel cages in which their wives are imprisoned.

A banquet, followed by a display of fireworks, took place at the residence of the Annamite Ambassadors in honour of the birthday of their Sovereign. Numerous invitations had been issued to persons in the official world. Although women in Cochin China hold but a secondary rank, and never sit, particularly in the higher classes, at table with their husbands, PHAN-TANG-GIANG departed from the usual etiquette, and invited Madame VANNIER, the old Annamite lady, formerly married to a French officer, and her daughter to the banquet. They presented themselves in splendid Annamite costume, and the Ambassador, feeling grateful for this mark of attention, departed from the customs of the East and paid them a well-turned compliment on their politeness. On the company taking their seats at table, M. AUBARET, the officer who acts as interpreter, presented the first Ambassador with a letter from M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, in which the hon. Minister testified to the delegates of TU-DUC his sympathy in the *fête* which was then being celebrated. The letter expressed in the most friendly terms the desire of the French Government that the treaty concluded at Huć, beween France and the Empire of Annam, might lead to a durable union between the two countries. PHAN-TANG-GIANG received the letter with every mark of respect, holding it for a short time in both hands over his head, and then said to the persons present, "I also offer up the most sincere wishes for the long duration of the friendly relations which now unite the two greatest nations of the West and the East."

Continental Intelligence.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, OCT. 5.

According to the financial statement of the Minister of Finance in the Second Chamber of the States-General, the affairs of this country are in a most flourishing condition, mainly owing to the possession of Java and other parts of Netherlands India, which contribute largely to the total revenue, and enable the Government to pay off every year a part of the national debt, and cover the extraordinary expenses that would otherwise have to be raised by new taxes. The disposable surplus of the colonial revenue for 1863 is put down at 26,882,396 fl. 55 cents, or, as the Minister estimates it in round numbers, at 27 millions of florins. The estimated home revenue for 1864 is taken at 62,835,695 fl. 80 cents. With a few other items, the total receipts are set down at 106,269,949 fl. 13 cents, whilst the expenditure for 1864 is estimated as follows:—Ordinary current expenses for the home service 73,508,514 fl. 59 cents, and extraordinary expenses (including 15½ millions for railroads and 5 millions towards paying off the national debt) 24,634,253 fl. 33 cents, making a grand total of 98,142,767 fl. 92 cents, and leaving as surplus the respectable sum of 8,127,181 fl. 21 cents.

The *Staats Courant* contains the following announcement of the Colonial Department:—

"Goods of Dutch produce or manufacture, accompanied by a certificate of origin, exported from this country after the 1st of November, 1863, by the so-called overland mail, will be admitted into Netherlands India on payment of the reduced import duty, provided they are reshipped from Singapore by Dutch vessels or those assimilated to them by treaty. (The flags of Russia, France, Belgium, Spain, and Portugal are thus excluded from the competition.) In order to obtain such certificate from the Colonial Minister, the exporter must send in a declaration stating that the goods are to be sent by the overland route, with a specification of the contents. (This certificate supersedes the one usually required in Netherlands India for goods imported, containing the name of the ship and captain.) The certificate granted will be worded as follows:—

"'Seen and registered, in order to enjoy the privileges accorded to goods of Dutch origin, on arrival in Netherlands India by the overland mail of the . . .

"'The Hague . . .

"'(Signed by the Colonial Department.)

"It will be important to those who may wish to make use of this facility to know that the other regulations in force concerning the certificates of goods of Dutch produce or industry as contained in the *Staats Courant* of September 25, 1862, must in this case also be complied with."

By Royal decree of the 17th of September, 1863, No. 37 (published in the *Staats Courant* of the 2nd inst.), confirmation is granted to the Notarial Act executed by the Notary Public, H. A. Amya Esser, at Amsterdam, for the incorporation of the anonymous association called the "Netherlands India Railway Company," on the petition of Mr. W. Poolman, of the Hague, and Mr. A. Mendel, of Amsterdam.

Addresses of thanks to the Second Chamber of the States-General and to the Colonial Minister, for their warm and successful support of the Bill for the railway concession in Java, have been received in this country from the merchants and others residing at Samarang.

Mynheer van Reenen has been reappointed by the King as President of the Second Chamber during the present session.

Amongst the petitions received by the Second Chamber is one from Ratoe Saripha Aysah, eldest daughter of the late Sultan Sarif Rasim, dated Singapore, August 10th, complaining of the conduct of the Dutch Government with regard to the Empire of Pontianak, in Borneo, to the prejudice of the legal heirs of the above-named deceased Sultan. The petition was given to the Committee of the Chamber for Petitions to examine and report on.

The King has conferred the insignia of Knight of the Military Order of Willem on his Naval Aide-de-Camp in Ordinary, Captain-Lieutenant Younker F. de Casembroot, commander of H.N.M. steam-corvette *Medusa*, of 19 guns, for his gallant conduct in silencing the forts that traitorously fired on that ship in Japan. It is stated that the King wrote him an autograph letter of the most flattering description.

A pamphlet, entitled "A Glance at Java, Saigon, Southern China, and Bombay," and written by Mr. R. W. Bake, has just been published at Arnhem by Mr. H. A. Tjeenk Willink. All the unfavourable things the author observed in Java he ascribes to the influence of the Liberal party, and the measures taken by them and at their instigation. It is only astonishing that he does not also lay to their door the failure of the rice crops in some parts of Java that he describes! For the rest his remarks and observations are very superficial, as the title of the pamphlet implies; nevertheless, what he says of Hong Kong and Saigon, especially the part relating to the trade of those ports, is not altogether devoid of interest.

A letter from Java, in the *Rotterdam Courant*, contains the following:—

"The submarine telegraph between Batavia and Singapore is as great a failure as the Red Sea cable. Mr. Gisborne has now been granted a concession for a new line. In the meantime it appears to be the opinion of people capable of forming a judgment that another and different route would be preferable, viz., a short submarine cable across the narrow Straits of Sunda, from Anjer to Telok-Betong, in Sumatra, and then a land line to Palembang, with submarine wires again along the coast and to Singapore. This would be a much better direction, and the cable would sink and lie perfectly safe in the soft mud banks along the coast of Sumatra. At the same time it ought not to be overlooked that great natural difficulties would have to be surmounted in making telegraph lines on Sumatra, as they must necessarily be carried for a long distance through wilderness, forests and jungles. Above all things, preventive measures must be taken to protect the wires from the elephants who occasionally would be apt to pull up with their trunks the telegraph posts."

From the annual report of the Dutch Missionary Society, read at their last meeting, it appears that their receipts from all sources in 1862 were 95,036 florins, showing an increase of 1,029 florins over 1861. But though their expenditure was 9,282 florins less than in 1861, it still amounted to 104,318 florins, thus leaving a deficit of 9,282 florins. After the conclusion of the current business the newly-appointed missionaries, Mr. S. J. de Vries for Ceram, F. Kyftenbelt for Java, and Messrs. M. van der Wal and B. de Jong for Minahassa, were presented to the meeting, received their instructions, and were addressed on the responsibilities of their calling by the chairman, who was answered in a befitting manner by the above-named Mr. Kyftenbelt.

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The Colonial Minister gives notice that assistant engineers and inspectors of the third class are required for the Water-state and Public Works department in Java, salary 250 florins per month (£250 per annum) for the engineers, and 90 florins per month for the inspectors.

Mr. H. J. D. Padday has beenappointed to be His Netherlands Majesty's Consul at Penang.

A detachment of 100 men, supplementary troops, under the command of Capt. N. Volkerts, of the E. I. Infantry, and accompanied by Lieutenants W. H. Neys and J. G. Schlenker, have arrived at Nieuwe Deep by steamer from the Colonial Recruiting establishment at Harderwyk, for embarkation on board the hired transport *Java Packet*, Captain Crap Hellingham, for Batavia.

COMMERCIAL.

Coffee.—The market remained in a calm state till the beginning of the month, when it became known that the deliveries in September were very considerable (205,000 bags), since which a better feeling has prevailed.

Sugar.—There is an increased demand for the raw article, especially in the lower numbers, both for export and refining purposes. The sales of this last week amounted to 7,000 kranjangs. Brown descriptions have risen in value, and are now worth only ½ fl. under last sale's prices; middle and higher numbers are 1 fl. under ditto. Refined goods during the last few days have taken a sudden start at the late reduced quotations, and 2,000 tons of A S R, H R, and W & Z, have been bought for delivery in November and December.

Tea.—The company's sale of 21,291 packages of Java on the 1st inst., went off as follows:—

903	chests	Bohea	45 to 105 cents.
5,725	„	Souchong	78 to 134 „
5,269	„	Congou	87 to 157 „
2,962	„	Pekoe	120 to 420 „
3,622	„	Tonkay	62 to 142 „
543	„	Skin	43 to 89 „
1,383	„	Hyson	90 to 138 „
470	„	Uxim	82 to 144 „
394	„	Joosjes	123 to 174 „

With the exception of 65 chests of green, and 102 of Pekoe, the whole sold flowingly. The ordinary and middling qualities went off high, the better descriptions comparatively lower. By private contract 86 quarter chests of superfine flowery Pekoe were since disposed of at secret prices.

Rice.—With the exception of Java, which commands an easy sale, all other sorts rule heavy. In values no alteration

Spices.—Some dealings are reported in Java cinnamon No. 3 at 98 cents, also of clover No. 2 of 1863 at 24 cents. Pepper dull.

Tobacco.—There is no improvement to notice in Java. There have been considerable arrivals since last post, and two large sales announced; one of 3,616 bales of Temayang on the 9th inst. by tender, and the other 8 510 bales TANL, MGB, BJdL, GG, LS, and LC, per *Rotterdam*, *Grootmeester National* and *Dageraad*, by public auction on the 5th of November. Present stock, 16,517 bales.

Tin.—Banca advanced to 74 fl., but has since given away, and purchases may be made at 72 fl., at which figure 1,500 blocks were disposed of.

Hides calm. Prices unaltered. Stock of E.I. 15,125 Java ox, and 7,377 do. buffalo.

Drugs.—No animation in the market, and sales confined to the requirements of the trade.

Indigo.—The 500 piculs of Java expected by the company have arrived, viz., 309 chests per *Reinhardt*, and 299 per *Salatiga*, by which their sale on the 8th and 9th inst. is completed, and will contain, on the whole, 1,167 piculs (548 chests) against 1,657 piculs (828 chests) at the autumn sale last year. Fine descriptions are scarce, and prices well supported. Inferior qualities rather easier.

DENMARK.

Lieutenant-Colonel Raassloff, Danish Ambassador at Washingtou who had been sent on a special mission to China to negociate a treaty with that empire, has successfully effected the purpose of his mission, and returned from the Far East to Copenhagen, where the King rewarded him with the insignia of Knight Commander of the Royal Order of the Dannebrog.

THE SWISS EMBASSY IN JAPAN.

The Federal Council has decided to withdraw the Swiss embassy from Japan, in consideration of the political situation of that country.

WEST INDIES.

The Demerara Court of Policy held a sitting on the 26th August. The Consolidated Immigration Bill, originally drafted by Mr. Crossley, the Immigration Agent-General, had been remodelled, and would be laid before the Court in its amended form on the 8th inst. The Court had adopted the following resolution:—"That this Court requests his Excellency the Governor will bring under the notice of Her Majesty's Government the fact that while Indian and Chinese immigrants are introduced into the colony subject to indentures of service for five years, captured Africans above the age of fifteen years are only liable to be bound for three years. Further, that his Excellency will express the strong hope of the Court that any captured Africans above the age of fifteen years introduced after this date shall be subject to indenture for five years, the Court being satisfied that while the extension of time would be a boon to the employers, it would also tend to the future welfare of the Africans, inasmuch as it would keep them for a longer time under the discipline of instruction and settled habits, and so render them less likely to retire beyond the limits of civilisation on the expiration of their terms of service."

Literature.

Chinese Scenes and People; by Jane R. Edkins. London: James Nisbet and Co.

This is altogether a pleasing work. Scenes and characters in China are sketched in a natural and unlabboured manner. The authoress was in China in an eventful period—1859 to 1861—during the time of our third war, and whilst noting the "right English sentiment" of the foreign communities of Amoy, Shanghai, and Tien-tsin, was watchful also of the changing phases of native sentiment, which she depicts with force and feeling, and with reference to ultimate results. Exquisitely sensitive to beauty of scenery, she makes it a background to some charming portrayals. Villagers, Chinese merchants, priests, come before us in their daily avocations and are taken off to the life. Her beautiful activity of spirit displays itself in every page. A missionary in the truest sense, she would, had her life been spared, probably have won to herself a name as eminent in its own sphere as that of Florence Nightingale. There was a single-heartedness in her disposition—a devotion to her cause, that made her a heroine; and with all her retiringness of disposition, she was eminently calculated to win her way amidst the native population. To the work is appended a very useful and interesting narrative of a visit to Nanking by her husband, and to which she frequently refers in her letters. We think her father exercised a very wise discretion in giving these letters to the world, which we trust will be the means of inducing others, if not equally gifted, at least equally devoted to the cause of missions, to take her place, rendered vacant by an early death.

Monetary and Commercial.

City, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

As anticipated in our last, the price of Mexican Dollars has fallen. Sales of the last importation have been made at 5s. 3d., and a portion not suitable for the China market, at 5s. 1d.

At a meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, on the 7th inst., Mr. Mitchell, M.P., in the chair, the available balance was stated to be £56,000, out of which a dividend was adopted at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, absorbing £32,000, and leaving about £24,000 to be carried forward. It was announced that the company are about to open a branch at Batavia, in addition to the branches already in operation at Rangoon and Kurrachee. A report of the meeting will be found in another column.

The biddings for £400,000 in bills on India took place on the 7th at the Bank of England. The proportions allotted were, to Calcutta, £220,000; to Bombay, £160,000; and to Madras, £20,000. The *minimum* price declared was as before:—1s. 11½d. per rupee on Calcutta and Madras, and 1s. 11¾d. on Bombay, and the applications within the limits amounted to £1,210,000. Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 14 per cent.; on Bombay, at 2s., about 68 per cent.; on Madras, at 1s. 11½d, about 63 per cent.; and all above these prices in full.

The consumption of tea progresses satisfactorily. Below we give a comparative table for three years of the quantity of tea and sugar retained for consumption in the five months from 1st April to 31st August. It will be seen that the consumption of sugar has been quite stationary, while tea has increased at the rate of 17 per cent.:—

	Tea.	Sugar.
1861	33,595,709 lbs.	222,431 tons.
1862	33,856,432 „	220,013 „
1863	39,623,032 „	221,835 „

Bank returns for the week show a renewed falling off of £200,000 in the stock of specie, while there is also a diminution of £382,000 in the total of "specie and demand notes" held by the Government treasury. The accounts of the condition of the coloured population who have been set free and transferred to Washington, or who are retained under the protection of the Federal armies, are still of a sad description. The accounts also mention a current report that Mr. Stevens, the Southern Vice-President, had sailed for Europe with full powers from the Confederate Government to make terms with the Emperor Napoleon, even including emancipation within a reasonable time. There are also statements afloat of the existence of a party in California who are desirous not only of seceding from the Union, but of joining the Mexican Empire.

The *Assaye*, which was announced as having left with an instalment of the submarine cable for the Persian Gulf, put into

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Plymouth with sprung mainmast, and is now fitting a new one. The *Tweed*, *Cospatrick*, and steamer *Charente*, will shortly follow with the remainder of the cable.

The Suez Canal is becoming a formidable nuisance. It hinders the growth of Egyptian cotton, and, consequently, the prosperity of the Egyptian labourers. The cotton pays splendidly, and all the labourers wish to work at it; but the Suez fanatics insist on their 20,000 labourers, which is no little drain on the cotton-growing population. The Viceroy, who sowed about 4,000 acres lest year in cotton, is said to have planted 19,000 this, and to have offered to supply the people gratuitously with seed, and he hopes next year will see 70,000 to 100,000 acres under cultivation.

The annexed circular in connection with the old estate of Messrs. Reid, Irving and Co., has just been made public. There is yet the prospect of the house paying altogether a most encouraging dividend:—

"2, Gresham-place, Lombard-street, London, 1st October, 1863.

"Sir,—Referring to our announcement of the 20th January last, we have to apprise you that we are prepared to pay a further dividend of 1s. in the pound, on and from the 8th inst., Saturdays excepted, between the hours of eleven and two o'clock, and against the production of the usual securities. The continued depreciation in the value of sugar is still detrimental to the prompt collection of the Mauritius assets, but we are making progress therein, and we hope to declare a further distribution in the course of next year, and to report the realisation of our mortgage claims on estates in Jamaica, which are shortly to be offered for sale in London under the Encumbered Estates Act.—We are, respectfully, Sir, your obedient servants, "Reid, Irving, and Co."

The Italian Government have contracted with Mr. W. T. Henley for the manufacture and laying of a submarine cable sixty-two miles in length, from Otranto to Avlona, which will give a route by way of Italy for messages to Constantinople, and thence to the new line, *via* the Persian Gulf to India.

The London Commercial List 1863-64, by Messrs. Estell and Co., has made its appearance. In addition to a complete commercial list giving name, business, when established, mercantile or monetary credit, extent of trade, and negotiability of acceptances and remarks, its appendix contains all necessary information relative to the London joint-stock banks, of colonial and foreign ditto, of insurance companies in operation, or being wound up, partnership dissolutions from January, 1858, bankruptcies and assignments since 1851, changes, amalgamations, and new firms, with other valuable and serviceable information. The work is now in its sixth year; the system and symbols adopted are remarkable for succinctness, brevity, and clearness, and could not easily be improved upon.

The exports from London, Liverpool, and the Clyde to the undermentioned ports, from September 17th to October 1st, were as follows:—

To Shanghai.—Plain cottons, 119,781 yards; coloured cottons 219,537 yards; printed cottons, 97,300 yards.

To Hong Kong.—No exports.

To Singapore.—Plain cottons, 3,171,949 yards: coloured cottons, 235,473 yards; printed cottons, 161,684 yards; twist, 357,200 lbs.

To Batavia.—No exports.

To Ceylon.—Plain cottons, 821,080 yards; coloured cottons, 96,306 yards; printed cottons, 78,091 yards; twist, 42,300 lbs.

The Board of Trade returns for the month of August have made their appearance. The following were the exportations to the Far East in that period:—

To China.—Cotton yarn: The quantity exported in August last was 178,898 lbs., against 147,600 lbs. in August, 1862, and 173,320 lbs. in August, 1861; the amount exported in the first eight months of this year was 895,370 lbs., against 3,051,499 lbs. in 1862, and 5,504,850 lbs. in 1861; the value of the exports for August last was £19,662, against £9,016 in August 1862, and £7,605 in August, 1861. Cotton Goods: The quantity exported in August last amounted to 3,589,936 lbs., against 6,069,235 lbs. in August, 1862, and 20,892,594 lbs. in August 1861; the amount exported in the first eight months of this year was 27,895,987 lbs., against 73,960,985 lbs. in 1862, and 197,929,857 lbs. in 1861. The value of the exports in August last was £104,841, against £98,394 in August, 1862, and £271,623 in August, 1861. Woollen and Worsted Manufactures: 162,556 yards were exported in August last, against 219,896 yards in August, 1862, and 139,496 yards in August, 1861; the value of the exports for August last was £28,720, against £27,487 for August, 1862, and £17,437 for August, 1861; the total export for the first eight months of this year reached 1,267,509 yards, of the value of £226,571, against 1,518,262 yards, of the value of £189,779, in the corresponding period of 1862. Worsted Stuffs: The exports in August last reached 991,356 yards, against 1,083,507 yards in August, 1862, and 503,971 yards in August, 1861; total export in the past eight months, 5,555,615 yards, against 5,200,662 yards in the corresponding period of 1862; value of the export for August last, £73,297, against £53,639 in 1862, and 30,246 in 1861; the value of the exports for the past eight months was 400,951, against £257,101 in the corresponding period of 1862, and £260,059 in 1861. Lead: Exported in August last 875 tons, against 863 tons in August, 1862, and 343 tons in August, 1861; export for the first eight months of this year 10,693 tons, against 6,194 tons in 1862, and 3,894 tons in 1861; the value of the export for August last was £18,643 tons, against £18,034 in 1862, and £7,462 tons in 1861; value of exports for the first eight months £229,287, against £132,815 in the corresponding period of 1862, and £35,396 in 1861.

To Philippine Islands.—Cotton Manufactures: Export in August last, 3,851,507 yards, against 2,544,974 yards in August, 1862, and 2,576,985 yards in August, 1861. The export for the first eight months of this year was 10,152,734 yards, against 11,187,849 yards in 1862, and 28,118,526 yards in 1861. The value of the export for August last was £104,841, and for the first eight months of this year £8,689,826.

To Java.—Cotton Manufactures: In August last the export reached 1,805,223 yards, of the value of £44,388, against 2,184,775 yards in August, 1862, of the value of £44,170, and 5,031,132 yards in August, 1861, of the value of £75,260. The amount exported in the first eight months of this year reached 9,054,794 yards, of the value of £218,711, against 23,546,245 yards, of the value of £428,944, in the corresponding period of 1862, and 34,585,837 yards, of the value of £522,832, in the first eight months of 1861.

The amount of bullion by the P. and O. Company's steamer *Pera*, which left Southampton on the 4th inst, was:—In gold, to Alexandria, £57,000; to Calcutta, £1,645. In silver, to Penang, £935; to Hong Kong, £45,242; to Foo-chow-Foo, £950; to Shanghai, £4,133. Total, in gold, £58,645; in silver, 51,260.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service, Limited	50	122 to 124	...
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	38 to 39	...
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	68 to 72	...
50	London Joint Stock	10	36 to 37	...
100	London and Westminster	20	78 to 80	...
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	59 to 61	...
50	Union of London	12	58 to 59	...
100	Hindustan, China, and Japan	25	2 to 3 pm.	...
20	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi	5	1 to 1½ pm.	...
25	Bank of Egypt	All	28 to 29	...
100	Bank of London	50	...	...
	MISCELLANEOUS			
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	2¼ to 3⅜	...
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	81 to 83	
50	Do. New	30	19 to 21 pm.	
10	Labuan Coal Company	4	...	...
10	China and Japan Steam Company	5	...	...
2	Telegraph to India Company	2	⅝ to ¾ dis.	...
5	Bombay Gas	3	½d. to ⅝ pm.	...
10	E. I. and London Shipping B.	All	3 to 6	...
20	E. I. Irrigation and Canal	5	½d. to ¼ pm.	...
2	Indian Carrying Company	1	...	...
20	Madras Irrigation and Canal	1	2¾ to 3¼ pm.	...
1	Oriental Gas	All	1¼ to 1½	...
1	Do. New	½	⅜ to ½ pm.	...
10	O. Inland Steam	All	3 to 3¼	...
100	West India Steam Company	60	74 to 76	...
20	Ceylon Company	5	½ to 1 pm.	...
20	International Finance Society	5	5 to 5¼ pm.	...
20	General Credit & Finance Company	2	3 to 3¼ pm.	...
20	Egyptian Com & Trading Company	2	1⅞ to 2¼ pm.	...
20	Hudson's Bay Company	10	1⅛ to 1⅜ dis.	...

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

Tea.—The last few days the attention of the trade has been directed to the cargoes of the five ships from Foo-chow, samples of which have been freely placed upon the market. Only a small portion, chiefly of fine to finest kinds, have as yet found buyers, at prices rather in favour of purchasers. The general outturn of these teas confirms the opinion generally entertained by the trade, after tasting those ex *Bahama* and *Fiery Cross*. The *Annette* has arrived from Hankow, with the new season's Monings and Wopaks, but her teas are only just on the market. There has been a fair demand for all kinds of Congou, up to good common, at about previous prices. Fair to good Sinchune Kais, and fair Kaisow kinds, of old import, have been sold to a fair extent at rather easier prices. Fair to good Ho-Hows and Ning-Chows have been saleable at the low rates current, say from 1s. to 1s. 3d. per lb. There has been a steady demand for second-class Honams, Monings, and Wopaks, at from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d. per lb., being about previous prices. Good and fine Kaisows of old import have been sold rather lower; a few of the finest kind still to be met with have been sold for export. In old season's fine Monings and Wopaks, a limited business has been done at about former prices. The sales of good to fine Kaisows show a decline of about 1d. per lb. The finest kinds, as also of the Pakling, have supported former rates. Tayshans have sold at about former prices. Fair to good Oolongs have sold at a decline of 1d. to 2d. per lb. at public auction without reserve. Fine have been rather more wanted. Souchongs remain much as last month. Flowery Pekoes have been sold irregularly at public sale. Common to fair Scented Capers have sold fully 1d. per lb. lower. Fine, Canton and Foo-chow make, wanted. Fair to good Scented Orange Pekoes have sold lower at the public sales, but latterly rather better prices have ruled. Fine, both of Canton and Foo-chow make, have sold at fully former prices, being rather scarce. The new season's Foo-chow make have not been of quality equal to former years. Uncoloured Japans have sold irregularly, in some cases at ½d. per lb. decline, but they are again in demand for export. There have been no public sales of Indian Teas, but one will take place on the 15th. In Green Teas there has been a large amount of business. Purchases to some extent have been made for export to America and Canada, both of Twankays, Hyson Skins, and Young Hysons, chiefly the latter, including a large quantity of Japan kinds, which had been held for some time; these sold at somewhat irregular prices, but generally at a decline of fully 1d. per lb. In all the better kinds of Young Hyson prices show an advance of fully 1d. per lb. Hysons, of good to fine quality, have sold 1d. per lb. lower, owing to larger supplies offering; finest commands fully former

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rates. Imperials have fully maintained former value. Gunpowders have been wanted, and sales of good and fine show 1d. to 2d. per lb. advance. Canton-made Young Hysons have sold lower at Public Sale. Gunpowders, of common to fair quality, have also sold 1d. per lb. lower, good to fine have however realised former prices. The quantity of tea afloat now now is about 30,000,000 lbs. in 45 ships.

SILK.—The following is from the circular of Messrs. Waithman, Jacomb, and Hogg, of 1st inst. :—"We have had a sudden and unlooked for rebound in the silk market during the past month, and a large business has been transacted both in China and Japan silk, the quotations of to-day being from 1s. to 1s. 6d. above the lowest prices of August. The deliveries for the month, 3,784 bales of China and 1,988 bales of Japan, indicate that consumption is progressing on a somewhat improved scale. The latest accounts from China report total settlements to date (4th August) 8,800 bales, against 22,500 bales in 1862, and 9,500 in 1861. Unsold stock on the market was estimated at 14,000 bales, against 18,000 in 1862, and 14,000 in 1861. Prices were firm, notwithstanding the unsatisfactory nature of the advices from this side, and No. 3 Tsatlee was fetching 420 taels, equal to 23s. 6d. per lb. here; while Taysaams, owing to their scarcity, had been sold for native consumption at prices utterly unknown in this market. The total supply of China silk for the season is expected to be short, even compared with that of last year. From Japan the political advices are contradictory, but the ports were open and business going on much as usual. Prices for silk were extravagantly high. Bengal silk is attracting a little more attention, owing, no doubt, to the present comparatively high rates for China silk. In Italian silk there is nothing to notice. At New York holders are now quite firm and generally asking higher prices. Although the stock is not large, it is fully adequate to the demand for consumption, as our market is kept well supplied with Taysams from England.

	Ordinary.		Superior.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Tsatlee, No. 1 and 2	22 6 to	24 6		
,, No. 3 and 4	20 0	21 6	21 6	22 0
,, No. 5	19 0	19 6		
Ditto, Hang-Chow	19 0	19 6	20 0	20 6
Yuenfa	10 0	21 0	22 0	23 0
Taysaam	15 0	18 6	19 6	20 6
Ditto, skeins	15 0	15 6		
Ditto, long reel	16 0	17 0	17 6	18 0
Canton	11 0	16 6	17 6	17 6
Chinese Thrown	15 0	19 0	21 0	22 0
Mulbash, dyepot Japan	20 0	23 0	23 6	24 0
Ida, bricks	18 6	20 6	23 0	26 0
Sodai ,,	18 6	20 6	21 6	22 6
Oshu, re-reeled	17 0	19 6	20 6	22 6
Koshu, Selé	18 6	20 0	21 6	23 0
Archezan, slips	15 0	18 6	19 0	20 0
Mashtah ,,	17 0	18 0	18 6	19 6
Hatchojee, Tussah	18 0		18 3	18 6

STATE OF THE WAREHOUSES.

	Sold Stock.		Unsold Stock.		Delivered.	
	Oct. 1, 1863.	Oct. 1, 1862.	Oct. 1, 1863.	Oct. 1, 1862.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 8, 1863.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 8, 1862.
Bengal	1,306	1,556	3,864	2,738	4,490	5,163
China	7,164	13,061	8,849	9,594	34,645	48,827
Japan	4,770	1,362	3,967	768	13,902	7,051
Canton	622	736	483	1,604	3,003	1,317
Chinese Thrown	599	996	805	1,608	1,103	2,311

SUGAR.—The market during the week has exhibited a considerable degree of buoyancy and excitement; the speculative feeling which was manifested on Friday last, having since been followed up by a brisk demand, and transactions have been both numerous and extensive at advancing prices, now ranging on the average fully 1s. per cwt. higher than quoted on the 2nd instant. Foreign descriptions have likewise participated in the general animation, and sales of magnitude have been effected at a corresponding advance to that established in the Colonial market, viz., 140,000 bags Clayed Manila, middling old to good new quality from 32s. to 33s. 6d.; and 600 tons Unclayed (for arrival) at 17s. 6d. to 18s.; 340 baskets soft grey Java at 34s.; 500 bags Siam at 36s. 6d.

COFFEE.—Market quiet, and no business of any consequence to report; only 34 bales at auction, and those retired. We quote—Mocha, long and pea berry, 92s. to 102s. per cwt.; garbled, good to fine, 93s. to 100s.; garbled, ordinary to middling, 88s. to 92s.

RICE.—Fair business done in the several varieties, but more especially in cargo kinds, which have realised a slight improvement in terms. Quotation, 9s. to 16s. 6d. per cwt. Java: No business to report; quotation, 9s. 6d. to 14s.

SAGO.—Steady: 192 boxes at auction sold at 23s. to 24s. per cwt. for fair to good small. Sago Flour: Held firmly, but the demand appears for the present to have subsided, and 3,819 bags at auction were all retired.

SPICES.—Ginger: Calicut and Cochin hold very firmly, and of 1,022 packages at auction, one-third sold at 63s. to 84s. per cwt. for low small to good. Pepper: Black is steady; and 3,005 bags Singapore at auction, all sold at and after the sale at 3⅝d. to 3¾d.; and 2,364 bags Penang sold at 3⅞ to 3½d., with Trang at 3⅝d. to 3¾d. per lb.; White is again rather cheaper; and 475 bags Singapore at auction sold at 5½d. to 5⅝d. per lb. Cinnamon: We quote 1st sort 1s. 2d. to 2s. 3d. per lb.; 2nd sort, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 9d.; 3rd sort, 11d. to 1s. 5d.; 4th sort and jungle, 9d. to 1s. 1d.; limited trade at full prices. Cloves: Flat; and of 167 bags Zanzibar at auction, very few sold at 3¼d. per lb.

COTTON.—Tinnevelli has declined in value ¼d. to ½d. per lb., whilst Western has risen ⅜d.; operations on the spot small, but for arrival considerable. Latest quotations:—Tinnevelli, 7⅛d. to 1s. 1¼d.; Northern and Western, 1s. 8¼d. to 1s. 10¾d.; Oomrawuttee and Dholera, 1s. 6¼d. to 1s. 11d.; Mangarole, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10¼d.; Compta, 1s. 5⅜d. to 1s. 11 per lb.

HEMP.—Manila: This market has become quiet; very little business has been done privately; and 1,855 bales at auction were nearly all retired. Quotation; £26 to £29. 10s. per ton. Sunn.—Firm: 31 bales at auction retired. Of 539 bales Kurrachee, two-thirds sold at £29 to £33. 10s. per ton for middling to good; and 193 bales Bombay sold at £32. 15s. to £33.

TIN.—Is less firm; moderate business done, chiefly at £116 to £116. 10s. per ton cash for Straits, and £122 with prompt, for Banca.

JAPAN WAX.—Rather dearer; and of 80 boxes at auction, about half sold at 67s. to 67s. 6d. per cwt. for fair block.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Aloes: Steady, at £3 to £16 per cwt. Cardamons: Of 12 cases Malabar at auction half sold at 5s. to 6s. per lb. for middling to good; and 7 bags damaged Ceylon sold at 4s. 6d. to 5s. 1d. Gums: Gum Animi, Arabic, Assafœtida, and Olibanum, have all sold well, fully sustaining their previous several values. Linseed: Market still flat with large supplies. Rapeseed: Market better for demand; prices firm Teeth, Elephants': 70 lbs. and upwards, £33 to £39 per cwt.; 40 to to 60 lbs., £31 to £38; 20 to 40 lbs., £27 to £34; Scrivelloes, £12 to £33; Ball do. cut, £43 to £54; Ball do. uncut, £28 to £43; Hollows, £13 to £30; Points and Tips, £14 to £34. Sea Horse: 4 lbs. and upwards, 7s. to 13s. per lb.; 3 lbs., 4s. to 7s.; 1 to 2 lbs., 1s. to 3s. Turmeric: Of 185 boxes China at auction, half sold at 35s. per cwt.; and 100 bags Java retired at 20s. Camphor: China has further declined as much as 15s. per cwt., leaving the market still very depressed and unsettled; of 130 cases China at auction, 100 cases sold at £6. 10s.; private trade very moderate up to £6. 15s. Japan remains firm, and of 685 boxes at auction, half sold at 89s. to 92s. per cwt. for second to first piles. Gutta Percha: Firm; fair business at 1s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. India Rubber: Auctions confined to Assam, 658 packages of which sold at 7½d. to 11½d. per lb. for ordinary foul ball to fine lump. Musk: 35 caddies brought to auction sold with good competition at 27s. to 32s. per oz. for middling to good Tonquin. Of 10 tins grain, half sold at 42s. to 51s. for middling to very good. Oil of Anniseed: Demand, chiefly speculative, has during the last few days become very general and animated; some 300 chests have changed hands, the bulk at 6s. per lb. Rattans: Scarce and much needed; quotation, 3s. to 12s. per 100. Mother-o'-Pearl Shells: Steady; 111 cases Manila offered at auction, and subsequently sold at 85s. per cwt. Cocoa-Nut Oil Cochin: More business has been done, and prices have improved 5s. to 10s. per ton. 131 casks Cochin, 130 casks Ceylon, and 348 casks Sydney at auction.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £7. 10s.; nail rod, £8 to £8. 10s.; hoops, £10. 10s.; sheets, single, £11. 10s.; Staffordshire bars, £9. 10s.; rails, £6. 15s.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £16 to £16. 10s.

COPPER.—Sheet and Sheathing, £102 per ton; yellow metal, 8½d. to 8¾d. per lb.

TIN.—115s. for block; 116s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, I.C., 28s. 6d. to 29s. 6d. per box.

LEAD, &c.—English pig, £20 to £20. 10s.; shot, patent, £23. 10s.; sheet, £20. 10s to £20. 15s.; spelter, £18. 10s.; zinc, English sheet, £24; quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

The following comments on the market are from Messrs. French and Smith's circular:—There is a steady inquiry for nearly all descriptions of metals, and although there is a disposition amongst speculators to operate, yet the bulk of the business transacted is for export or home consumption. Iron: During the past month there has been considerable activity in the Scotch pig trade, and prices have advanced to 61s. 6d. cash, and 62s. 3d. three months open, mixed numbers. Welsh iron is in great demand, and even higher rates than at present quoted must be looked for. In Staffordshire also, the late advances are well maintained. Copper: The improvement mentioned in our last circular continues. All the makers seem well supplied with orders. Holders of foreign are stiff in their demands. We quote Burra £98, Kupunda £99, Chili £87. There is also good inquiry for copper ores. Tin: The nominal quotations for English have not altered since 10th August last, but it has been easy to purchase under smelters' quotations. Banca is quite neglected in this market. Straits has fluctuated a good deal the last few weeks, having advanced from 117s. to 120s. three months prompt, and again receded to the former price, 117s. three months, £116 cash, which are the present quotations for good merchantable tin. For fine quality a higher price is asked. The depression in prices must be in some measure attributable to the increase in production of the English mines, which, from the best information we can obtain, is increased 15 to 20 per cent. during the last few years. Tin Plates: The price of all descriptions of tin plate is very firm. Coke is advanced generally 1s. per box. An advance is anticipated on charcoal. The shipments last month of tin and terne plates were about 71,000 boxes. In September, 1862, the shipments were 70,000 boxes. Lead is very firm, but at present no advance is established. Spelter has been drooping for some time, and remains very quiet at quotations. The stock in London is 5,690 tons, against 3,761 tons, same date in 1862.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from Southampton from the 30th June by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers.

	Gold.	Silver
Shanghai	—	£212,354
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	6,340
Hong Kong	—	213,333
Amoy	—	—
Singapore	£965	77,915
Penang	—	19,255

FROM MARSEILLES.

(BY THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.)

	Gold.	Silver
Shanghai	—	£85,998
Hong Kong	—	26,000
Singapore	—	—
Penang	—	—
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	—

PER FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS SINCE 30TH JUNE.

	Gold.	Silver.
To Singapore	—	£51,630
To Saigon	—	114,924
To Hong Kong	—	120,429
To Shanghai	—	30,922

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GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold (per ounce)	...	...	...	...	£3	17	9		
Spanish Doubloons	...	...	...	...	3	16	3	to 3 17	0
United States Gold Coin	...	...	...	...	3	16	2½		
Silver in Bars ...	...	...	...	...	0	5	1½		
Mexican Dollars	...	...	...	...	0	5	3		

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Sept. 24	Brouwershaven	Padang	Geertruida Maria	
— 23	Do.	Tjilatjap	Salatiga	
— 23	Texel	Batavia	Quintet	
— 24	Brouwershaven	Do.	Cornelia Mathi da	Korteland.
— 26	London	Singapore	Benledi	Houiton.
— 27	Portsmouth	Bassein	Hollandstrouw	Kenker.
— 27	Cowes	Akyab	Success	Cyttenhoven.
— 27	Falmouth	Maulmain	Ocean Farer	Rippon.
— 27	Do.	Akyab	Harvest	Loring
— 15	New York	Penang	Snow Squall	Dillingham.
— 29	London	Sourabaya	Samoset	
— 24	Texel	Batavia	Bernard and Agnes	Oldeman.
— 26	Do.	Sourabaya	Vertrouwen	Vos.
— 25	Do.	Tjilatjap	Reinhard	Muller.
Aug. 12	Valparaiso	Macao	Maria	Wagner.
Sept. 28	Off Queenstown	Akyab	Fanny	Roper.
— 27	Texel	Sourabaya	Tweelingen	Bakker.
— 28	Brouwershaven	Pasaroeang	Remigius Adolphus	Browning.
— 29	Texel	Batavia	Vision	Westendorff.
— 1	New York	Penang	Wandrahm	Meyer.
— 29	Helvoet	Batavia	Sydpolen	Gjertz.
Oct. 1	Flushing	Akyab	Tempest	Whitney.
— 1	Do.	Do.	Roberta	Child.
Sept. 27	Bremen	Do.	Rebecca	Chrsitoffers.
— 29	Do.	Rangoon	Prince Alfred	Freeman.
Oct. 3	Off Plymouth	Foo-chow-Foo	Falcon	Keay.
— 1	Havre	Rangoon	J. D. Cooper	Howard.
— 4	Gravesend	Foo-chow-Foo	Min	Smith.
— 4	Do.	Shanghai	Castle Howard	Lamprell.
— 4	Do.	Foo-chow-Foo	Flying Spur	Ryrie.
— 4	Do.	Do.	Robin Hood	Mann.
— 4	Do.	Do.	Ellen Rodger	Mackinnon.
— 3	Falmouth	Akyab	Northern Light	Marshall.
— 6	London	Shanghai	Annette, str.	Jones.
— 6	Falmouth	Akyab	Harrnsecket	Waite.
— 5	Off Falmouth	Foo-chow-Foo	Margaretha	Beckmann.
— 1	Bremen	Rangoon	Southerner	Soule.
— 3	Brouwershaven	Do.	Johannes	Rademaker
— 6	Falmouth	Batavia	Verden	Koffermun.
— 5	Brouwershaven	Bassein	San Salvador	Munnix.
— 5	Marseilles	Alexandria	Peluse, str.	
— 1	Flensburg	Akyab	Prins Oscar	Oberg.
— 6	Brouwershaven	Do.	Lion	Cooper.
— 8	London	Hambro' & Maulmn.	Derwent	Durham.
— 9	Deal	Canton	Monarchy	

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Sep. 23	Deal	Singapore	Ava	
— 25	Shields	Shanghai	Esmeralda	
— 26	Cardiff	Singapore	Emily Attall	
— 30	London	Shanghai	Albuera	Levick.
— 30	Do.	Hong Kong & Canton.	Black Prince	Inglis.
— 30	Deal	Singapore	Akinde (?)	Scott.
— 30	Do.	Batavia	Susanne	Vonck.
— 7	New York	Shanghai	Australia	
Oct. 1	London	Singapore & Akyab	Constantin	Madsen.
— 3	Glasgow	Shanghai	Burman	
Sep. 29	Off S. Foreland	Hong Kong	Canton	Hennings.
— 27	Off Newhaven	Shanghai	Western Continent	Luil.
Oct. 1	Liverpool	Do.	Cornelia	Brian.
Sep. 30	Sunderland	Hong Kong	Hadassah	Dickson.
Oct. 3	London	Shanghai	Merse	Moore.
— 2	Deal	Batavia	Twee Gezusters	Bergman.
— 1	Sunderland	Singapore	Friede	Drost.
— 5	London	Shanghai	Java	Hahlmann.
— 5	Do.	Bombay & China Seas	Percy Douglas	Hamon.
— —	Rotterdam	Batavia	Jacob	Drenth.
— 2	Cardiff	Shanghai	Mandarin	Winter.
— 2	Do.	Singapore	Hamburg	Wachter.
— 2	Do.	Do.	Trebizonda	Marwood.
— 3	Hartlepool	Do.	Yarm	Greig.
Sep. 2	Rio Janeiro	Batavia	Hazard	Karsten.
Aug. 14	Monte Video	China	Le Gick (?)	Oswood.
Oct. 3	Deal	Singapore	Blucher	Bartels y
Sep. 11	St. Vincent, C.V.	Hong Kong	Edith	Sydne...
— 27	Brouwershaven	Batavia	OuderKirk denAmstel	Swar
Oct. 7	London	Singapore	Avon Vale	Paul.
— 7	Deal	Batavia	Pollux	
— 6	Do.	Singapore	Julie	Haverbeck.
— 6	Off Folkestone	Anjer	Maria Elise	Westenenk.
— 5	Off Dungeness	Java	Baron P. v. Rosendaal	v'Hoogenstraten
— 7	Newport	Singapore	Carobell	Devereux.
— 6	Liverpool	Do.	Nymphen	Berger.
— 8	London	Hong Kong & Canton.	Isabella	Barber.

LOADING.

At London.—For Hakodadi: Ocean Gem. For Shanghai: Min Ellen Rodger, Fiery Cross. For Hong Kong: Edward Percy. For Hong Kong and Canton: Falcon, Robin Hood, Flying Spur, Chandernagore. For Manila: Perla, San Luis. For Singapore: Eleanor. For Singapore and Penang: Ferozepore. For Penang: Devonvale. For Batavia: West. For Cape of Good Hope, Singapore, and China: Leila.

At Liverpool.—For Shanghai: Ellen Radford, Southern Cross, Victoria Cross. For Hong Kong and Canton: Serica. For Hong Kong: Indiaman. For Singapore: Chanaral, Athelstan. For Manila: Aureliana, Sales, Patriot King. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Fop Smit, Pieter. For Batavia and Singapore: Carl Frederik.

At Glasgow.—For Shanghai: Eliza Shaw. For Manila and Iloilo: Chase. For Batavia and Singapore: Princess of Wales. For Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya: Alexander.

SPOKEN.

Jacob Roggeveen, Batavia to Amsterdam, Sept. 13, 46 N., 17 W.
Reyerwaard, Batavia to Amsterdam, Aug. 2, off Ascension.
Castlebon, Shanghai to New York, July 12, 11 S., 120 E.
Tribon, Batavia to Amsterdam, Aug. 15, 36 S., 19 E.
Penguin, New York to Shanghai, July 25, 31 N., 18 W.
Castor, Canton to London, Aug. 7, 33 S., 14 E.
Alblasserwaard, Shields to Sourabaya, July 7.
Alida, Amsterdam to Samarang, Sept. 18, 49 N., 10 W.
Nandy, Batavia to Flushing, Aug. 26.
Unrivalled, of London for Shanghai, Sept. 22, off the Start.
Beurs van Rotterdam, Java to Amsterdam, Sept. 8, 41 N., 35 W.
Benvenue, Penang to London, Aug. 28, 18 S., 3 W.
Chrysolite, Hong Kong to London, July 19, 18 N., 113 E.
J. C. Simony, Rotterdam to Singapore, July 10, 45 N, 10 W.
Henrietta (Brem. barq.), Cardiff to Singapore, Aug. 26, 13 N., 25 W.
3rd d.p., No. 2,573, Bat. to Amsterdam, Aug. 30, 36 N., 40 W.
Scandia, Batavia to Amsterdam, Aug. 28, 32 N., 41 W.
Lauderdale (ship), London to Shanghai, Sept. 20, 42 N., 12 W.
Norma, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Aug. 25, off the Cape de Verds.
Surprise, New York to Hong Kong, Aug. 2, 28 N., 33 W.
Gitana, Liverpool to Penang, Sept. 26, 51 N., 8 W.
J. C. Simony (Dan. brig.), Rotterdam to Singapore, July 19, 37 N.
Vanguard (barque), Clyde to Batavia, July 28, 36 N., 19 W.
Mayflower (Brit. ship), Liverpool to Shanghai, Aug. 31, 16 N., 27 W.
J. C. Schotel, Liverpool to Batavia, Aug. 26, 5 N., 19 W.
Mary, Sunderland to Shanghai, Aug. 1, 39 S., 33 E.
Bulgersteyn, Rotterdam to Batavia, June 30, 24 S., 32 W.
Barque, No 9,032, 3rd d.p., Hartlepool to Shang., July 2, 29 S., 33 W.
Empress of India, from Shanghai, July 1, 19 N., 130 E.
Raphael, Shanghai to Falmouth, July 16, 7 N., 133 E.
Areta, Manila to Liverpool, very crank, July 28, 27 S., 53 E.
Gelderland, Batavia to Rotterdam, Aug. 30, 14 S., long. 7.
Monarchy, Canton to London, Sept. 29, 45 N., 26 W.
Provident, Batavia to Amsterdam, Aug. 13, 35 S., 21 E.
America, Penang to London, Sept. 12, 13 N., 27 W.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From Japan.—At London: Copernicus, Caruisius, Jacob and Anna Maravia, Kent.

From China.—At London: Margaret, Thessalie, Antipodes, West Australian, John Scott, Notus, Monarch, Jorgen Bruhn, Highflyer, Challenger, Shakespeare, City of Aberdeen, Coulnakyle, Maggie Leslie, Beatrice, Chka Sze, Glen Aros, Silver Eagle, Star of China, Valdivia Guinevere, Kelso, Chanticleer, Raphael, Scawfell, Corriemulzie, Vigil Capriolani, Banian, Kennington, Procymatia, Rosella, Eastern Chief, Caroline Coventry, Kestrel, Philomela, Crysolite, James Paton, Aerolite, Friar Tuck, Empress Eugene, Celestial, White Adder, Southern Belle, Mexicana, Aerolite, Pegasus, Assyrian, George Avery. At Liverpool: J. Bates, Montgomery, Melrose, Abeona, Storm King, Alfred Kay, East Lothian, Emperor, Thames, Flatworth, Ophir, Yuca, West Derby, Oxus, Empress of India, Jura, Eliza Stewart, Invincible, Veronica, Verbena, Onangoudy. At Falmouth: Alfred Hawley.

From Manila.—At London: Caribbean, John Banks, Governor General, Thrudvang. At Liverpool: Luisita, Areta, Tricolor, Flora, Mariatana. At Falmouth: Agricola, Java, Frederick. At Queenstown: Duiveland.

From Singapore.—At London: Lady Agnes Duff, Oscar, Mountain Ash, Elenborough, Dewa Gungadhur, Harry Puddomsey. At Liverpool: Finland, G. H. Wappaus, Ystroona, Spurkler, Bagota. At Falmouth: Lorenzo, Carl and Auguste, Panic. At Bordeaux: Chene.

From Batavia.—At London: Java, Copernicus. At Channel: Ceres, Said Modschild Sud.

From Penang.—At London: America, Golconda, Benvenue, Avaanche.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Outward freights for vessels on the berth continue a little firmer, but vessels are in ample supply. Homeward freights are steady, and ships in good demand.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth:—To Kanagawa: 55s. weight, 42s. 6d. meast. To Nagasaki: 65s. To Hankow: 65s. weight, 60s. meast. To Amoy and Foo-chow-Foo: 50s. weight, 42s. 6d. measurement. To Shanghai: 50s. weight, 30s. measurement. To Hong Kong: 40s. weight, 30s. measurement. To Manila and Labuan: 50s. weight or measurement. To Singapore: 30s. to 35s. weight or measurement. To Penang: 40s. weight or measurement. To Batavia: 40s. weight, 30s. measurement. To Bankok: 60s. weight or measurement.

The quotations for coal and iron from the North are as follows:—For Hong Kong: £44 and £2. 2s. 6d. For Shanghai: £53 and £2. 10s. 0d. to £2. 12s. 6d. For Manila: £1. 10s. For the Philippine Islands, Penay, or Zebu: £2, nominal. For Singapore: £28 and £1. 6s. For Penang: £24. These rates are from the Wear or Tyne, and Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, respectively.

The Admiralty have ordered the screw-steamer Edward Percy to be surveyed for the conveyance of Government stores to Hong Kong, and have received tenders for the further conveyance of about 131 tons navy and victualling stores, and 720 hogsheads porter in two vessels, from the River Thames also to Hong Kong.

CASUALTIES.

Mauritius, Sept. 5.—The Chene (French barque), Blanchard, from Singapore to Bordeaux, put in here to day for survey, having been on shore in Banca Straits.

The Pomone (French ship), Giraud, from Bankok to Cherbourg, which put in here Aug. 6, with vessel and cargo very much damaged, and making six inches water per hour, is now discharging, having experienced very

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bad weather since leaving the Straits of Sunda on July 18, and will probably be condemned.

The Snow Squall, Dillingham, which arrived at New York Sept. 15, from Penang, reports having been chased by a privateer (the Confederate barque Tuscaloosa), July 28, 160 miles S.E. of the Cape of Good Hope; but having lightened the ship by staving several casks of water and heaving overboard a quantity of heavy provisions and a small portion of the cargo, she outsailed her and escaped.

Deal, Oct. 4.—The Jacob Drenth, from Rotterdam for Batavia, has been supplied with an anchor and seventy-five fathoms of chain, to replace others parted from the previous day in bringing up.

Cowes, Oct. 3.—The Ouderkirk van den Amstel, Swan, from Rotterdam for Batavia, has put in here with pumps choked.

Rio Janeiro, Sept. 6.—The Swallow, Scott, from London for Shanghai, has put in here short of provisions, and with bottom foul.

Rio Janeiro, Sept. 8.—The Sea Belle (Brit. barq.), M'Credie, from London to Amoy, put in here, Aug. 27, leaky; she has been surveyed and recommended to discharge until the leaks appear.

Ceara, August 29.—The Raven, schooner, Bushe, bound to Shanghai, with coals, has put into Granjae, a port about 160 to 180 miles north of this place, in distress, and unable to proceed on her voyage from, as reported, the foul state of her bottom, and not answering the helm. The master, it is stated, has written home and awaits instructions.

The Flying Spur, Ryrie, which arrived in the river, October 4 from Foo-chow-Foo, reports that on the August 15, in lat. 34 S., lon. 18 E., a screw-steamer came off towards her, showing English colours, and asked if she had seen any American ships; on being answered in the negative, the steamer hauled down the English colours, and hoisted the Confederate flag; she was brig rigged, apparently a very fast vessel, and with a great number of men showing on her decks.

At St. Helena.—Aug. 9, Remigius Adolphus, Browning, from Java, and sailed, 11, for Rotterdam; 15, Henrietta Gerardina Susanna, Sissingh, from Batavia, and sailed for Rotterdam; Thames, Andrew, from Ningpo, and sailed, 17, for Liverpool; 18, Luisita, Gordia, from Manila, and sailed, 20, for Cadiz; Lady Agnes Duff, Bruce, from Singapore, and sailed, 19, for London; 21, Margaretha, Reekina, from Foo-chow-Foo, and sailed, 22, for Falmouth; 22, America, Thompson, from Penang, and sailed for London; 23, Dunmore, Robertson, from Nagasaki, and sailed for London; 24, Golconda, Montgomery, from Penang, and sailed for London; G. H. Wappous, from Singapore, and sailed, 25, for Liverpool; 25, Singapore, Grillaud, from Singapore, and sailed for Bordeaux; 27, Annette (ss.), Jones, from Shanghai, and left, 28, for London; 28, Castle Howard, Lamprell, from Shanghai, and sailed, 29, for London.

At Table Bay.—Aug. 13, Chieftain, Borlase, from Singapore.

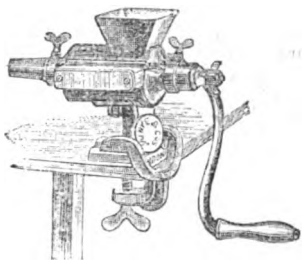
At Simon's Bay.—July 27, Kwang Tung (Chinese war str.), from Falmouth, and left, Aug. 14, for China; sailed, July 21, Amphitrite, Bergland, for Batavia.

At Algoa Bay.—Aug. 3, Keang-soo (Chinese war str.), from Simon's Bay, and left, 4, for China.

At Panama.—Aug. 26, H.M.'s Tartar, of Mexico, with $1,000,000 in silver, and sailed, Sept. 2, for Japan.

At Mauritius.—Aug. 9, from Singapore, Reward, Bider; 18, Duc de Malakoff, Bourdase; 20, from Manila, Thrudvang, Lee; 31, from Shanghai, West Derby, Sergeant; Sept. 2, from Falmouth, Kwang Tung (Chinese gunboat); sailed, Aug. 13, J. J. Grandville, Robert, for Batavia.

At Reunion.—Humboldt, Crutzer, from Macao, and sailed, Aug. 30, for Havre.



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The present Company is formed in the belief that, on the one hand, it will be very profitable to the Shareholders, and, on the other, most beneficial to India. It is obvious that our Indian territories present an unrivalled field for a Company of this description. Land there is rising in value with a rapidity quite unexampled, and the fixing of tenures, the improvement of laws, and the opening of communications, are fast creating an ease and certainty in dealing with it equal to those enjoyed in any country of Europe. At the same time Capital is scarce, and the rate of Interest extravagantly high, as compared with any European standard.

In Bengal, where, in the first instance, the operations of the Company will be principally directed, land is held upon a Zemindary tenure, which may be described as conferring the fee-simple of the land in perpetuity, held direct from the Crown, on condition of paying a fixed annual quit rent, which is always moderate, in comparison with the value of the Estates. An accurate and simple system of registration precludes doubt and dispute concerning the title to Estates, and the first mortgage on the register takes precedence of all other claims. The principle of a permanent settlement has been adopted by the Government, and will doubtless be shortly extended to the other Provinces of India.

The land included in the Lower Bengal system is estimated at a value of more than One Hundred Millions Sterling, and by the establishment of railways, the operation of irrigation works, and the general extension of Indian trade and industry, it will be doubled and trebled within a moderate number of years. Of these estates a very large proportion are at present under advances from local money-lenders, at a rate of 12 per cent. interest, besides incidental bonuses, and on other conditions, that are alike unfavourable to their owners and to the community at large.

With prudent management the results of an Indian Crédit Foncier can hardly fail to be even more successful than in France, considering the wide margin between the rates of interest at which money can be borrowed in England and lent in India.

The field for operations in India is practically unlimited, and in no country in the world are all the elements of national prosperity, including the value of land, in a state of such rapid development. The Revenue of the State has risen in ten years from £28,500,000 to £45,125,000 a-year; and the aggregate Import and Export Trade during the the same period has more than doubled, and last year reached the enormous total of £100,000,000 including bullion. During the same period £60,000,000 of English Capital has been invested in Railways in India, which are now approaching completion, and will greatly accelerate the march of prosperity.

The benefit to India of obtaining Capital on landed security on reasonable terms, and emancipating the native landed proprietors from an exclusive dependence on native money lenders, will be incalculable; and this benfit will be specially felt at a time when the prosperity of the country, the completion of roads and railways, the sale of waste lands, the extension of the permanent settlement, the introduction of an improved currency, and, generally, the adoption of a wise and liberal system of Government, are giving everywhere a rapid impulse to improvement.

OBJECTS.—The Company will be prepared to grant Loans on land, either for fixed periods, or upon terms that will extinguish the debt during the currency of the mortgage, by the payment of an annual instalment on account of the principal in addition to the annual interest, thus conferring on the borrowers the benefit of an eventual liquidation of their debts.

CAPITAL.—The present Capital is fixed at £2,000,000 sterling, of which £2 per Share is payable upon allotment. It is not the intent on of the Directors to call up more than a small proportion of the Share Capital in all, as the successful conduct of a business of this description is chiefly through borrowed Capital.

BORROWING POWERS.—As a means to make the advances on the extended scale contemplated, the Company will issue Debentures for fixed periods, and bearing a fixed rate of interest, payable half-yearly in this country; and in order to give the holders of such Debentures undoubted security, they will have a lien on the entire property of the Company, consisting first of the whole of the Estates held on mortgage, and much exceeding in value the total of its liabilities, and secondly, of the assets of the Company, in which its paid-up Capital is invested, together with its large reserve of uncalled Capital. The transactions of the Company will be conducted free from all speculation or purchase on their own account, and may be regarded as partaking of the nature of a Commission Agency between the European lender and the Indian borrower, opening to the latter a command of Capital limited only to the value and security his Estates afford.

PROFITS.—The profits of a well-conducted business of this description, in such a field for operations as India, may be tested by a comparison with the results realised by the French Crédit Foncier and other similar undertakings both abroad and at home. The institution named is limited by its statutes to lend at 5 per cent. interest, and it has to pay more than 4 per cent. interest on money raised on its debentures. The margin of profit is, therefore, very small. Nevertheless, the French Company pays a dividend of 16 per cent. per annum, carrying a further sum equal to 7 per cent to reserve. In India the margin of profit between the rate at which the money is borrowed and the rate at which it is lent, will certainly not be less than 3 per cent., so that each £1,000,000 borrowed in England, and loaned in India, will give £30,000 a-year towards dividend on the share capital, of which it is not probable that more than £500,000 out of the £2,000,000 will be called up.

MANAGEMENT IN INDIA.—Arrangements have been made with the above three leading firms to act as Agents in India, so as to enable the Company to commence business without unnecessary delay.

75,000 shares have been subscribed for privately, and the remaining 25,000 shares are reserved for public subscription.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association lie for inspection at the Office of the Solicitors, Messrs. Freshfields and Newman, 5, Bank-buildings, Lothbury, and at the temporary offices of the Company.

Applications to be made in the subjoined form to the Temporary Offices of the Company, 69, Lombard-street; or to the Offices of the General Credit and Finance Company of London (Limited), 90, Cannon-street.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

No.

To the Directors of the Land Mortgage Bank of India (Crédit Foncier Indien) Limited.

Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot me Shares of £20 each in the capital of the Land Mortgage Bank of India (Crédit Foncier Indien), Limited, and I hereby agree to accept the said Shares, or any smaller number that you may allot to me, and to pay the deposit of £2 on each Share so allotted, and I agree to become a member of the Company, and request you to place my name on the Register of Shareholders in respect of the Shares allotted to me.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

Name in full .....
Address in full .....
Profession orbusiness .....
Reference .....
Date .....

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.

MINUTES of an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders held at the London Tavern, WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of October, 1863;

THOMAS A. MITCHELL, Esq., M.P., in the Chair.

The advertisement convening the meeting having been read, the following resolution, after some introductory observations, was moved by the Chairman, and being seconded by Peter Bell, Esq., was carried unanimously—

That an interim dividend of 5 per cent., free of income-tax, be now declared for the half-year ended 30th June last, payable on and after the 14th inst.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Court of Directors, moved by Thomas Huggins, Esq., and seconded by Jonathan Thorp, Esq., the proceedings terminated.

T. A. MITCHELL, Chairman.

Warrants for the dividend above declared, payable at "The City Bank, Threadneedle-street, London," on and after the 14th instant, will be issued forthwith to all the shareholders.

London, Oct. 7, 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA. Incorporated by Royal Charter. Paid-up capital £500,000. Reserve Fund, £100,000.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants drafts, payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Singapore, Galle, Penang, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Mauritius, issues letters of credit and circular notes for the use of travellers by the overland route terms for which can be ascertained at the Head Office, in London.

The Bank will effect the purchase or sale of Indian securities, undertakes the safe custody of same, and the receipt of interest, dividends, pay, pensions, and other moneys, for remittance through the Bank or otherwise.

The Bank receives money on deposit, on which interest will be allowed according to the length of time deposited. Particulars as to rates can be ascertained at the Head Office, 52, Threadneedle-street, London.

Office hours 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 2.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA and JAPAN (Limited), 16, Cornhill, London.

Capital, One Million.

Deposits of £100 and upwards received, at rates of interest varying according to the length of time for which they are made. Quarterly payment of interest allowed.

Drafts on India and Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, &c., issued. Approved Bills on India and China purchased and sent for collection.

The purchase and sale of Indian and other Securities effected, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest, pay, pensions, dividends, or other monies realised for remittance, through the bank or otherwise. No commissions charged on remittances through the bank.

Every other description of banking and money agency business conducted in London, and at the branches at Calcutta and Bombay.

Forms and powers of attorney supplied at the office.

J. OUSELEY, General Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK (Limited).

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833. PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling), in 20,000 Shares of £100 each. RESERVE FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d.

HEAD OFFICE, 27, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong and Sydney.

Current Accounts of firms and individuals are kept at the Head Office, on the terms customary with London Bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

Deposits received at ten days' notice of withdrawal, at rates fluctuating with those of the Bank of England; and for longer periods at fixed rates, particulars of which may be obtained upon application.

Every other description of banking business and money agency, British and Indian, transacted.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued, payable at the chief cities of Europe and Asia, and also at Cairo and Alexandria

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PAYNE'S INDIAN CURRY POWDER

IS unequalled for its delicious flavourand a stimulating qualities.

In Bottles, 3s. 6d., 2s. 3d., and 1s. 6d. each.

Curry and Mulligatawny Paste, jars, 3s. 6d. and 2s. 3d. each.

Royal Combination Pickle, bottles, 2s. each.

N.B.—This pickle is highly approved, and as a zest for cold meat, &c., will be found unrivalled.

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	Bottles.
Pindaree Chutnee	1s. 6d. and 3s.
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Green Mango, do.	1s 6d. and 3s
Cashmere, do.	1s. 6d. and 3s.
Lucknow (sweet), do.	1s. 6d. and 3s.
Curry Sauce	1s. 6d.
Tap, do.	1s. 6d.
Pickled Limes...	1s. 6d.
Pickled Mangoes	2s. 6d and 5s.
Essence of Chillies...	1s. 9d.
Tamarind Fish	2s. 6d. and 5s.
Balachow...	1s. 6d.
Genuine Cayenne	1s. and 2s.
Nepaul Pepper	1s. and 2s.
Guava Jelly	2s. 6d. and 5s.
Preserved Mangoes	2s. and 3s. 6d
Do. Jamaica Ginger	from 3s. 6d.
Do. Chinese Ginger	jars, 5s. and 10s.

Genuine Arrowroot, 1 lb. tins, 2s.; 7 lb. tins, 10s. 6d each.

PAYNE and CO.

FOREIGN WAREHOUSEMEN, WINE MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF INDIAN DELICACIES.

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JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s COURT PERFUMES.—Queen Victoria's Bouquet, The Bride's Bouquet, Jockey Club, Guard's Own, Ess Bouquet, Military, Royal Yacht Club, New Perfume—Extract of Flowers, Eugenie, Napoleon III., Frangipanni, Wood Violet, Opera Bouquet, &c.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s LA NOBLESSE PERFUME—a most delicate perfume of exquisite fragrance.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s FOUNTAIN PERFUMES for the BALL-ROOM.—A most elegant and useful invention, which cannot fail to be appreciated by the Ladies.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s REAL OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.—A Toilet Soap of the finest quality and very superior fragrance. It differs so widely in composition from the ordinary Alkaline Soaps, that its frequent use is highly beneficial in removing all harshness and redness of the skin.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s CHERRY TOOTH PASTE is greatly superior to any Tooth Powder, gives the Teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE.—The only Hair Dye which produces a good natura colour with perfect certainty, and with the least possible trouble.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s PATENT TRICHOSARON is adapted for universal use, and the most serviceable and convenient Hair Brush ever invented. Letters Patent Granted Nov. 6, 1852.

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Goods can be selected, or Price Lists with Sheets of Designs supplied either on application or forwarded by request free of charge.

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For Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, are FIRST CLASS in QUALITY and STYLE, and most ECONOMICAL IN PRICE.

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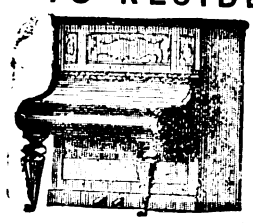
TO RESIDENTS IN CHINA AND INDIA.



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Regimental Messes supplied at the lowest possible prices. Engravings free by post.

INDIAN LAMPS ON AN IMPROVED PRINCIPLE.

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PARAFFINE CANDLE,

TO WHOM THE PRIZE MEDAL (1862) HAS BEEN AWARDED.

The Candles can be obtained Retail of all Chandlers and Grocers in the United Kingdom Price 1s. 8d. per pound; also

FIELD'S Celebrated United Service Soap Tables, 6d. and 4d. each.

The high melting point of the Paraffine Candles (190 deg. Fahr.) makes them well adapted for Exportation to all climates, and they have been adopted by Her Majesty's Government for use at all Military Stations abroad.

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WORKS, UPPER MARSH, LAMBETH, LONDON.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, AGUE, FEVER, SPASMS, &c. The Safest and Best REMEDY is that marvellous remedy known as

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Price 7½d. per doz. Bottlers contracting for large quantities effect so great a saving in labour, &c., that they can supply them at one-fourth less in price to Shippers, who will find it most profitable to order their goods to be so packed in future. In use by all the leading London houses.—T. WHITEHEAD, 37, EASTCHEAP, E.C. Sole Manufacturer.

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Overland prices current, embracing tabular work, executed on the shortest notice.

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JAMS, JELLIES, MARMALADE, ETC., in Hermetically Sealed 1 lb. and 2 lb. Tin Cases.

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Drawing and Reading-room free to Passengers.

THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS" ON SALE

CIRCULAR.

Yokuhama, Japan, 4th June, 1863.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style and firm of HANSARD and KEELE, as Printers and Publishers of the *Japan Herald*, Auctioneers, and Bill-brokers, in Yokuhama, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

From and after this date ALBERT W. HANSARD assumes the sole responsibility of the liabilities of the said firm, and will collect all outstanding accounts due to it.

ALBERT W. HANSARD.
O. R. KEELE.

AMOY DOCK COMPANY.

VESSELS DOCKED and REPAIRED on the most reasonable terms. A large stock of Timber, Spars, Lumber, Copper and Metal Sheathing, Iron, Naval Stores, Blocks, Rope, Canvass, Chain, Paints, and all requisites for Repair of Vessels, constantly on hand.

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Dr. Curtis on Marriage, Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c, with Plates. Post free by the Author, 12 stamps; sealed ends, 20.

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"We feel no hesitation in saying, that there is no member of society by whom the book will not be found useful—whether such person hold the relation of a Parent, Preceptor, or Clergyman."—Sun, Evening Paper.

"Dr. Curtis has conferred a great boon by publishing this little work, in which is described the sources of those diseases which produce decline in youth, or more frequently premature old age."—Daily Telegraph, March 29, 1858.

The book concludes with numerous, varied, and interesting cases, to which is added the Author's Receipt for a Preventive Lotion.

Dr. CURTIS may be consulted, as usual, either by letter or personally, at his residence, as above. Patients in INDIA, CHINA, and the COLONIES can be cured by correspondence only, and have their medicines sent with secrecy and despatch. The efficacy and harmless nature of the remedies employed by Dr. CURTIS having been demonstrated by the most complete success during a practice extending over a period of Twenty-five Years, nervous sufferers of every class have a perfect guarantee that the utmost skill and experience will be made available in the treatment of their cases.

The work may be obtained of Mr. HINNAM, Queens-road, Hong Kong.

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3½ in. balance ivory, per dozen ...	11 0	9 0	3 6
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3½ in. „ white	15 0	12 6	6 0
4 in. strong „	20 0	15 0	7 0
4 in. „	25 0	18 0	9 0
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Round handle, silver ferrules ...	40 0	30 0	13 0
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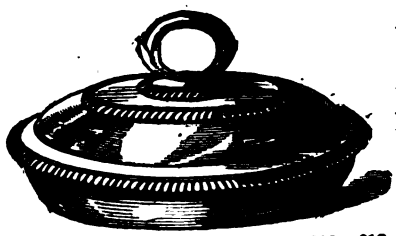
Smaller quantities can be had at the above rate of prices, which are the same as at the manufactory, Royal Cutlery Works, Sheffield.



Side Dishes from £8 10s., £9, £10, £12, to £25 per set of Four.

SILVER-PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS.

Full-size. Best Finish.	Fiddle Pattern.	Thread Pattern.	King's Pattern.	Lily Pattern.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
12 Table Forks	1 7 0	2 14 0	2 16 0	2 14 0
12 Table Spoons	1 7 0	2 14 0	2 16 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Forks	1 1 0	2 2 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
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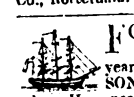

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To follow the MIN.

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Amoy & Foo-chow-Foo	Ziba	W.I.D.	With des.
Manila	San Luis ...	W.I.D.	With des.
Rangoon & Maulmain	Edmd. & Julie	S.K.D	Oct. 10.
Bombay	Egeria... ...	E.I.D.	With des.
Singapore	Eleanor ...	W.I.D.	With des.
Penang	Devonvale ...	W.I.D.	With des.

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THE FOURTH Volume of this JOURNAL was completed on the 14th Nov. 1862. The Subscription is 18s. per annum, or 5s. per quarter, not including Postage, and to the Export Supplement 12s. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines; and 6d. for each additional line.

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The London and China Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS, via MARSEILLES, in connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS."

VOL. V.—No. 119.] LONDON, THURSDAY, OCT. 29, 1863. [Sub. 18s. per ann., and 12s. to Supplement. Single copy of either 9d.

Latest Advices.

	From London.	Arrived out.	Homeward. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			
Kanagawa			Aug. 27
Nagasuki			„ 28
CHINA—			
Peking			„ 12
Tien-tsin			„ 14
Hankow			„ 31
Shanghai	July 10	Aug. 24	Sept. 3
Foo-Chow-Foo			„ 2
Amoy			„ 3
Swatow			„ 2
Hong Kong	„ 27	Sept. 8	„ 11
Canton			
Macao			
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	„ 10	Aug. 22	„ 4
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			
Saigon			„ 8
SIAM—			
Bankok			„ 12
BORNEO—			
Labuan			
Sarawak			„ 6
JAVA—			
Batavia			„ „
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	Aug. 10	Sept. 13	„ 19
Penang	„ „	„ 10	„ 21
CEYLON—			
Colombo			
Galle			

The present mails would have been delivered on the 27th but for the detention in Egypt owing to the overflowing of the Nile, a notice of which will be found in another column.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Marseilles, per Vectis, arrived Oct. 27.—From Hong Kong: Mr. De Silva, sen., Don Carcen and child, Mr. Gonzalvez.—From Singapore: Mr. Madeley.—To Southampton, per Pera, expected to arrive Nov. 2.—From Shanghai: Mr. Shuttleworth, Mr. and Mrs. Tate, infant, and native female servant.—From Hong Kong: Mr. Turner.—From Singapore: Mr. Davidson, Mr. Harrison. To Gibraltar.—From Hong Kong: Mr. Martinez and daughter. To Suez.—From Shanghai: Mr. Muller. To Alexandria.—From Singapore: Messrs. Van der Berk, Van der Buck and Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Ebbs and two children.

Per last Bombay Mail to Southampton, per Ellora, arrived Oct. 25.—From Hong Kong: Mr. Sothern.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

By this mail, per Ripon, from Southampton, Oct. 20.—To Singapore: Mr. R. Bruce.—To Penang: Mrs. Walter Gillespie, infant, and two children.—To Hong Kong: Mr. G. Bishop, Mr. King.—To Calcutta: Captain and Mrs. Stanton and infant, Mrs. and Miss Welshman, Mrs. Sandys and infant, Mrs. John Rose, Mrs. H. Braddon, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Blechynden, Miss Bayley, Miss Driver, Miss Tweedie, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Molony, Mr. and Mrs. R. Alexander, Mr. Playfair, Mr. J. R. Beard, Miss Milroy, Mrs. Greenhill and infant, Mrs. G. W. Allen and infant, Mrs. Obbard, Mrs. Watson and two infants, two Misses Wintle, Mr. and Mrs. Walton, Captain J. H. Moore, Rev. and Mrs. Cole and fire children, Mr. Harrison, Miss Shaw, Captain D'Aguilar, Mr. Keswick, Mr. J. Birkmeyer, Mr. Fisher, Major and Mrs. Cobbe, Mr. and Mrs. Newman and infant, two Misses Pengree, Mr. F. W. Cowley, Mr. E. H. Ruddock, Miss Sandys, Miss Hastings, Miss Kirke, Miss Golding, Mr. H. M. Forbes, Mr. Kirkwood, Mr. T. G. Hanson, Mrs. Thornhill and two children, Miss Perreau, Mr. W. de St. George, Mr. G. Forrester, Mr. W. B. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. Dexter.—To Madras: Mr. H. Wigram, Mr. T. S Smyth, Misses Simpson and Thompson, Mrs. Touch, Major and Mrs. Buchanan and infant, Captain Beckley, Mrs. Cameron Geddes and child, Mr. A. C. Lister, Mr. T. McDonell, Mr. and Mrs. Barker, Assist. Surgeon Howell.—To Ceylon: Messrs. Barter and Robertson.—To Alexandria: Mr. C. and Miss Grove, Mr. T. Brown.

From Marseilles, per Massilia, to leave Oct. 28.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Crawford Kerr. Mr. Wadman, Mr. Bryans.—To Singapore: Mr. Callaghan.—To Calcutta.—Mrs McDonell and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. E. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Vansittart, Mr. F. W. Breitling, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Dacosta, Mr. Melany, Mr. W. S. Paterson, Mr. W. H. Verner, Mr. G. Smyth, Mr. Dumaine, Lieut.-Col. Davies, Mrs. Hobhouse, Mr. Prosser, Mr. W. F. Stutz. To Madras: Capt. Fairlie, Mr. W. H. Glenny, Mr. Snaith, Mr. A. E. R. McDonell. To Ceylon: Mr. Morris. To Alexandria: Mrs. Ogilvie, infant, and child, Mr. Myers. Mr. Braes, Mrs. Mirehouse and two daughters. From Gibraltar. To Hong Kong: Mr. P. Toledo, Mr. H. Mery y Colom.—From Suez.—To Hong Kong: Sir Hercules and Lady Robinson, Mr. A. Robinson. To Calcutta: Mr. A. Agelasto, Mr. and Mrs. Raphael, Mr. Reinholdt.

Per P. and O. steamer, Oct. 27, from Southampton.—To Shanghai *via* Bombay: Dr. Barclay, Mr. Gwyn.—To Hong Kong *via* Bombay: Mr. W. Lang. From Marseilles, Nov. 5, to Hong Kong *via* Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jarvis, Mr. Barton.—To Shanghai: Mr. Colnett.

Per P. and O. steamer, November 20th, from Marseilles.—To Hong Kong *via* Bo m Mr. and Mrs. W. Davidson.—From Suez.—To Singapore, *via* Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. de Bordes and child.

Per P. and O. steamer Pera, Nov. 20, from Southampton.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Forrester, Mr. Harvey.—To Penang: Mr. J. P. Stewart.—From Marseilles, Nov. 28th—To Singapore: Messrs. C. R. Rigg, J. Fraser, J. Guthrie, and J. M. Webster.

Per P. and O. steamer, Dec. 4, from Southampton.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. Whitty, Miss Simpson, Mr. Dixon.—To Singapore: Mr. O. A. Vidal, Mr. Kennedy, Mrs. Wilson and two children.—From Marseilles, Dec. 12.—To Shanghai: Mr. Dealtry, Mr. A. K McDonell.—To Hong Kong: Mr. A. Campbell.—From Suez: To Singapore: Mr Schoffer.

Per P. and O. steamer, Dec. 20, from Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. W P. Galton.

By last Bombay mail, per Euxine, from Marseilles, Oct. 21.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Groom.

Per French mail steamer Peluse, from Marseilles, Oct. 19.—To Shanghai: Mr. W. Watson, Mrs. Hume, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Mann, Mr. Hinsch. —To Singapore: Mr. MacGibbon, Mrs. Goymour.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

THE CULPABILITY OF MAJOR-GENERAL BROWN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

YOKOHAMA, August 27th, 1863.

The present mail conveys important news to England—namely, the details of the destruction of Kagosima, the chief town of the Prince of Satsuma, by a squadron of British men-of-war, commanded by Admiral Kuper. That this operation, however, has been but imperfectly carried out, the feeling here is general, the Admiral having removed his squadron from the Bay of Kagosima and returned to Yokohama, without either having destroyed Satsuma's defences or thrown his guns (ninety in number) into the sea. That the operation is thus seriously incomplete we believe no one to be more sensible of than the gallant Admiral himself, and we know the feeling to be shared by every officer in the fleet. That Admiral Kuper is responsible for this partial failure we do not think. He considered that he had not force sufficient at his command to undertake landing, and he therefore determined to incur no risk, but confine his operations to the silencing for the time of the batteries and destruction of the town. There is an officer, however, undoubtedly responsible in the fullest sense for whatever difficulties or complications may ensue consequent on Admiral Kuper's inability to complete, in an efficient manner, the operations he commenced against the batteries of the Prince of Satsuma. That officer, I have no hesitation in saying, is Major-General Brown, commanding the forces in China, an exceedingly eccentric person, that all accounts concur in representing as being totally unfit for the important post that, through some singular oversight at home, he appears to have been selected to fill. His conduct in respect to Japan has been so directly opposed to the rules of action which are supposed to guide officers holding trusts, such as his, under Government, that we cannot suppose the authorities will permit him longer to retain a position which he has given the most marked proofs of his incompetency to fill. That we are not indulging in hyperbole, it will be our object to show in the following brief summary of his proceedings relative to the Japan question.

On the 12th of May last, in consequence of the refusal of the Japanese Government to pay the indemnity of £100,000 demanded by Her Majesty's Government for the attacks on the Legation at Yedo, and owing to the alarming aspect of affairs in and around Yokohama, where a large amount of British property and life was at stake, Colonel Neale determined to apply

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to General Brown for troops, a proposition supported by Admiral Kuper, who immediately sent H.M.'s *Racehorse* to Shanghai with Colonel Neale's most judicious request—a request, we may add, that while he felt it was a necessary one, he also felt it a most reasonable one, inasmuch as news had just reached Japan that the authorities at Shanghai were advertising for transport to convey a battery of artillery and the 31st Regiment to England, and the 5th Bombay Native Infantry to India. The *Racehorse* proceeded to Shanghai, and returned immediately with an unsatisfactory reply from General Brown. The senior naval officer, however, at Shanghai, Captain Strode, of H.M.'s *Vulcan*, with a discretion and judgment which was absent in the Commander of the Forces, immediately stopped the preparations which were in course for the provision of transport to remove the troops for China. He also equipped and provisioned his ship, and intimated to General Brown that he was prepared, in twenty-four hours, to convey 1,000 men to Japan. The application for troops met with the most open and public ridicule from General Brown, and the most lavish abuse—in the most objectionable of language—was, in the open streets and at private tables, lavished by him on Captain Strode for the obstructions which he was offering in furthering his desire of hurrying the troops off to England and India. Suffice it to say that, in consequence of Colonel Neale's request not having been responded to, the protection of the British community at Yokohama was undertaken by the French Admiral (Jaurez), who, without hesitation or delay, sent over to Shanghai, and directed every available French soldier to be embarked forthwith for Yokohama. This was done, and when three hundred of the Algerine Light Infantry arriving the community were at once re-assured, and all idea for the time given up of abandoning the settlement, as the gallant Admiral Jaurez came forward and undertook to hold himself responsible for their defence. The reader will naturally ask where the British Admiral was; he was lying with his fleet in the anchorage, and had intimated to the community his inability to undertake their defence on shore, and recommended them to remove themselves and property to ship board. Thus has been brought about a vast preponderance of French influence locally, in consequence of the withholding of troops from Shanghai. There is no doubt that Admiral Kuper was fully justified in declining to land his crews, because he could not have kept his fleet in a state to undertake naval operations had circumstances rendered such necessary at the time, had he committed himself to the shore defence of Yokohama. To Admiral Jaurez, therefore, a deep debt of gratitude is due by the British mercantile community of this place, because there is no doubt but that for him, on the return of the *Racehorse* with General Brown's refusal to give troops, the settlement would have been abandoned by the foreign residents, so menacing had the aspect of affairs become. While the necessity for troops here continues most pressing, General Brown at Shanghai brought the pressure of his superior position to bear on Captain Strode, and insisted on transport being taken up without the least delay, so as to get the troops beyond the reach of Japan. His orders were carried out, and the battery of artillery and the Bombay Regiment were got off. Before, however, the 31st Regiment could be got out of Shanghai, the necessity for a British military force here, however small, had become even greater than formerly, and early in July the Admiral despatched H.M.S. *Centaur* to Shanghai, with a second request that General Brown would send over whatever troops he could without reference to number. At the very period that the despatch was delivered to him by Capt. Creasy of the *Centaur*, the left wing of the 31st Regt. was lying at anchor on board a sailing transport in the Yang-tse-kiang, waiting for a fair wind, and the head-quarter wing of the same regiment was still in Shanghai. General Brown, with a pertinacity amounting to monomania, continued to refuse the aid of a single soldier, directed the embarkation of the remainder of the 31st to be carried out without delay, and apparently with the view of removing himself further from Japan, immediately took his departure for Hong Kong.

THE INDEMNITY FOR MR. RICHARDSON.

Thus matters stood here at the beginning of July; every prospect of trouble with the Tycoon's Government, and no hopes of any support from our military resources in China. Fortunately at this juncture, owing chiefly to the tact and judgment displayed by Colonel Neale, the Tycoon's Government paid the indemnity money of £100,000, but, at the same time, served a notice on the foreign Ministers, that in conformity with instructions from the Mikado, or Spiritual Emperor, all foreigners must forthwith leave Japan. This notice, however, was qualified by a private communication from the Ministers of the Tycoon that they had no resource but to serve this notice, but that they neither wished nor expected it to be acted on. The Mikado, we may remark, is a sort of Pope, exercising spiritual authority over the Tycoon. He is in the hands, at present, of the Prince of Mito, who has gained his ear through money. The Prince of Mito is an enemy of the Tycoon, and as a means of dethroning him is anxious to embroil him with foreigners; hence Mito is actively engaged bringing all his influence with the Mikado to bear to issue edicts hostile to foreign intercourse, and especially to those Powers that the Tycoon has entered into treaty relations with. The serving of this edict occurring coeval with acts of hostility by the Prince of Negato at the entrance to the inland sea, naturally led to an absence of all feeling of real security, notwithstanding the friendly professions of the Tycoon's Government, and interfered with the remaining portion of the demands of her Majesty's Government being carried out with that celerity which at this particular juncture was desirable. These demands referred to the Prince of Satsuma, and embraced the public execution of the murderer of Mr. Richardson, and the payment of £25,000 indemnity money for his relatives, and for those who were wounded with him. In consequence of the refusal of General Brown to furnish troops for the protection of the community on shore, Admiral Kuper did not feel himself justified in leaving the anchorage of Yokohama. Pressure, however, was brought to bear upon him early this month by Colonel Neale, who was naturally anxious that the demands on the Prince of Satsuma should at least be presented to him in conformity with the instructions from home, at his town of Kagosima, and as the French Admiral and a considerable fleet of war vessels of various nations was in the anchorage, no danger was apprehended for this place. It was therefore determined that the Admiral, with a portion of his fleet, should proceed to Kagosima, Colonel Neale with his Legation proceeding with it, so that no delay in negotiations should occur.

FAILURE OF OUR ATTACK ON KAGOSIMA.

On the 6th of August, a squadron, consisting of the *Euryalus*, *Pearl*, *Perseus*, *Coquette*, *Racehorse*, *Argus*, and *Havoc*, left this anchorage, under the command of Admiral Kuper, Colonel Neale being with him in the *Euryalus*. The squadron anchored off Kagosima on the 12th. Officials came off to demand our business. The letter containing the demands was sent on shore, and twenty-four hours given them to reply. In the afternoon they came off again to say that it was impossible to get the Prince of Satsuma's answer in that time, as he was at a place sixty miles distant. Colonel Neale then extended the period six hours. On the evening of the 13th the answer came off, but as it was in Japanese no reply could be given until the following day, as the document required translation. On the 14th, the document being found to be evasive and unsatisfactory, the matter was placed in the Admiral's hands by Colonel Neale. The day was occupied re connoitring the bay, and three of Satsuma's steamers, recently purchased by him from British merchants, were discovered lying apparently hidden in a small bay. The following day the Admiral sent the *Pearl*, *Argus*, *Coquette*, and *Racehorse*, under the command of Captain Borlase, of the former ship, to capture the three steamers; this was done, and they were brought to the anchorage. They were found to be the *Sir George Grey*, the *England*, and the *Contest*. The Admiral now waited to see what steps Satsuma would adopt, and in the course of three hours all doubt was removed by the batteries on shore opening a heavy fire on the squadron. The signal was immediately made to burn the three prize steamers, which was speedily carried out; the squadron then went into action, and engaged the batteries, the *Euryalus* leading and receiving for some minutes the almost concentrated fire. The batteries were not silenced until the afternoon, by which time the town was in flames. The casualties in the squadron amounted to 63, 13 being killed and 50 wounded; amongst the former Captain Josling, the flag captain, and Captain Wilmot, commander of the *Euryalus*. They were both killed by the same ball; both their skulls being shattered by a round shot, which took them while they were standing on the bridge. The Admiral was with them, and narrowly escaped sharing in their melancholy fate. The next day (the 16th) some of the batteries having reopened fire, the squadron again engaged them until they were silenced. On the 17th the squadron got

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under weigh, and sailed for this place, where it is now once more at anchor. What the ulterior proceedings in respect to Satsuma will be we are unable to say. The Admiral, in consequence of having no troops to form a landing party, has been unable to destroy Satsuma's guns, and as it is considered indispensable that these guns should be destroyed, and as no troops can be got out of Major-General Brown, we understand that the present mail takes home an application from Colonel Neale for 1,000 marines, to enable the Admiral to complete his operations. Thus, through the folly and incompetency of a general officer commanding in China, has the prestige of British arms been seriously damaged in Japan, on the very first occasion that they have been called on to make active hostilities. We attacked a town from the sea, burned and destroyed property, but did not venture on shore to destroy their means of defence. This no people will be more readily sensible of than the Japanese.

That there is any necessity for an expedition being sent out, either from India or England, I neither think it desirable nor necessary. All that is wanted is a sufficient number of soldiers or marines to form landing parties, where such may be necessary, in chastising hostile or troublesome Daimios from the sea. That the Tycoon's Government is desirous of peaceful relations with us there is little reason to doubt, and it is possible that the severe lesson which Satsuma has received may have a salutary influence over other Daimios—such as the Prince of Negato—who have been taking an active part against foreigners.

WHY MR. RICHARDSON WAS KILLED.

One cannot but regret, when such valuable lives as those of Captains Josling and Wilmot, with eleven British seamen, have been sacrificed; also 180,000 harmless people burned out of house and home in Kagosima, that the cause should have originated in the arrogance and disregard for national customs of a party of our own countrymen, who we may say deliberately rushed on their own destruction. The Japanese authorities intimated that it was desirable that foreigners should not be riding on the Tokaido, or great public road, on the 15th of September last, because it was probable that Daimios with their hosts of feudal retainers unaccustomed to the sight of foreigners would be travelling on it. This was notified to the community. On the evening of the 14th, Mr. Richardson, a young man proceeding home from China with a fortune, was visiting Japan on the way. That same evening he had intended returning to Shanghai, by H.M.'s depatch boat *Renard*. At the request of Mrs. Borrodaile, a Hong Kong merchant's wife, also a visitor to Japan, he prolonged his stay, and accompanied her, Messrs. Marshall and Clarke, on their injudicious ride to the Tokaido that evening. They met for a considerable extent of the road Daimios retainers, and common sense ought to have dictated to them to return, as they knew perfectly that they must shortly come in contact with a Daimio himself, which they did, namely, Shimadzoo Sabura, the father of the Prince of Satsuma, and which, unfortunately, occurred at a point of the Tokaido where it is suddenly narrow; here the mounted party came in direct collision with the Daimio himself, and in place of getting off the road, which they could have done with the greatest ease, they remained upon it, drawing to one side only. They were then attacked, when they immediately got off the road, but by this time the fatal blows had been received by Richardson. That any blows were aimed at Mrs. Borrodaile the Japanese deny; they never strike at women with cutting instruments, and facts tend to support their statement, inasmuch as Mrs. Borrodaile's hat, as stated, was not cut in two, but picked up entire, having been lost by her in her flight. The story about her riding into the sea, preferring drowning to murder, is in advance of the fact; her pony took her through a swamp on his way to regain the road.

YOKOHAMA.

Dates are to the 27th of August. The fleet engaged at Kagosima had partly returned, and all was quiet. The details of the attack on Kagosima will be found in another column.

The case of assault between a Japanese officer, Messrs. E. R. Davies, R. B. Davies, and Thomas Tatham will be tried before the Consul. The above-named Europeans first made the complaint against the Japanese, thus constituting themselves the complainants, but Mr. Winchester has in preference received the complaint from the Japanese against them, and bound them over to appear within five weeks to answer the charge. We cannot at present see the justice of this mode, but it may be shown on trial.

NAGASAKI.

Dates are to the 28th August. The Governor of Nagasaki still remains or still appears to remain friendly towards the foreigners. A severe typhoon passed over Nagasaki on Sunday the 16th August. The barometer fell during Saturday to 29·45, very gloomy, heavy weather prevailing; and at midnight the gale commenced with hard squalls and rains from 6 to 10 A.M. The squalls were very severe, the rain and spray driving across the harbour in a perfect foam; while most of the vessels were driven from their moorings The barque *John and Mary* drove foul of the s.s. *Chusan*, but after both ships had sustained some slight damage they were lashed together. At 9 A.M. the schooner *Josephine* drove across the bows of the *Chusan*, carrying away her main-boom, cutting down the bulwarks and severely scraping her main-mast. She afterwards fell across the bows of the *John and Mary*, carrying away her jibboom. H.M.S. *Rattler*, after much trouble, veered away cable and sent a hawser to tow the schooner clear. H.M.S.S. *Rattler* and *Leopard*, the P. & O. S. *Granada* and *Chusan* were under steam all day. A Dutch brig lost two men overboard, and a lighter alongside of her was swamped with a valuable cargo on board. At noon, the weather moderated, and in the evening the men-of-war weighed and shifted farther down the harbour. At 7 P.M. the weather had so far cleared that the *Granada* was able to proceed to sea; outside she experienced a fresh breeze with heavy sea till daylight, after which the sea began to moderate. The lowest point of the barometer was 29.30; the squalls veered from S S.E. to S.W., moderating at the latter point. With the exception of one hong blown down completely, only slight damage was done ashore.

The Prince of Choseu is said to have taken forcible possession of the forts to the south of the Straits of Simonasaki. These are in the province of the Prince of Kokura. The Vice-Governor of Nagasaki went to enquire into the affair, but up to the departure of the *Rattler*, 28th August, no intelligence as to the result had been received.

It is announced that Mr. G. S. Morrison, the Consul, has deserted his post, and is now on his way to England.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT KAGOSIMA.

The following account of the circumstances preceding the British attack on the Kagosima batteries we take from the *Japan Herald*:—

"The Argus and the Havoc, both of which were engaged on the occasion, come into port this morning (August 22.) We have awaited the hourly-expected arrival of the flag ship, in the hopes to be able to place before our readers official information of the affair, but, as curiosity is so generally awakened as to the real particulars, we give the following, which, although not official, may be regarded as authentic:—

"The fleet, consisting of the Eryalus, 35, Admiral Kuper's flag ship; Pearl, 21; Argus, 6; Perseus, 17; Coquette, 4; Racehorse, 4; and Havoc, 2, which left here on the 6th, entered Kagosima Bay on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 11th. The bay is described as forming a very splendid harbour, and is surrounded by that lofty and picturesque scenery so graphically described by Osborn and others, and by some its defences would be considered next to impregnable. The fleet was anchored some distance from Kagosima, a city of vast extent, said to contain 180,000 inhabitants, and having its factories, warehouses, &c., on a most extensive scale. On the 12th the fleet moved up, and anchored opposite the town in 20 fathoms water, about 1,200 yards from the batteries, which extend along the whole of the town front—say about two miles from the extreme south to the extreme north. At six A.M., several of Satsuma's high officers went on board the flag-ship. It was observed by many that their demeanour was far from that courteous and conciliatory kind we are accustomed to; indeed that there was an amount of swaggering and bullying about their manner, reminding one of the looks of a caged tiger when his human tutor enters at the door, whip in hand. Colonel Neale had, it was clear, need before him for the exercise of all his patience and watchfulness, and some then began to foresee the necessity for the firm application of the iron lash. They said that Satsuma was not now at Kagosima, but at Kirisimi; they received the letter of demands, and having been told that the reply was expected in 24 hours they took their departure.

"On the following day all was quiet on board the fleet, Colonel Neale being busily engaged in diplomatic negotiations. His recently tested and proved forbearance had to endure another trial; the Yakouins were constantly running backwards and forwards, always bringing with them some evasive reply, and leaving without any definite conclusion.

"On the afternoon of the 13th, the allotted time having long

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expired, an officer arrived, who said he had brought a letter of reply, but since he had left the shore a messenger had been sent after him to recall it, 'as there was a mistake in it.' It could not be extracted from him, and he left, saying that another should be sent immediately. None arrived until at nine o'clock that night, when one of a most important character was sent. This document we hope to place before our readers before long.

"Still Colonel Neale was patient. On the 14th, about nine o'clock, two officials went on board, saying they had been sent for a receipt for the reply. They then stated that when at Kioto, Stotsbashi (the Vice Tycoon) and two members of the Gorogio had most distinctly ordered Shimadzo Saburo that Satsuma was not to take any steps in respect to the murder of the foreigner by his retainers, and that the Tycoon's government would settle all the matter themselves. They pretended that it was believed that the whole matter was settled at Yedo; that they had heard nothing from Yedo on the subject, and could not at first imagine what could have brought the fleet to Satsuma; and asserted that, according to Japanese law and custom, Satsuma had no power to settle the affair himself, either by acceding to or refusing the demands of the British."

The *Japan Commercial News* gives the following as the purport of the letter written by Satsuma's ministers:—

"His August Master, previous to the arrival of the British fleet before Kagosima, had no intimation given him by the Tycoon's Government as to the demands which Great Britain was about to make upon him. That in regard to any money demands, the minister must address himself to the Government at Yedo, as he (Satsuma) could not decide on such a question as that, without the sanction of the Tycoon's ministers. That according to the laws and customs of Japan he had done no wrong whatever. That, in regard to the murder of Mr. Richardson on the Tokaido, he knew it to be a fact, but denied that Shimadzoo Saboro had any hand whatever in the matter; that the man who causelessly murders another in Japan is amenable to punishment of the severest kind, and that, in this instance, he had endeavoured to find the murderers, but for so far, they had evaded his authority. That if he had a mind to deceive the foreigners he could in an instant take some condemned criminals out of prison and hand them over to the Admiral as being the murderers of Mr. Richardson; but this deception his honour would not permit to be practised. That he was not bound by the Treaties of the Tycoon with foreigners. That those treaties were contrary to the time-honoured laws of Gongen Sama. That the Tycoon alone was answerable in this case, as he had permitted foreigners to come into Japan contrary to law and custom, and granted them liberties which permitted them to interrupt and impede the movements of Japanese princes on the high roads. That if this were permitted to continue, it would soon be impossible for a Japanese Prince to travel through the country. That the attack on Mr. Richardson's party was not contrary to the laws of Japan, and that, therefore his master (Satsuma) had done no wrong, and that under no circumstances could he or would he comply with any of the demands made by Great Britain."

The attack of the British fleet and the results are thus described in the *Japan Herald*:—

"All hope of any peaceful settlement being crushed, deceit and subterfuge appearing to be the only aim, Colonel Neale now stepped aside and the Admiral took the matter in hand. On the afternoon of the 14th there was a general shifting of the disposition of the fleet, the greater part of which were placed under the island, out of range of the guns on the fort in the middle of the channel—say 1,700 yards on either side.

"The Euryalus, although shifting, still remained within range, as did also the Perseus. On the morning of the 15th the Pearl, Coquette, Argus, Havoc, and Racehorse proceeded up the bay, and took as hostages three steamers there at anchor, said to be the England, purchased by Satsuma in 1861 for $120,000; the steamer George Grey, for $40,000; and the Contest, which cost him $85,000 in May last. The locality of the anchorage of these vessels was snugly behind Point Wilmot.

The weather, which had been stormy during the whole morning, now became worse; it was raining in torrents, and the wind blowing a hurricane round the bay. At ten o'clock the above-named vessels, English and Japanese, had returned, and at twelve o'clock the men were just piped to dinner, and nothing immediate expected, when suddenly the battery on the main covering the Euryalus, and that on the island covering the Perseus, opened fire. The three hostage steamers were forthwith fired, their crews having been previously sent ashore, and one of the head officers on board, recognised as having belonged to the staff of the late ambassadors to Europe, and another officer, at their own request having been taken on board the flag ship, where they now remained. All the ships weighed and formed line of battle. The Perseus then engaged the battery that had been firing at her in beautiful style, as we are informed, knocking her antagonist's guns over, one after the other, and when she had completed that, as though she had been only getting her hand in, she passed over to the other side, and engaged the battery on the opposite shore. All the batteries (10) were then engaged by the ships at point blank range, at from 400 to 800 yards respectively (the Euryalus was within 200 yards), commencing with the northernmost, and passing down the entire line. About dusk the town was fired in several parts by our shells, and three of the forts silenced. All the ships then returned to their anchorage save the Racehorse, which had got ashore within 200 yards of the nearest battery, of which accident she availed herself in true British style to pour her metal into it until it was effectually silenced. The Argus was sent to bring her off, which she accomplished after about an hour's delay, during the whole of which time she was under fire from one or other of the batteries.

This was Saturday, the 15th, during the whole of which day it had been raining and blowing fiercely. The loss on this day to us was 11 killed and 39 wounded; amongst the former there will be general regret that we have to name Captain Josling, of the flag-ship, an officer esteemed and respected by all who knew him; in ordinary times mild and gentle, but when the lion was aroused within him he was bold and daring: a true type of a British officer. Commander Edward Wilmot (late of the Agamemnon), of whose character all speak in the like glowing terms, met a glorious death by the same shot. Both were standing on the bridge of the flag-ship about the middle of the engagement (3.30), when a shot passed through the boat and struck them both instantaneously into eternity. The Admiral escaped death by the same shot in a wonderful manner; both he and the master were standing on the narrow bridge when the captain fell.

"About nine o'clock the whole of one side of the town was blazing.

"The following day (Sunday) the weather cleared up, the dead (two officers and seven seamen) were consigned to their sailors' grave in Euryalus Bay at eleven o'clock, and the fleet stood out, passing close to the batteries on the island, which it engaged the whole way.

"The destruction accomplished by the fleet appears to have been enormous.

"There can be no doubt that the whole city is now one mass of ruins, including the palace, the factories, and the arsenal and warehouses. The batteries have also been seriously damaged. Not one of them which had been engaged during the first day fired a shot on the second day as the fleet passed out.

"The three destroyed ships alone have cost Satsuma 245,000 dols., upwards of half of which he has paid very recently. Several large junks also were destroyed. The Japanese are said to have stood well to their guns, so long as the play was at long range, but seemed somewhat taken aback when our ships came to such close quarters.

"Their metal appears to have consisted of 13-inch and 8-inch shells; four 150-pounders, ten 80-pounders, and the remainder 32-pounders, &c.

"It will take some time to bring out all the little interesting episodes of the affair, but we have already heard of some surprising instances of pluck, and many more of the good practice of our guns.

"Considering the close firing, as we have said in some cases only 200 yards, the amount of damage done to our ships is wonderfully small. The Euryalus, of course, suffered most, and her damage appears to have been principally in her boats and rigging.

"The list of casualties is—Euryalus, 10 killed, 21 wounded; Pearl, 7 wounded; Argus, 6 wounded; Coquette, 2 killed, 4 wounded; Racehorse, 3 wounded; Perseus, 1 killed, 9 wounded.

"We had nearly omitted to mention that several most pressing invitations were sent to Colonel Neale to attend with as many of his suite as he chose on shore, at a conference, in a place prepared to receive them—a courtesy declined with thanks.

"It is useless to attempt to speculate at present what will be the next steps taken to bring this haughty Prince to reason.

"The description of ammunition used by Satsuma's forts must have been of a superior description. The quantity expended by us was considerable, and as matters have evidently not come to a conclusion, we may congratulate ourselves that a large further supply has arrived in the Cormorant and Barossa."

The *Japan Commercial News* publishes the following statement as to the subject of the Japanese in seeking to induce Colonel Neale, or Admiral Kuper and their suites to come ashore ostensibly for a friendly conference:—

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"Satuma's officer who went on board the flag-ship said he had been commissioned by his chief to invite the Admirl and Colonel Neale, withr the whole of their respective staffs, to come on shore to the palace o, castle—there to confer regarding the demand made upon Satsuma. This of course, was declined.

"It has since transpired that this was an attempt to lead the Admiral and the minister, &c., into a snare; and that if they went on shore as invited to do, every arrangement had been made for their seizure, by the lifting of drawbridges, &c.; and, if this were effected, word would have been sent off to the squadron, that the captives would be beheaded the moment a shot had been fired at the town by any of the ships. If the intended treachery proved successful, the captives were to be imprisoned at Kirisimi—another town or strong hold, of Satsuma, some 50 miles inland."

CHINA.

SHANGHAI.

The dates are to the 3rd of September. The London mails of July 10 arrived on the 24th of August. The weather was unseasonably warm. Thermometer 80 to 90 deg., and cholera had reappeared.

Commodore Sherard Osborn had arrived in the *Peking*. His flag vessel, the *Keangsoo*, was daily expected. It was supposed that his first operations would be in concert with Colonel Gordon.

The reward offered for Burgevine has given rise to the following correspondence:—

"To His Excellency Lee, Futae, &c.

"Shanghai, August 20, 1863.

"Sir,—The undersigned consuls of treaty and non-treaty powers have perused with surprise a notification appearing in the public prints, to the effect that your excellency would reward any person procuring the delivery to of you the body of General Burgevine, dead or alive, to the amount of 3,000 taels.

"The undersigned see in this proposition a direct disregard of treaty stipulations.

"The undersigned are aware that according to American law the act of General Burgevine in taking up arms for the insurgents is an offence than which none could be greater, but they are also aware that the punishment therefor, as provided in the American treaty (A), and similarly in all others, can only be inflicted by the representative of his own Government; and, further, that were there no treaties in existence, he ought only to be punished according to the rules of civilised warfare.

"The undersigned are agreed in saying, that as regards General Burgevine, the utmost extent to which you may go is to procure his arrest, and this is true of the subjects of all treaty powers.

"We, therefore, respectfully request and demand that your notification shall be withdrawn or modified accordingly.

"The undersigned are agreed further in representing that any course of action towards the subject of non-treaty powers, which does not grant them when taken in arms the usual privileges of prisoners of war, will go far to alienate from your cause the sympathies of all the Western nations."

To this document the Futae returned a speedy reply. The following is the reply addressed by the Imperial Commissioner to the despatch from Mr. Consul Seward:—

"'Lee, Futae, to the American Consul.

"On the 22d instant I received your communication to the effect that a notice has appeared in the newspapers, offering a reward for the capture of Burgevine, dead or alive, and further to the effect that I have forgotten the treaty, and requesting me to withdraw the proclamation, &c.

"In reply, I observe that Burgevine has been invested with Chinese official rank, and has been employed as a military leader on behalf of the Chinese Government; and having violated Chinese law, it is right that he should suffer the penalty attached by China to the crime. His case differs entirely from that of ordinary offenders of your honourable nation, who are to be handed over for punishment to their consul. In fact, when foreigners become invested with Chinese official rank, and violate the laws within the limits of Chinese territory, by whom are they to be judged? The treaty contains no provision whatever on this point. How, then, can it be said that I am oblivious of the treaty?

"Moreover, the crime committed by Burgevine is not one with which other offences can be brought in comparison. Having already received rank as a superior officer of the third grade, to strike an official and to disobey the orders of those in authority, are in themselves a crime beyond excuse; yet the Board of Foreign Affairs and myself, from regard for the feeling of your honourable nation, refrained from pressing the matter. Burgevine has now, however, audaciously passed over to join the rebels at Soochow, and appears as the foe alike of China and of the forces of the several powers engaged in the protection of Shanghai. Thus Burgevine, having become one of the banditti cannot be accounted a citizen of your honourable nation; but if he still be accounted as such, it is certainly the consul's duty to have restrained him betimes, and to have adopted measures of precaution. How is it that he has been allowed to join with banditti? Furthermore, supposing that a Chinese subject were to become naturalised in your honourable country, and after receiving marks of favour from the Government, were of a sudden to turn rebel, would no notice of him be taken by your honourable Government? or could China endeavour to shield him with protection?

"The principles of reason are the same, whether in China or with foreign nations, and it is your duty as consul to assist me in capturing Burgevine, and bringing him to justice, in fulfilment of the obligations of amity and good-will; no principle exists which would justify his being suffered to join the rebels, or actually favoured with protection and support. As Governor, invested with supreme military authority in the province of Kiang-su, I am doing no more than arresting a rebel within the limits of my jurisdiction, in taking measures, as at present, for the seizure of Burgevine.

"Your dispatch itself asserts that the consuls representing all the different powers agreed in saying that I, as Governor, am empowered to arrest Burgevine; and my proclamation was directed to no other end. Not a word is contained therein respecting any ulterior punishment. You appear to have attached a mistaken interpretation to the words 'dead or alive,' and to have supposed me desirous of inflicting the penalty of death. I now distinctly state in reply that the expression 'dead or alive' contained in the proclamation refers to the apprehension that on Burgevine's capture it cannot be certain that resistance will not be offered, and firearms be used in the fray, resulting in Burgevine's death, whilst I should not, on this account, be justified in withdrawing the reward offered by proclamation.

"At the present moment the consuls of all the treaty powers are ready to assist me in protecting this place, in order that security may be afforded to the trade of all nations; and in seizing Burgevine I am actuated by no other motive than that of ensuring the safety of the country and of the respectable mercantile community; an undertaking which is surely one of complete humanity and justice.

"Foreign nations are all thoroughly actuated by principles of reason, and there is assuredlyno danger of their becomingestranged on this account. The consul may therefore set his mind at rest. There is nothing extraordinary in the proclamation, and it is needless therefore, to withdraw it. The consul is requested to take note hereof."

The programme of the races to come off on the 11th and 12th November promises good sport.

Of the movements of the Anglo-Chinese forces we find the following accounts in the *North China Herald*:—

"Major Gordon still remains at Quinsan, and for the present confines his attention to harassing the country round Soochow, so as if possible to cut off all supplies. We regret to have to announce the death, from dysentery, of Major Loudon, who for some months has commanded the Rifle Battalion of the Quinsan force. He was slightly wounded, we believe, in a recent skirmish with the rebels, and gradually sank from loss of strength.

"In prosecuting the campaign against the rebels, Major Gordon is likely to meet with very valuable assistance from the Sungkong force, recently organised by Doctor Macartney (late 99th Regiment). The following account of the attack on Fung-ching, sent to us by an eye-witness, seems to us to warrant the most sanguine expectations as to the ultimate success of Dr. Macartney and his troops:—

"'On Sunday, the 23rd August, Dr. Macartney marched with seven hundred men out of Sung-kong, and arrived on the 25th at a small village within five li of Fung-ching. Here he was joined by a force of Imperialists from Kin-san-wei. As soon as the Imperialists arrived on the ground, they commenced to entrench themselves, and in an incredibly short space of time had thrown up earthworks. Before these defences were completed, the rebels sallied out and attacked them, but were driven back with considerable loss. On the following morning, Dr. Macartney moved up to within three hundred yards of the place, and opened fire with six twelve-pounder howitzers, and five mortars Fung-ching is a town larger than Kahding, although surrounded solely by the walls and stockades thrown up by the rebels. The creeks surrounding it are extremely complicated, and the greatest possible advantage has been taken of this fact by the Chang-mao engineers. The other defences consisted principally of two ditches surrounding two stone-walled camps, inside which there was much woodwork, barricades, &c. However, after two hours' steady fighting, a breach was made, and the boats moving up at the same time, formed bridges over the two ditches. Here the Imperialists showed their pluck in a most remarkable manner. Many of them, too eager to get into the place to wait for the boats, swam the creeks and entered. Just as an entry was effected the camp, which had been most shelled, blazed up, the woodwork having been set on fire, and the foremost ranks were, in consequence, driven back upon the rear. A slight unsteadiness, caused by a rumour that the retreat of the men first in was caused by the return of the Chang-maos, was easily remedied, and the place was, in a few moments more, fully in the possession of the Imperialists. Fung-Ching will be found on the map of North-East China, published by the hydrographic office. It is there marked Fong-kyangchin. The importance of the position is manifest, as, being held by the Imperialists, it will interfere seriously with the transmission of supplies to Kah-hsing. This victory is more especially important as it was gained by troops who, since being subjected to English discipline under Dr. Macartney, had never been in action. It was also the first occasion upon which the shot and shell manufactured at the Sungkong arsenal had been tested against an enemy."

H.M.'s steamer *Rattler* left for Yokohama, loaded with relays of powder, ammunition, &c., for the fleet. The Consul has issued an acting extract of a despatch received from the Honourable Sir F. W. A. Bruce for general information.—

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"I have to instruct you, therefore, to inform the British community that vessels under the British flag are not entitled to communicate with Nanking, or to anchor in face of the city, or within such a distance of the positions held, as may justify the position that they intend to communicate with them; and that if they do so, and are fired upon by Government cruisers, they will have no claim for redress, and will expose themselves to a revocation of the licence on the river."

The following items are from the *Friend of China*:—

Mr. Consul Markham has discharged from the gaol some 15 of the men arrested a little while ago on a charge of being about to join Burgevine. The charges would not hold water, we suppose, while the cost of feeding and looking after the prisoners must have been something serious.

"As notified by some of our correspondents on several occasions, the Chinese denizens of Shanghai will persist in the pernicious practice of leaving coffins, with dead bodies in them, in suburban fields. Particularly in the region of that section of Mr. Chaloner Alabaster's property occupied by the Cart and Horse Joint-Stock Company as stables and head-quarters of the *Ka-ting* (appropriate term for the Carting Co.) do they delight in depositing the foul effluvium yielding cases; and it strikes us that it would be well for the Municipal Council to detach a constable for that beat whose duty it should more especially be to look out for these nocturnal body depositors. If we could only catch one man in the act, the best way to stop the nuisance would be to erect a cross on the road side, and lash his arms to it spread-eagle fashion. We need not follow Chinese practices, and stick little flagged arrows in his ears, but we might decorate him with a crown of coloured paper, and place an inscription over his head, 'This is the man who tried to poison the community by depositing a rotten corpse in the fields.' We would not flog the man, nor starve him, nor let him stand like a scarecrow exposed to the sun; on the contrary, we would suggest every care of him, give him the best of food, and even put copper cash in his hand, as compensation for the public benefit his exposure would yield. We undertake to say that a three days' spectacle of this kind would be a lasting cure.

"We regret to state that an apprentice boy, about 17 years of age, belonging to the British ship Star of the North, lying outside the Marks, was lost in one of the ship's boats during the evening of Monday, and has not yet turned up. The particulars of the case, as far as we can glean from the captain, are as follows: The boat, with the second mate, steward, and four hands, pulled on shore to purchase poultry and vegetables, leaving the boy in charge of the boat, who fastened her to the fishing stakes. Being rather late, and darkness coming on, when they arrived in sight of the boat the boy attempted to near them by hoisting a staysail, but the wind being a little off shore, the boat could not reach, drifted away, and was subsequently lost sight of. The night of Monday, it blew fresh and squally, and it is feared that the boy, getting frightened at the darkness, was upset in one of the squalls. The captain has offered $100, a liberal reward, for the recovery of, or any information that may lead to, the boy's recovery."

A scheme for a railway from Shanghai to Soochow has been matured and placed before the Chinese Government for approval. The distance is about seventy miles, and the route will embrace the cities of Kahding, Taitsan, and Quinsan. It is not yet known whether a concession will be granted, or whether immediate steps are in contemplation for the construction of the road.

CHING-KEANG.

A correspondent from the place, under date 31st August, writes:—

"I wish to know, considering the great risk of life and property, why a gunboat is not stationed here instead of Silver Island, a distance of 2½ miles from where we are, and actually not visible from any hulk anchored in the stream? True, there is a gunboat, but merely protecting H.M.'s Vice-Consul and the Commissioner of Customs at Silver Island. These two are the only Europeans resident on that island.

"With regard to the allotment of the British concession, I must say a few words. H.M.'s Vice-Consul, Mr. Adkins, informed us that he had received a notification from Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary at Peking, stating that he was to allot the land; but this 'active' gentleman replied that he would not do so till the cool weather came on, for fear of a sunstroke. The sun is not at all powerful, as I have been myself many times surveying land, and felt no effect from the sun. In doing business with the Consul, we are bound, in spite of wind, rain, or sun, to go to Silver Island; and why should not the Consul be made to do his duty, whether in wind, rain, or sun?"

HANKOW.

The correspondent of the *Friend of China* writes:—"By this opportunity I have little or no news to offer, except the seizure of two American lorchas by the British and French gunboats, on a charge of piracy and murder. One has been released, but the other is still held by the French Consul, and a trial of the captain (a man named Carrol) and crew has taken place. It appears that the lorcha now seized has been squeezing Chinese junks out of considerable amounts of money, and on one occasion two or three Chinamen were shot. On coming here she was recognised and seized, doubtless very justly; and it is to be hoped that the crew, if guilty, will meet with the severest punishment the law affords. The name of the lorcha is the *Maria*, said to be owned by a respectable American shipmaster. Freights are still down, and show no signs of an upward tendency. A great deal of tea, oil, &c., is still being sent to your port. At Kiukiang a good trade exists, and a great many steamers fill up there. The *Elfin* flies the Imperial banner, and is manned by Customs' officers. Buckley, the expatriated, is supposed to be on the river. Report says he has been at Kiukiang and Hankow."

NINGPO.

There have been loud reports of the Franco-Chino Contingent being unable to hold their own at Shouhsing, and D'Aguibelle, it is said, has been ordered, at Peking, peremptorily to give up interference with the army of Chekiang. D'Aguibelle, it is supposed, will join Burgevine, to whose force an addition has been made from Ningpo, lately, of over fifty Europeans.

HONG KONG.

The dates are to the 11th Sept. The London mail of 27th July arrived on the 8th Sept.

From the *China Mail* we extract the following:—"An appeal case from Yokohama against Consul Vyse's decision was heard before Acting Chief Justice Ball, on the 27th Aug. H. E. Hoey was appellant, and W. Kemptner respondent. The Consul's decision was affirmed. It may be remarked that the present judge is much given to 'gravely doubting' the merits of the respondent's case, and as it has been laid down by some eminent authority that for an appellate Judge gravely to doubt is to affirm, there are now almost no Consular decisions reversed. Judge Adams, on the other hand, used to make a legal meal of almost every Consular decision that came before him."

It is with much regret that we have to record the death of our respected townsman, Dr. Enscoe, which occurred on the 30th August, the cause being heart disease. Dr. Enscoe was for nearly three years surgeon to the Seaman's Hospital, and much esteemed and trusted by all who knew him. The suddenness of his death has cast a gloom over the large circle of his acquaintances.

The Praya has suffered rather severely from the effects of the late gale. We expected that Messrs. McGregor and Co.'s new pier would have had a few planks started as the water was high enough to force them up from below, but our reporter states that not the smallest damage hhs been done to the pier

We (*Daily Press*) observe that the advices from Peking, brought from Shanghai per *Ganges*, confirm the report of the decapitation of Shi Tai-kai, the ex Taiping chief in the province of Sz'chuen. Our readers may remember, in our issue of the 25th of August we gave currency to the rumour, considering that it required confirmation. Shi Ta-kai was a superior man. He left Nankin with a large force, having become disaffected in consequence of Hung-tsui-tsuen (Taiping Wong) having put to death the Eastern King and all his retinue.

PHILIPPINES.

MANILA.

The correspondent of the *China Mail* writes—"On the 28th of August a heavy gale blew over Manila and its environs, causing some damage to the shipping, and to property on shore. It was not a regular typhoong, but apparently the edge of one, and its full force has probably been felt further north; it was followed by an inundation which did considerable hurt to the crops in some places. Other news is not very exciting, but such as it is, I will give it to you.

"At Iloilo, destined to be the emporium for Philippine Exportation, the trade and shipping have increased mightily of late, this is doubtless owing to the exertions of our respected Vice-Consul Loney while in England.

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"The captain of the *Gipsy Bride* with his wife and child, and the remainder of the men, have safely arrived overland, having been nearly wrecked a second time in the Pelays; the kindness of the priests and others in the provinces through which they passed compensated them in a great measure for the hardships they underwent.

"On the 7th, the great lottery came off, but nobody got the coveted $16,000. One infatuated individual was so worked up by disappointment, that he publicly accused the master of the ceremonies of leaving out 2,000 numbers; of course the insane denunciator was immediately carried off to Bedlam.

"On the 31st July, a heavy earthquake was felt at Cagayan, the schock extending to the district of Lepanto; on the same day, a proa was upset in a gale on the lake, and a poor native woman drowned.

JAVA.

BATAVIA.

The weather was very boisterous and more like west than east monsoon. Floods all over the island were doing much damage to coffee, sugar, rice, and indigo plantations. The people in the interior were all complaining. Several shocks of earthquake had also been felt in the interior.

The last statement of the import and export duties again shows how much the trade has diminished during this year. The sum total for the first seven months of 1863 is less by 340,000 f. than the amount received in the corresponding period in 1862, and 657,000 f. less than in 1861.

Everything was quiet in the dependencies, the only remarkable occurrence noted being a fall of hail in the XIII Kottas on the west coast of Sumatra, the hail stones being of the size of a musket bullet.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

A communication had been received from the Governor of India relative to the draft of a bill to authorise the levy of port dues in the Straits Settlement which he transmitted towards the close of 1862, which led to a strong protest from the mercantile community, the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce drawing up a very able paper condemning the project, and showing that the imposition of the very slightest incumbrance upon the freedom of the Port would greatly endanger the native trade of Singapore. An assurance has now been received from the Government of India that it was not at present intended to carry out the measure. So the matter rests now; but the condition of the settlement with respect to it cannot be said to be altogether satisfactory.

The Netherlands Consul writes to the *Straits Times* contradicting what he terms erroneous reports respecting "the proceedings of the Dutch" on the East Coast of Sumatra, which if credited, he states, might prejudice trade and foster distrust. "I have the honour to inform you," he writes, "on the most reliable authority, that no blockade has been established at any river or port in those parts, nor has a gun been fired at any boat, even as a signal, by any Dutch Government vessel; and, further, that not the least impediment to trade or to intercourse with the natives has taken place at any part of that coast."

The Commander-in-Chief in India, Sir Hope Grant, was shortly expected to pay a visit to Singapore for the purpose of inspecting the condition of military defence; two batteries of artillery from Mount were on their way. The project of arming of Fort Canning with Armstrong and Withworth rifled guns, of the heaviest calibre, in place of the smooth bore guns at present mounted, was said to be entertained by the Commander-in-Chief.

By the P. and O. Company's steamer China, sixty Singalese convicts had arrived from the Ceylon Government. The prisoners were sent on to Malacca by one of the Straits steamers. The periods of transportation the prisoners are sentenced to range from seven to twenty-one years. We understand that another batch of convicts are on their way to the Straits.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

BRAMWELL—On the 13th August, at Hong Kong, on board the British ship King Arthur, the wife of Captain Bramwell, of a daughter.
CHALDECOTT—On the 10th Oct., at Boomond, Chertsey, the wife of T. A. Chaldecott, Esq., late of Hong Kong, of a son.
COBBOLD—On the 12th Oct., at Ipswich, the wife of J. P. Cobbold, of a daughter.
DURRANT—On the 18th Oct., at Dalston, the wife of Mr. Alfred Durrant, of a daughter.
HULEATT—On the 19th Oct., at the Parsonage, Potter's-bar, the wife of the Rev. Hugh Huleatt, late Military Chaplain at Hong Kong, Principal Chaplain, Aldershott, of a son.
LINSTEAD—On the 30th August, at Hong Kong, the wife of T. G. Linstead, Esq., of a daughter.
MURRAY—On the 14th Aug., at Hong Kong, the wife of Dr. J. Ivor Murray, F.R.S.E., H.M.'s Colonial Surgeon, of a son.
PARKER—On the 1st Sept., at Hong Kong, the wife of E. F. Parker, Esq., of a son.
SHIPMAN—On the 20th Oct., prematurely, at 171, The Grove, Camberwell, Surrey, the wife of William Shipman, Esq., London Manager of the Agra Bank, of a son.
STILL—On the 2nd Sept., at Hong Kong, the wife of C. F. Still, Esq., of a son.
WRIGHT—On the 15th Sept., at Singapore, Mrs. G. T. Wright, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ALLAN—WALLER.—On the 1st Sept., at St. George's Church, Penang, by the Rev. Jas. Mackay, John Allan, Esq., to Harriet Scott, daughter of George Waller, Esq., R.N. No cards.
FINCH—BORRADAILE—On the 20th Oct., at All Saints' Church, Blackheath, by the Rev. Abraham Borradaile, M.A., assisted by the Rev. M. M. Ffinch, B.A., John Parkinson Ffinch, Esq., of Barnstaple, Devon, to Frances Joseph, fifth daughter of the late John Watson Borradaile, Esq., of Blackheath and Fenchurch-street, City.
ODELL—BIRD.—On the 13th Oct., at St. Bride's, by the Rev. E. Roberts, M.A., John Odell, of Foo-chow, China, second son of Thomas A. Odell, Esq., of Peckham-rye, Surrey, to Elizabeth Robinson, second daughter of Richard M. Bird, Esq., of Grove-street, Liverpool. No cards.

DEATHS

CLAYTON—On the 20th Aug. last, at Hong Kong, aged 24, George Clayton, Captain 99th Regiment, youngest son of John Clayton, Esq., of Lancaster-place, Strand, and of Hook, Surrey, from the effects of a wound received while acting as aide de-camp to Major Gordon, R.E., commanding the Anglo-Chinese Force at the attack on Kwanshan, on the 28th May last.
CLAYTON—On the 19th August, at Kowloon, from the effect of wounds received before Quinsan, George Clayton, Esq., Capt. H.M.'s 99th Regiment.
ENSCOE—On the 30th Aug., at the Hospital-hill, Hong Kong, Dr. John Enscoe, Resident Surgeon of the Seaman's Hospital.
EMANUELSON—On the 23rd Aug., at the Seamen's Hospital, Hong Kong, Charles Emanuelson, late of the Royal George.
GIBSON—At Whampoa, on board the steam-ship Robert Lowe, on the 6th Sept., Thomas Dudley Milner Gibson, aged 19 years, son of the Hon. Milner Gibson, M.P. for Ashton-under-line.
HALE—On the 14th Oct., at Guernsey, Frederick Howe Hale, Esq., late of H.M.'s Consular Service in China.
HINCKLEY—On the 15th Sept., at the residence of the United States Consul, Singapore, Margaret A. Hinckley, wife of Captain Thomas L. Hinckley, aged 36 years.
JOSLING—On the 15th Aug., killed in action on board H.M.S. Eurydus, in Japan, Captain J. J. S. Josling, R.N., second son of the late T. Josling, Esq., of Lisbon.
JORDAN—On the 27th August, at Shanghai, of Morbus Brightii, V. P. Jordan, Esq., bill-broker, one of Shanghai's oldest and most respected residents.
LINNELL—On the 23rd Aug., at Hong Kong, on board the ship Tynemouth, Charles Linnell, apprentice.
LOUDON—On the 21st instant, at Quinsan, David Loudon, Major 4th Rifle Regiment, of dysentery, aged 24 years. During the past eighteen months Major Loudon has distinguished himself on every occasion in front of the enemy, and is much regretted by all who served with him.
LOW—On the 31st Aug., at the *China Mail* office, Hong Kong, Robert A. Low.
MACLARIN—On the 12th Oct., at 114, Princes-street, Edinburgh, Donald Maclarin, Esq., of Lockbry, late of Batavia.
MUMFORD—On the 25th August, at the Hongque Station, after two days' illness only, of bowel complaint, aged 37, George Mumford, Constable in the Municipal Police Force.
RANKIN—On the 2nd July, at Tangchow, Rev. H. V. Rankin, aged 36 years. He had been a Missionary to the Chinese for more than fourteen years.
SOUZA—At Hong Kong, on the 30th August, Luiz Joao de Souza, aged 21 years.
WILKINSON—At the Seamen's Hospital, Hong Kong, Thomas Wilkinson, late of the Black Watch.
WILMOT—On the 15th August, killed in action, on board H.M.S. Eurydus, in Japan, Commander Edward Wilmot, third son of Sir Henry S. Wilmot, Bart., of Chaddesden.
WILSON—On the 11th Aug., at Hankow, China, after a few days' illness, the Rev. Robt. Wilson, B.A., of the London Missionary Society, aged 34.
WOODRUFF—On the 12th Aug., at Nagasaki, Mary Evelyne, youngest daughter of Mattie A. and Samuel C. Woodruff, aged one year and six months.
WOOD—On the 20th August, at Shanghai, Emily Julia, wife of J. W. Wood, Esq., aged 22 years.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CHINA EXPORTS.

TEA.—The amount exported to Great Britain is unprecedentedly large. Taking this circumstance into consideration, as well as the unfavourable advices received each successive mail from London, the range of rates is singularly high.

MACAO.—Tyshan prepared in Kysow fashion, sale 2,500 half-chests, at 23.50 to 24 taels. Souchong, 1,200 half-chests and 1,200 boxes, at 25.50 to 25 taels. The stock of unprepared leaf on the market amounting to 1,200 piculs, mostly of common sorts, have just been taken for the colonies, at 15.50 taels, adding up the settlements for the season to date, for Australia 11,000 packages, and for England 17,000 packages.

CANTON.—The Teamen have yielded about 1 to 1¼ taels in their demands for Congous, but are still above what London rates will justify. The arrivals from the country have been 13 chops, whilst the settlements, as detailed below, have been insignificant. In other descriptions than Congou but a small business has been transacted. Scented Orange Pekoes, and com. to mid. kinds of Caper, are rather easier. Greens are fully one tael lower.

AMOY.—An advance of about $1 to 1.50 was established in the early part of the month on Congous and Oolongs, which has been maintained on the latter description. Congous however are less inquired for, and have declined to the rates previously current. The settlements of this description are stated at 5,400 hf-ch. at $20.75 to $26.50 for common to flowery kinds. Oolongs and Ankois. Supplies have continued much below the average of late seasons: the deficiency to date being upwards of 43,000 hf.-ch. This circumstance added to a report of disturbance in the Ningyong districts, has caused the Teamen to become firm holders. Of true Ningyongs, only one or two chops are now upon the market, and for these extreme rates are asked. The settlements of the fortnight amount to 18,000 hf.-ch. at $20 to 25—one small parcel, very fine, fetching $32.50. The current quotations are $20 to 22 for common to good common, and $23 to 25 for fair cargo teas. Of good Ankois, 300 hf.-ch. have also been settled at $16 to 18. Plain Capers.—800 boxes have been taken at $13, leaving only 450 boxes on the market. Plain Orange Pekoes.—No transactions.

FOO-CHOW.—The arrivals of Congou from the interior have been large during the fortnight, which circumstance, combined with the unfavourable advices from England, has tended to depress rates for Congous. The inquiry for broken-leaf kinds has abated, and the advance noted last mail has been lost. Other qualities have declined one tael, demand at the reduction being pretty active. Souchongs have continued in full supply, and have declined one to two taels. Oolong are in limited sup-

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ply, and the business to the United States has consequently been restricted. Flowery Pekoes are also in small supply, fine quality being scarce; the bulk of the settlements are for shipment to India. Scented teas have declined one tael, but the supply is scant.

Shanghai.—Black: Only a small business at previous rates was transacted before the 10th of July mail arrived on the 27th ult.; the accounts brought of the home market were again most unsatisfactory, the demand for local consumption and export being very small, sales could not be made unless at a further decline of 1d. per lb. These news naturally had a very depressing effect on the market, more especially as better accounts had been looked for, and it was not until a concession of fully two taels had been made that purchasers came forward; about thirteen chops were settled at these rates, and as buyers were inclined to go on at these prices, tempted by the fall in exchange and higher rates in Hankow, holders became firmer. Settlements on the market, 30 chops; 16,340 chests Oopacks, Oonahms, Ningchows and Hohows. Re-shipped on owners' account, 8 chops, 4,941 chests Oopacks—21,281 chests, making total to date 208,851 chests. Stock waiting shipment for re-sale 31,000 chests, second Crop Oopacks and Ningchows are quoted at Taels 30 to 36; first and second Crop Hohows Taels 25 to 28: Green.—The market was opened on the 27th for Pingsueys at Taels 38½ for a good chop of country packed Tea. As the bulk of the crop has this year been contracted for by foreigners, little will be offered on this market. A chop of good new Shanghai packed has been taken at Taels 28. A demand for common young Hyson amongst the Shansi traders for shipment to Tientsin has cleared this market of a great portion of old stocks. New country teas are not looked for till the middle of the month.

Hankow.—The unfavourable accounts of the London market, brought by the Mail of 26th June, for a while made buyers less anxious to continue paying previous rates, but Teamen being firm holders for all good teas, purchases were made at about previous rates. Prices now current show a further advance of about 1 tael per picul on Oopacks. Oonams maintain their previous value, but are less sought after, and are at times to be got on cheaper terms. The quotations, short price, are 26 to 29 taels for fair to good third crop Oopacks; 25 to 27 taels for good third crop Lylings and Chongsowykes, and 20 to 25 taels for common to fair Oonams. The settlements of the fortnight are reported at 26 chops, making the total settlements of the season to date (including contract teas) 407 chops, against 267 chops, corresponding period last season. The stock for sale on the market is 23 chops.

Kewkiang.—Black.—Settlements 3 chops at 27.0 to 27.5 for Ningchows, and 21.5. for common Honam. Stock 3 chops medium Ningchow, 1 chop Moning, and 4 chops common Hohow. Total arrivals to date 105 chops, of which 69 contracts. 14 Sales, 15 shipments, 8 stock. Green Teas: One more small chop of new Tea (mixed Kewkiang packed leaf) has been settled at taels 28.6, leaving no stocks. Arrivals have been delayed by bad weather, several chops new Tea being now on their way from the country. The Chinese will persist in not recognizing the transit duty certificates, whereby Teas in transit under these documents are made to pay higher charges than native owned parcels. Exports to date from 1st June. Blacks, 62,784 chests. Greens, 5,401½ chests, and Leaf, 4,740 piculs.

Raw Silk.—Shanghai.—The continued unsatisfactory reports of the home market by the 10th of July mail caused the dealers to be more anxious to make sales, and several purchases were effected at a slight reduction on former rates. As the demand, however, became more general, the silkmen were firmer, and have since established a return to fully last mail's prices. The supply from the interior is estimated at 2,000 bales, which about equals the settlements, so that the amount of unsold stock remains unchanged. About 1,058 bales have been received from Japan. The settlements of the fortnight are reported at 3,200 bales, against 6,900 bales corresponding fortnight last season, and 5,500 bales corresponding fortnight of season before, making the total settlements to date of the present season 13,700 bales, against 23,000 bales last season, and 18,000 bales the season before. The stock on the market at those periods stands thus:—15,000 bales, 11,000 bales, and 9,000 bales. The following are the current quotations:—Tsatlees, No. 1, 445 tls. per picul; 2, 435; 3, 405 to 415; Taysaams, No. 1, chops, 385 to 395; 2, 370 to 375; 3, 340 to 355. Macao: Arrivals from the fourth crop of the season amount to about 150 piculs, of which only 10 piculs, No. 1 Loongkong, at $410, and 10 piculs Sewlahm, at $320, found buyers for India, leaving in stock 30 piculs Loongkong, held at $410 to 420 for No. 1, and $395 to 405 for 2; about 70 piculs of Cumchook and Kowkong, held at $380 down to $350, and some 30 piculs of Sewlahm, for which dealers demand $335. Canton: Since the date of last report, no settlements of Loongkongs have been made by Europeans for London, the prices still asked by the dealers being much over the home quotation. The only purchases during the fortnight for Europe consist of Tsatlees, and imitation Japans, of which for this mail about 100 bales go forward. The Indian houses have been very small buyers for this steamer, and should their further operations be on a more moderate scale, a decline in prices may be reasonably anticipated, influenced of course by the outturn of the 5th and 6th crops. The winding off of the 4th crop Cocoons is nearly completed, and the silk of the 5th crop will be ready for market in about ten days from this time. Prices remain nominally the same as those before quoted, viz.:—Loongkong, No. 1, $405 to 410; Loon-kong, No. 2, $385 to 395; Kow-kong, No. 1, $365 to 370; Canton Tsatlee, $460 to 465; imitation Japan, $430 to 435. Yokohama: European advices by the mail of 10th June, exerted a considerable check on the market, which previously was steady. Native dealers appear willing to concede the reductions at which foreigners may become buyers, but no operations have as yet been made which would fix the rates. The quotations, therefore, are nearly nominal. Present stock about 800 bales; further quantities expected. Mybash, best, $500 to 510; medium, $480 to 490; inferior, $460 to 470. Coshu, best, $430 to 440; medium, $410 to 420; inferior $390 to 400. Hatchegee, $370 to 380. Oshio, inferior, $390 to 400.

Drugs, &c.—Macao.—Cassia Lignea: Sales 1,500 piculs, at $15.50; stock 600 piculs, held at $16. Cassia Oil: Sales 10 piculs, at $190; stock 30 piculs. Aniseed Oil: Sales 25 piculs, at $133; stock 100 piculs. Star Aniseed: Sales 40 piculs, at $15; stock 30 piculs. Galangal root: Sales 500 piculs, at $3.10 to 3.20. Ginger Preserves: $3 for best. Vermilion: $35.50.

CHINA IMPORTS.

HONG KONG.

Cotton Yarn.—Neither from this colony, nor from Canton, have any sales of cotton yarn to be reported, if we except 25 bales of sea-damaged goods disposed of by public auction. From Amoy, 170 bales are advised as sold at $73 to $75 for Nos. 16 to 24.

Grey Shirtings.—These goods have also been without any inquiry during the past fortnight, and although the nominal quotations are pretty nearly the same as those given last month, the dealers evince no desire to make purchases.

White Shirtings.—Some 4,000 pieces of these goods have been settled, and prices show no material alteration.

T-Cloths have met with no inquiry, and the only sales to notice are those of damaged goods, amounting to about 2,500 pieces, which have been moved off at auction.

American Drills.—There has not been anything done in these fabrics.

White Spotted Shirtings, Dyed do., Brocades, White and Coloured, have likewise remained quiet, without inquiry, and there is not a single sale reported, either in this colony, or from Canton.

Chintzes and Handkerchiefs.—The former have not met with any demand during the past fortnight, but the latter have been taken to the extent of about 700 dozens, $1.27½; in Canton nothing has been done.

Raw Cotton.—There is not much change observable in the value of this staple since the date of last report, and the business of the fortnight has again been upon a moderate scale, estimated at about 3,700 bales. No transactions have been reported from the cotton market, and at Amoy the demand has, for the time, almost entirely ceased: the sales of the past month aggregating only 310 bales of Shanghai taken at $24 per picul.

Woollens.—Spanish Stripes, Medium Cloths, Ladies' and Habit Cloths.—The sales in this colony during the past fortnight are reported at 240 pieces of the first-mentioned goods, which show a slight decline in value as compared with the prices previously current. Habit Cloths have also met with a little more inquiry, and the sales of these goods are put at 340 pieces. In Canton there have not been any transactions. Long Ells do not show any decline in prices during the fortnight, and have met with fair demand; the sales in Hong Kong being estimated at about 2,000 pieces; while in Canton, they form the only description of woollen fabrics which has found buyers; the settlements there being 150 pieces at previous rates. Camlets.—The business transacted in these goods has been very small, amounting to only 240 pieces sold in Hong Kong. Lastings.—The sales of Lastings in Hong Kong are put at 260 pieces, at previous rates.—Blankets have not lately been quite so much inquired for, and the sales of the past fortnight do not exceed 190 pairs.

Metals—Iron, Flat, &c.—There has not been much inquiry for Iron during the fortnight, and the prices of the various descriptions remain generally pretty much as before quoted; the settlements reported are 595 piculs of Round, Square, and Flat, 600 piculs of Hoop, and 200 of Iron Wire. In Canton, the sales are put at 850 piculs of Nail Rod; other kinds being quite neglected. Lead has not advanced from its present low value, and the sales in this colony are estimated at 760 piculs. In Canton, the demand for this article has been tolerably active, and has resulted in sales of 2,800 piculs, but without improvement in price. Tin has been sold in this colony to the extent of 460 piculs at previous rates. In Canton, there has not been anything doing. Tin Plates—The quotations for Tin Plates remain as at the date of last report, with sales of 700 boxes in Hong Kong. Steel.—No transaction to notice.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

			Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael.)	6	months sight.	6s. 3d. to 6s. 3¼d.	6s. 3d. to 6s. 4d.
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	6	ditto	...	...
At Canton, At Hong Kong, At Macao	6	ditto	4s. 10d.	4s. 10¼d. to 5s. 0d.
At Singapore	6	ditto	4s. 10¼d.	4s. 11d. to 5s. 0d.
At Manila	6	ditto	4s. 4d.	4s. 5d.
At Batavia (guilders.)	6	ditto	..	..

The Exchange on India at Shanghai was 304 to 305 rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 296 per 100. Bar silver at Shanghai 110.7 per 100 tls., and Hong Kong — per cent. prem. The current quotations at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 80 tls. per $100, and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 23 to 24 per cent. discount.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON 1863-64.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From June 1, to Aug. 31, 1863	20,976,314	24,599,800	4,713,140	52,177,035	12,363
Corresponding period last season	15,936,907	14,457,350	4,637,457	35,797,922	28,755
TO UNITED STATES.					
From June 1, to Aug. 31, 1863	...	...	...	1,987,953	...
Corresponding period last season	...	...	...	4,162,359	...
TO THE CONTINENT.					Bales.
From June 1, to Aug. 31, 1863	...	...	...	775,347	...
Corresponding period last season	...	...	...	391,000	...
TO SAN FRANCISCO.				Packages.	
From June 1, to Aug. 31, 1863	...	...	...	76,410	...
Corresponding period last season	...	...	...	9,414	...

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TO AUSTRALIA.

				Total lbs.	
From June 1, to Aug. 31, 1863					
Corresponding period last season	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From 1843 to 1844	...	...	...	51,022,600	..
„ 1845 to 1846	...	...	...	57,334,200	18,604
„ 1850 to 1851	...	...	...	63,972,300	22,143
„ 1853 to 1854	...	...	...	77,327,800	61,980
„ 1855 to 1856	...	...	...	92,240,300	50,480
„ 1857 to 1858	...	...	...	76,990,255	68,311
„ 1858 to 1859	...	...	...	65,789,792	83,136
„ 1859 to 1860	...	...	...	85,560,452	64,163
„ 1860 to 1861	...	...	...	90,066,160	79,644
„ 1861 to 1862	...	...	...	109,854,040	70,199

The picul is 133⅓ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cen and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

At JAPAN.—From London: July 27, Esperanza.

At HANKOW.—None.

At SHANGHAI.—From London: Aug. 19, Mirage; 21, Queen of Nations. From Liverpool: 22, Bentinck; 24, Rifle; Our Queen; 28, Loodianah. From Sunderland: 21, Chalmers; 22, Star of the North. From Cardiff: 24, Indus, From Shields: 26, Palmerston. From Dundee: 24, Cleopatra. From New York: 20, Nonpareil; 24 Alice Painter. From Boston: 21, Dorchester.

At FOOCHOW.—None.

At AMOY.—None.

At SWATOW.—None.

At HONG KONG.—None.

At MANILA.—None.

At SINGAPORE.—From London: Sept. 9, Lode Star: 12, Ascendant; KeanSisoo (str.) From Newcastle: 9, Jacoba, Benvoirlich. From Cardiff: 9, Indtran, 30, Andromeda, Admiral de Winter. From Shields: Zes Gezusners. From Bordeaux: 9, Spahis. From Hamburg: 8, Canoe, Catha ina Caceha. From New York: 15, Winchell.

At BATAVIA.—From Liverpool: California. From Glasgow: Hemlensbak.

DEPARTURES.

From JAPAN.—None.

From HANKOW.—None.

From SHANGHAI.—For London: Aug. 22, Strathmore, Theodore and Julie, Edinburgh, Garrawault; 25, India, Sir W. F. Williams; 26 Sunbeam; 27, Cambalu; 29, Runnymeade; Sept. 1, Solent.

From FOO-CHOW.—For London: Aug. 22, Yaralilda; 24, Mary Mildred; 25, Spray of the Ocean, Carisbrook; 26, Thames; 27, Maha, Ranee; 31, Gananogue.

From AMOY.—For London: Melrose. For New York: Indico.

From SWATOW.—None.

From HONG KONG and CANTON.—For London: Sept. 7, Canadian. For Liverpool: 1st, Iron Crown. For Hamburg: 3, Athlet.

From MACAO.—For Falmouth: Aug 23, Parana.

From MANILA.—None.

From SINGAPORE.—For London: Aug. 27, Sawey; Sept. 6, Prince Alfred; 13, Maid of the Tyne. For Liverpool: Aug. 20, Bogota; Sept. 2, Tigris; 11, Alfred Roy; 12, Thomas Mitchell; 13, Lous Cezard. For North Shields: 4, Zes Gezusters.

From BATAVIA.—None.

LOADING.

At JAPAN.—For London: Medina, Broadwater, J. C. Munro, Esperanza, Cambridge.

At HANKOW.—For London: Finzel.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Gauntlet, Moneta, Clara Babuyan, Sovereign of India, Siam, King Arthur, Rock City, Clarendon, Reindeer. For Liverpool: Allendale, Lorton, Childe Harold, Cordova, Jane Leech.

At FOO-CHOW.—For London: Empress Eugenie, Naomi.

At HONG KONG and CANTON.—For London: Queen of the Age, Queen of the North, Ocean Bride, Tamana, Agincourt, John Lidgett. For Liverpool: Beautiful Star (full).

At MANILA.—None.

At SINGAPORE.—For London: Andromeda, Peter Symon, Latona (calling at Cape). For Liverpool: Morning Star, Halton Castle.

At BATAVIA.—For London: William Simpson. For Channel: Wave, For France: Isly, Chaptal. For Amsterdam: Nicolaas Wilson, Batavia. Imphilrite, Margaretha, Etha, Alma, Merchantman. For Rotterdam: Mercator, Mary and Hillegonde, Jannetje, Batavia, President Plete, India, Johanna.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From England and Continent to China, &c.—19th August: Forerunner from Sunderland to Shanghai; 23rd: Manilla, from London to Manilla: 24: Meppel, Amsterdam to Japan; Cutwater, Liverpool to Hong Kong; 25: Hawthorn, Sunderland to Shanghai; Speedy, London to Shanghai; Adelaide, Newcastle to Shanghai; Benvoirlich, Shields to Singapore; 26; British Banner, Swansea to Shanghai; India, Cardiff to Singapore; Glendower, Sunderland to Shanghai; 27: Endora, Cardiff to Shanghai; 28: Spahis, Bordeaux to Singapore; Sir Harry Parkes, Sunderland to Shanghai; Standard, Sunderland to Hong Kong; 29: Chaptal, France to Batavia; Bulyersteyn, Rotterdam to Batavia; Zeelandia, Shields to Batavia; Oscar I, England to Batavia; India, Rotterdam to Batavia; Jacoba Helena, Rotterdam to Batavia; Jeannette and Cornelia, Rotterdam to Batavia; Vibilla, London to Amoy; Santon, Sunderland to China; Johanna, Bordeaux to Hong Kong; 30, George Beker, Glasgow to Singapore; Zingra, Glasgow to Shanghai; September 1, Sappho, Glasgow to Shanghai; Helens Bank, Glasgow to Batavia; Samuel, Sunderland to Shanghai; 4, Narcis, Hamburg to Hong Kong; 6, Ascendant, London to Singapore; 10, Electric, Liverpool to Singapore; Laurel, London to Hong Kong. From United States, &c., to China, &c.: August 21, Fearless, from New York to Shanghai; 25, Endeavour, New York to Shanghai, J. W. Seaver, Boston to Siberia; 26, Queen of the Seas, New York to Hong Kong; 29, Sparrow, Boston to Shanghai. From China, &c., to England and Continent.—Aug. 17, Fanny, Batavia to Amsterdam, de'Elmina, Sourabaya to Rotterdam; 19, Sparkler, Singapore to Liverpool; 20, Maritana, Manila to Liverpool; 20, H. Pudomsey, Singapore to London; Banian, Hong Kong to London; Chrysolite, Hong Kong to London; 23, Brodie, Batavia to Rotterdam; 26, Caroline Coventry, Shanghai to London; 30, Invincible, Hong Kong to Liverpool; Sept. 5, Landbouw, Batavia to Rotterdam; 6, Minerva, Batavia to Middleburg; Staatsroad van Ewyck, Batavia to Amsterdam. From China, &c., to United States.—Aug. 24, Manila to New York; 25, Sooloo, Manila to Boston; 30, Kitty Simpson, Manila to New York; Horatio, Manila to New York.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

JAPAN.

Yokohama to London: Cotton, £4. 10s.; Tea, £5.; Silk, £6. 10s.; Nagasaki, £4. 10s.

HANKOW.

To London: £5 per ton of 50 cubic feet. To Shanghai: Taels 25.0.

SHANGHAI.

The rate for Tea and Cotton is £3. Tonnage in the harbour is much larger than required, and until the Cotton comes down in quantity better rates cannot be looked for.

FOOCHOW.

To London £3. 10s.

HONG KONG.

Very little is doing; coast rates remain low, tonnage in the harbour large. The following are some of the charters:—Ismyr (British schooner, 207 tons), Macao to Melbourne, £3 to £3. 10s.; Johanna (Dan. brig, 199 tons), Whampoa to Hamburg, £3 to £3. 10s.; Glenclune (B ritish barque, 471 tons), Foochow to New York, £3. 5s.; Ingeburg (Dan. barque, 368 tons), $1,300 per month for twelve months; Cohen Family (British ship, 897 tons), to Shanghai with rice, 20 cents. per picul; Catherina (Dan. brig, 260 tons), Whampoa to Cheefoo and back, 48 cents. per picul.

SINGAPORE.

Freights have a downward tendency consequent on the large number of arrivals. Five vessels are on the berth for London and Liverpool, loading at the following rates—£2. 15s. to £3 for Tin, Antimony, Ore, and Sago Flour, £3 to £3. 5s.; Gambier, £3. 15s.; Pearl Sago, £4.

CASUALTIES.

NAGASAKI.

The Lucy E. Ashby, from Shanghai, encountered the Typoon on the 15th inst., and was towed into Nagasaki on the 17th by a Russian steamer. She was dismasted, but further particulars are not reported.

The Prussian barkentine Dove, which arrived at Shanghai from Hakodadi, encountered a heavy typhoon on August 16, in lat. 35 N., lon. 130 E., commencing from the N.E. and veering round. The bar fell to 27·00. During the gale she lost the quarter-boat from the davits, and seveaal sails were blown away.

The British ship Osprey, Capt. Andrews, while proceeding to Shanghai in tow of the Martin White, came into collision with the Kim-Hong-Kieng (Dutch barque), carrying away her jibboom, and knocking the flue of the anchor through her side. The pilot turned the steamer back full speed, and ran into the J. H. Ransom, doing her considerable damage, and sustaining serious damage to herself. So badly was the vessel managed by the pilot that Capt. Andrews suspended him from charge, and handed the pilotage of the vessel to the captain of the Martin White, who very ably and creditably released the Osprey from her difficulties, and placed her in a safe anchorage for the night, proceeding to Shanghai the following day.

HONG KONG.

The steamer Arratoon Apcar experienced a typhoon on 29th August, twenty-five miles north of the Paracels wind N.N.E. to N.N.W. lowest bar: 29.55 ship stood to the southward to avoid the brunt of it, about 100 miles, and was delayed outside, not a great distance from Hong Kong, in consequence of the crank pin of the air pump breaking.

The Siames barque *Lucky Star* was hove to in sight of the Lema in the gale of 3rd September and lost her spars through the seizings of the topmast backstays giving way—everything was new and not properly stretched. The vessel worked so heavily that the rigging became slack and the ship leaked.

The Sir Hugh Rose, bound to Calcutta, has returned to harbour, with loss of bowsprit, &c., having been in collision with the British ship Crimea.

A collision has occurred between the steamers Cadiz and Hydaspes The latter vessel has lost the whole of her port quarter and portion of steer-frame; the former is slightly injured about the stem.

We regret to hear that the three-masted schooner Mona is reported as totally lost on the coast of Japan. The steamer St. Theodosius is also missing.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN THE TABLES.—Oct. 26, at Falmouth, from Maulmain: Cames. From Akyab: Earl Canning, Ocean Traveller. From Rangoon: Transit. Oct. 25, off the Eddystone, from Shanghai: Coulrakyle; Falmouth, from Akyab, Theodor Kornnr. 28, at London, from Shanghai: Guinevere; at Liverpool, from Shanghai: Oxus; at Cowes, from Basseim: Morning Glory.

DEPARTURES.—Oct. 23, from Cowes, for Batavia: Ouderkirk, a.d. Amstel; 23, from Deal, for Singapore, Kosmos; 28, from Newport to Hong Kong: Margaret Mitchell; 24, from Sunderland, for Hong Kong: Nieuwland; 29, from London, for Shanghai: Min; 27, from Deal for Batavia: Australie; 26, from Cardiff, for Shanghai: Nicoline; from Queenstown, for Shanghai: Achilles; from Glasgow, for Liverpool to Shanghai: Eliza Shaw; from Liverpool, for Cork and Singapore: Fortitude.

The Silver Eagle, Caroline, Coventry, and West Derby, now on their homeward passage from Shanghai, with troops, are daily expected to arrive, but up to the time of our going to press, no intelligence respecting either of them had been posted.

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The Fuchs, Fuchs, arrived at Simon's Bay September 3, from Bordeaux, and sailed 6th for China—not the Focke, Focke, as before reported.

Amsterdam, Oct. 22.—The Argo, Gesterkamp, from Shields, (not Cardiff, as before reported), to Batavia, which put into Simon's Bay, September 19, was leaky, and had thrown part of her cargo overboard, having encountered heavy gales from September 5 to 11, in lat. 37 and 38 S., lon. 25 E.

THE DETENTION OF THE MAILS THROUGH EGYPT.

A correspondent thus describes the condition of transit from Alexandria to Cairo. The present mails would have been received on the 27th but for this delay:—

"From Alexandria to Caffre Zayat the rail was still available. At Caffre Zayat the Pasha's yacht had been given up for the accommodation of first-class passengers, and having succeeded in scrambling to that through a crowd of yelling Arabs, in a sun almost powerful enough to broil a steak, we found men stirring up potatoes and meat with their fingers—with their feet, too, probably, behind our backs. The confusion was, of course, immense, and things were not made better by our running aground every mile or so, and by the fact that every one of the crew seemed to be skipper. We passed villages where the water had flowed up to the very doors of the huts, and although the Pasha had sent steamers to carry the inhabitants off, they preferred staying by their household gods, and cowered abjectly on the ground, gazing with listless melancholy on the advancing current. Tall date trees just showed their heads above the stream—dead cows and sheep floated past by the score, and now and then a tawny object drifted by which looked unpleasantly like a human form. Darkness came on, and it was feared that we should anchor for the night, huddled together upon the deck, with dew descending like a shower of rain. This fate was reserved for the second-class passengers behind in another steamer—we were fortunate enough to get within reach of Cairo, after a dreary passage of twelve hours."

The "Silver Eagle," from Shanghai, Stopped by an American Privateer.—The following is the report of Captain W. H. Longman, commanding the ship *Silver Eagle*, from Shanghai to Woolwich:—"On the evening of the 9th of September, in lat. 26.30 S., long. 6.48 W., when under all sail, with a light breeze from S.W., we descried a sail on our weather bow steering the same as ourselves, which we soon perceived to be a barque, apparently a trading vessel. About 7 P.M. observed her dropping down towards us, and on her getting close alongside we hailed her, when the reply was, 'the *Star of the East*, bound into Simon's Bay,' saying they were in want of beef and water. A gun was immediately fired from her, with another hail, 'Heave to, and I will send a boat on board.' We then hove the ship to, but in the act of doing so a second gun was fired from her. We then thought the affair looked rather suspicious, hearing there was a likelihood of war between England and America. The commanding officer of the troops on board was then requested to have a guard under arms in case of anything occurring, which request was immediately acceded to, and all preparations made for an attack. In about half an hour afterwards a four-oared boat came alongside with an officer, all armed. The officer then ascended the gangway, and on his arriving on board we observed he had his sword on and a brace of revolvers in his belt; the men were armed with cutlasses. The following conversation then took place between the officer and Captain Longman:—Officer: 'Are you an American?' Captain Longman: 'No, I am Captain Longman; and what do you want?' Officer: 'I want to see your papers.' Captain Longman: 'Those you shall not see; but we are a British ship from Shanghai to Woolwich, with about 200 soldiers (artillerymen) on board, and if you are in want of anything there is a guard of gunners there (who were all armed with swords and loaded rifles).' The officer then observed them, and was making his way to the gangway, when Captain Longman asked him what right he had to stop a ship on the high seas under false pretences, when he replied, 'Recollect, we are at war,' and then left the side for his vessel. We then filled and proceeded on our voyage. The *Silver Eagle* has on board five officers and 152 men, one woman, and child, of the 13th battalion of Royal Artillery, and one man of the 14th battalion; she has also on board two lieutenants of the Royal Navy, one lieutenant of the 29th Regiment, and 30 men, three women, and two children of the 67th Regiment, invalids and time-expired men, in charge of Lieutenant Tibberts, Her Majesty's 31st Regiment, besides five private cabin passengers."

Testimony from China for Miss Nightingale.—We extract the following appeal from a letter sent from Shanghai:—"I am sorry to say cholera has made its appearance again, and I am afraid we shall have such another summer as the last. We are losing men fast; not a day passing without one or two dying from it. I was in charge of funeral parties three nights running last week, and fearfully sudden are the attacks. The sister-in-law of one of our officers (who came out with his wife, and who are living in the same joss house and next room to myself) was attacked a week ago and partially recovered, but I am sorry to say is now dying. I can hear her groaning where I am now sitting. It seems so sad. Certainly this is not a place for ladies. Sunstroke has knocked over a good lot, too. They will not take us out of this filthy place. You really can have no idea of what Chinese dirt is, and they are commencing to leave their coffins about again in hundreds. The other night when going round the garrison guards, the stench was overpowering, and very nearly made me ill, and we cannot go a hundred yards without coming upon a lot of them. No wonder there is cholera about, and no wonder so few men recover when once they get it. Small-pox is also very prevalent here. I do wish we could get out of this place to Hong-Kong, or anywhere, for there is no doubt of this being the worst station in China. There must be something decidedly wrong that we should be kept in this foul place for no earthly reason. Three of the regiment died to-day of cholera; also that poor girl Miss H. But her troubles are over now. Whose turn will it be next, I wonder, for one cannot tell what an hour may bring forth?" The soldier dies in the East—not at the cannon's mouth, but at the mouth of a sewer.

The Prince of Satsuma.—The name of this nobleman is Matsdaira Satsuma no Kami; he is lord over the provinces of Satsuma and Fouigo, in which he possesses the fortresses or strongholds of Kagosima and Sadowava. It was the first-named of these which repulsed the attack of the English. He possesses also the Loochoo Islands. The Prince's revenue is given in the Japanese Red Book at two millions four hundred and thirty thousand dollars per annum. He has always been a bitter enemy of the foreigners, of whom his retainers have assassinated several. Nor is he a very quiet subject of the Tycoon. Sir Rutherford Alcock saw a Japanese of "considerable official rank," who was remarkable as the only one of seven *ometskys*, or official spies, sent successively from Yedo into the Prince of Satsuma's territories, who came out alive. There is a story told of him which shows curiously the absolute power he wields in his dominions. According to Japanese etiquette, if the subject or vassal of one prince insults one of another, the latter is held to be dishonoured if he does not avenge it. The present Prince of Satsuma, finding himself inconvenienced by the quarrels of his followers with those of the neighbouring nobles, made a rule that, if one of his people was insulted by the subject of another Daimio, he might avenge himself by taking the life of his adversary, but on the condition that he performed hara-kiru, or ripped open his own bowels, immediately afterwards. At the same time he gave instructions that if any of his people were insulted and failed to retaliate, he should be taken on board one of the ships of the Prince, have his head struck off without trial, and head and body thrown into the sea.

The Chinese at the Rocky River.—The special correspondent of *Armidale Express* says, writing to that journal:—"Although declared worked out some years ago, Sydney Flat has always maintained a number of miners with varied success. At the upper end of the flat a good deal of activity prevails. Besides the European parties who keep steadily at work, there are a number of Chinamen—a much more superior description of that particular specimen of the genus homo than prevails on Australian gold fields. They are principally from Amoy, and, unlike nomadic predatory Chinamen, who are merely the scavengers of a gold field, scarcely ever working two consecutive days in one place, they have settled down into *bona fide* mining, sinking shafts from seventy to ninety feet and working them in a style which deserves credit. It is hard to ascertain the truth respecting their earnings, but they seem satisfied, and have all the outward appearance of prosperity. I am informed that one shaft worked by Chinamen pays from three to five ounces to the load. The whim party (Chinese) have built quite an establishment on their claim and are prosecuting their work with vigour, the abundance of water being greatly in their favour. Higher up the hill some shafts have been recommenced. This hill seems to be a barrier to a successful following of the lead, rising as it does some sixty or seventy feet above the flat, whilst the bed rock remains on the same general level. The increased depth makes ground otherwise rich unprofitable with present appliances. Shafts have been sunk and worked on the top of the hill, and in the face of all drawbacks and with the primitive windlass £2. 10s. per man per week has been averaged."

The U.S. Frigate "Niagara."—This vessel, well known on the China station, has been thoroughly refitted, and is now considered by the Americans one of the most formidable vessels afloat. Her Parrot guns have a range of a little over five miles, and her speed is sixteen knots per hour. Her destructive power is thus tremendous.

Messrs. Cama and Co., of London, have given £1,000 to the University College Hospital, in addition to a sum for the Lifeboat Institution.

Foreign Intelligence.

HOLLAND.

(from our own correspondent.)

Amsterdam, Oct. 26.

One of the most important acts of the present Liberal Cabinet is the Bill for the reform of the East India Colonial finances just presented to the Second Chamber of the States-General for their concurrence and approval. Hitherto the Colonial Budget was drawn up by the Minister, and confirmed by a Royal Decree, and subsequently—after a lapse of two years from the time of the expenditure—it was laid on the table of the Second Chamber, but merely for their information, as it was a matter beyond their control. It is true that the States-General retained in this respect some little power in their hands, as the small fraction of the East India surplus made use of by the mother-country was accounted for in the home budget, and its disposal required the sanction of the Dutch Parliament. In this manner it was just possible to precipitate a Colonial Minister for improvidently squandering the colonial revenue, but only after the lapse of two years; whilst the Chambers have no previous control of the resources of the colonies. All this will now be altered, and it was reserved for the present Prime Minister, Mr. Thorbecke, to have the credit and honour of taking the initiative in abolishing this last remaining vestige of despotic government by the introduction of this sweeping Reform Bill, which cannot fail to be gratefully and joyfully accepted by the nation and the representatives of the people in both Chambers. The Indian finances will in future be placed on the same level, and be subject to the same control as the other departments of the public service, and thus perfectionate the constitutional monarchy under which this country has become so flourishing and prosperous.

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For a long time past exertions have been making by patriotic Dutchmen to celebrate in a dignified and significant manner in the present year the jubilee or fiftieth anniversary of the independence of this kingdom and its delivery from the French yoke. In every town and almost every village local committees have been formed to collect donations and contributions for a national monument, and considerable sums have already been received. The Government now intend to bring in a Bill and ask the Chambers for a vote of a million of florins to build a "Palace for the States-General" at the Hague, "as a national memorial of the above-mentioned events, and as a befitting and significant sign of the renewal of the bonds of harmony and love happily subsisting between the House of Orange and the people of the Netherlands." The idea is said to have emanated from the King personally, who proposes that the building shall also contain an historical picture-gallery with artistical representations of the principal battles, congresses, and other events of special importance to this country, which may be contemplated by future generations with pride and satisfaction. At all events, His Majesty must take a great personal interest in the realisation of the plan, as the draft of the Bill was forwarded by the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Thorbecke, to the Second Chamber, accompanied by a Royal message, which happens but on very rare occasions, the text of which is published in all the newspapers.

Reports having been generally circulated for some time past that the Prince of Orange is engaged to one of the young Princesses of England, a semi-official journal of the Hague states that as yet nothing is definitively settled on the subject, and adds that it is a much more probable circumstance to find that on the 17th of November—as the day on which the jubilee or national festival is to be celebrated—the announcement will be officially made of the betrothal of the Prince to the Princess Frederica Sophia, eldest daughter of King George V. of Hanover, born on the 9th of January, 1848, and now in her sixteenth year.

The operations of the Second Chamber have been hitherto confined to examining in committees the different bills brought in by Government, on which they will have to make a report previous to the general debates. Among these bills are several for the naturalisation of foreigners. Amongst these are the names of Messrs. A. H. J. Muller, C. W. Schotborg, C. C. Schaftlein, G. A. Diederich, T. Munder, W. Munder, D. C. A. Gruhle, and L. A. Drigny, all described as residing in Netherlands India, and Mr. G. E. Gaspar, living in Batavia.

In my letter of August 22, I mentioned the appointment of Mr. J. P. de Bordes as principal engineer, for the construction of the railroads in Java. I am now enabled to confirm the statement, and to add that he will leave this country in the middle of November, and go out with his family by the overland route. His salary is fixed at 15,000 fl. per annum.

Younker P. F. von Siebold, titular Colonel in the East India Army, and at the disposal of the Colonial Minister for consultation on the affairs of Japan, has resigned his appointment, and is permitted to retire from the service on the 1st of November with a pension and the expression of the King's gratitude for the important services he has rendered the country.

Count Schimmelpenninck, one of the oldest and most respected statesmen of this country, and formerly Minister of State, died on the 20th inst. at Arnhem, in the 70th year of his age. His father was a member of the Government of the former Batavian Republic, and he himself was one of the original projectors, and for many years President, of the Netherlands Trading Company. Under King William I. the deceased filled for many years the post of Minister, Secretary of State, and subsequently represented his Sovereign at the Courts of St. James and St. Petersburg, after which he was a member of the First Chamber of the States-General. In 1848 he was selected by the King to form a Cabinet, in which he filled the double post of Minister for Foreign Affairs and of Finances. Besides being decorated with several foreign orders, he was Knight Grand Cross of the Crown of Oak and Commander of the Netherlands Lion.

A magnificent Royal tiger, a present to the Zoological Society of *Natura Artis Magistra* in this city, has just been landed in splendid condition from the *Stad Leyden*, Capt. Van der Poll, from Tjilatjap.

The following first-class vessels have just been chartered by the Netherlands Trading Company to convey cargoes of produce from Java to this country as subjoined:—

Ship.	Captain.	Destination.
Willem and Karel ..	Capt. Steenveldt ..	Amsterdam.
San Salvador	„ Munnix ..	Do.
Buline Constance Eleonore	„ Van Haften ..	Do.
Billiton	..	Do.
Japan Packet	„ Exter ..	Rotterdam.
Jacob	„ Mulder ..	Do.
St. Jan	„ Lommerse ..	Schiedam.

Mr. A Loudon, hitherto Secretary-General of the Government of Netherlands India, is confirmed in his appointment as member of the Supreme Court of Netherlands India, *vice* Younker J. F. Hora Siccama resigned; and Mr. W. J. Van de Graaff, also member of the same court, is permitted at his own request to retire from the service with the award of a pension, but on condition of his remaining at his post till the appointment of his successor.

It has been decided to reinforce very materially the Dutch naval squadron in the waters of Japan. The *Staats-Courant* announces that H.N.M. steam corvettes *Djambi*, 16 guns; *Vice-Admiral Koopman*, 14 guns; *Citadel of Antwerp*, 14 guns, and *Amsterdam*, 8 paddle-wheel, have already been despatched from Java by the Governor-General. Despatches have been sent out from this country by the last mail to Surinam with orders to the fourth class ten-gun screw corvettes *Stavoren* and *Delfzyl* to proceed immediately to Japan; and the following ships of war are now being fitted out in this country with the greatest possible despatch for the same destination. At the Royal Dockyard at Nieuwe Deep, the steam frigate *Admiral van Wassenaer*, 45 guns, and the screw corvettes *Princess Amelia*, 19 guns, and *Metalen Kruis*, 16 guns; at Helvoetsluys, the fourth class screw-corvettes *Soestdyk*, 10 guns, and the *Coehorn*, 10 guns; and at Vlissingen, the steam frigate *Adolph of Nassau*, 51 guns. Thus these reinforcements comprise an imposing force of twelve vessels with 223 guns. The screw corvette *Zoutman*, 16 guns, will probably be added to the squadron.

COMMERCIAL.

COFFEE.—This market is in a sluggish state, owing to a want of orders, but prices are firm, the principal holders being unwilling to sell under present values.

SUGAR.—Ever since last mail the raw article has been in great demand at successively rising prices, and 13,000 kranjangs of Java have changed hands. The lower qualities are now paid 2fl. above September prices, and the higher descriptions fetch 1 to 1½fl. above the same. A further improvement is expected. Among the sales were 856 kr. of Java, ex *Kortenaar*, No. 15, very soft, at 33fl.; 1,251 kr. do., ex *Aletta Augusta*, No. 15, fine, at 34½fl.; 790 kr. do., ex *Henriette Gerardina Susanna*, No. 15, at secret prices; 1,179 kr., ex *Johann Lange*, No. 14¾, fine Tagal quality, at 34fl.; 492 kr., per *Minister van Hall*, for arrival, No. 14, good to very good, at 33fl.; 658 kr., No. 12½, at 31½fl.; 560 kr., No. 15, at 34¼fl.; and 439 kr., No. 12½, at secret prices—all ex *D. F. Weber, Senior*—and 202 kr., ex *Alblasserdam*, No. 10½, quality very good, at 30¾fl. The refined market was at first inclined to follow the movement for raw sugars, and 700 tons were taken at rather better prices; but since then speculators are irresolute, and during the last week the dealings have not been extensive, though prices remain firm,

RICE.—The only sales of Java were 2,300 bags, ex *Gertruida Maria*, at 8¼fl., and 3,269 bags, ex *Amazone*, at secret prices. Holders of cleaned grain are not disposed to sell at present rates, and anticipate an improvement as the autumn advances.

SPICES.—There is rather more inquiry for mace at sale prices, whilst on the other hand cinnamon is neglected, and might be bought a shade lower. In other articles but very small transactions and no alteration in their values.

HIDES.—East India ox and buffalo firm, and prices looking up in consequence of small stocks and short supplies. At Rotterdam, 1,000 ox, ex *Henriette Gerardina Susanna*, were sold at secret prices.

TOBACCO.—Java finds ready customers. There have been considerable dealings since last mail, both by tender and public auctions, among which may be mentioned 1,000 bales GP, ex *St. Jan*, for the Austrian Government; 3,532 bales Temayang, and 84 bales FF, ex *Sourabaya Packet*, also for the Austrian Government monopoly; 1,411 bales Blitar, BB, S, and SS, fetching respectively on the average 58 4-5ths, 30, 29, and 21¼ cents; 15 bales Japan, at 27½ cents; 110 mille Manila cigars, second Habanos, 1861, at 34½ to 35fl. per 1,000 in bond; 150 mille, do. third Habanos, 27½ to 28fl.; 55 mille, do. do., 1859, at 21¾ to 22¼fl.; and 60 mille Malang cigars at 9¼ to 10¼fl. Notwithstanding the above sales, the present stock of Java tobacco is 12,136 bales. Some sales are announced for next month, among which 3,119 bales Kawi and D, 810 bales BN, 894 bales Gading, 676 bales MPC, and 1,762 bales marked Havana.

INDIGO.—The company's sale of 557 chests of Java went off with great animation, especially for the finer descriptions, which fetched 10 to 30 cents more than at the sale in May, whilst the common and medium sorts went at 10 lower to 10 higher than the same. Since then an improvement of 15 to 20 cents on all descriptions is established, and the market closes firm.

TIN.—Banca continues in a depressed condition. A very few thousand blocks only have been disposed of, and not more than 71 fl. could be obtained.

COCHENILLE.—Java is considerably higher. At the company's sale of 194 bales, the first quality sold at 15 to 25 cents above May sale prices; second quality, 40 to 50 cents above ditto; and zacatille 40 to 50 cents above ditto.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

A Register is kept of the addresses of all persons connected with the Far East, and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the office or by letter

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, THURSDAY, OCT. 29, 1863.

THE BRITISH ATTACK ON KAGOSIMA.

In the attack made by a portion of our fleet on the Japanese batteries at the head of Kagosima Bay, the site of a large and flourishing entrepot of Japanese trade, we have administered a timely lesson to Japanese Daimios, such as is likely to exercise a beneficial influence on future negotiations; and to reduce that arrogance and assumption on their part which asserts itself not only against treaty rights, but the laws of humanity, and which blinds them to the discovery of any harm in the murder either of a hated foreigner, more especially if his equipage is in the way of one of their retinue on a Japanese high road. Cheaply as human life is valued by this mixed Oriental race, the disablement of batteries, partly protected by huge natural bastions, and which had been constructed with infinite labour and skill, the reduction to ashes of Kagosima, the annihilation of the Prince of Satsuma's castle and arsenal, and the burning of eight large vessels, including three steamers laden with sugar makes an aggregate of material loss which the Japanese cannot fail to feel sensibly. Unsupported by a land force, the fleet was comparatively unprepared for the amount and character of resistance offered, yet what was done was done in summary style, and reflects great credit on Admiral Kuper and his officers. To inflict the greatest possible material harm in a given amount of time, rather than to attempt to subdue the whole resistance, still less to make a landing that would lessen the efficiency of the fleet, and then to get off with as little loss as possible, was the only reasonable course to pursue. The unhousing of a vast population, the suspension of trade at a port exclusively Japanese, the stoppage of factories that for generations had engaged the almost ceaseless industry of tens of thousands of native artisans, is a scene that has not been witnessed in the empire since the two memorable and disastrous Tartar invasions.

In Japanese estimation we have taken a terrible revenge but, after all, have obtained neither the required indemnity nor the delivery of the murderers. Indeed, our chief satisfaction is, that the fleet sustained no greater injury, and that the plot miscarried by which Admiral Kuper and Colonel Neale, with their suites, were to be invited ashore, and then held treacherously as hostages, liable to be beheaded should a gun be fired. Should the news received from Nagasaki—that the Prince of Chosew had taken possession of the forts on the south side of the Straits of Simonoseki, thereby holding the key to the inland sea—prove true, it is evident that our fleet would have been better employed in anticipating this wily move, and so have taken the best of all securities for respect to treaty rights hereafter. In a former article we demonstrated the importance of our taking possession of the entrance to the inland sea; we stated that the power possessing it would control the foreign policy of Japan. The command of these Straits would do us more service than the destruction of a thousand Japanese marts of trade, or of any number of water batteries.

The able letter of our Yokohama correspondent makes representations which we trust will secure the attention of the Home authorities.

From the following telegram, received previous to this mail, via San Francisco, it would appear that the Japanese are fain to represent the departure of the fleet as decisive evidence of victory on their part. How far this is correct our readers can now judge.

"San Francisco, Sept. 28.

"As the British fleet entered the inner harbour of Kagosima, an armed Japanese decoy-boat drew towards the shore, was pursued, attacked, and speedily sunk. Masked batteries then opened on the fleet from the shore, riddling the advance vessels before they could get out of range. The Japanese claim to have disabled the greater portion of the fleet, and stated that the rest retired from the contest."

THE STRAITS TRANSFER QUESTION.

Referring to our last notice of this subject, we have now to announce that in order to avoid further loss of time in correspondence, the home Government have directed that a commission be constituted to decide on the spot, the items on which there are doubts and fears. The commission will comprise the Governor and other officers in the Straits, and Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor of Hong Kong, who proceeds by this mail to resume his post. Sir Hercules will remain a sufficient time at Singapore to complete the enquiry and make a report to the home Government. We understand, on first-rate authority, that the principal point on which the Colonial Office is anxious is the one of revenue *versus* expenditure. If the local authorities can only prove to Sir Hercules that the revenue of the Settlements is equal to its expenditure, the transfer will be completed, but not otherwise. We heartily trust that Sir Hercules may be able to give the finishing stroke to this long-troubled heading of "The Straits Transfer." We may add, by the way, that it will somewhat increase his prestige in doing so. He must know how much easier a Governor can develop the resources of a place under the Colonial Office than under the double heads of Indian Secretary at home and the Viceroy in Calcutta.

STEAMERS, &c., FOR CHINA.

The *Sea King*, Captain Pinel, which we have already noticed as building for the direct China trade, has had her trial trip on the Clyde, and is now in London, in the hands of Messrs. Robertson and Co., the ship brokers, who are, with Captain Pinel and others, the owners of the vessel. She is now under engagement to convey troops to New Zealand, and from thence she will proceed to Shanghai to the same address as the *Bahama*, lately despatched by Messrs. Robertson and Co. The *Sea King* is built with an iron frame and wood planked, is of 1,200 tons register, and 150 H.P., and on her trial trip she accomplished over twelve knots with the tide and nearly ten against. She was built by Messrs. A. Stephen and Sons.

The screw steamer *Annette* is announced to proceed to Shanghai on the 12th November.

The *Far East*, double screw, lately noticed as building under the superintendence of Captain Jones, for the direct trade, will be launched on the 29th inst. by the builders, Messrs. Dudgeon Bros., on Thames. It is expected that she will load direct for Shanghai, and be despatched about the end of December.

Messrs. Denny and Co., Dumbarton, will shortly launch the steamer building for the Yang-tsze, on account of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston, and Co.

The *Wokee*, Capt. Oakney, has been despatched by Messrs. George Duncan and Co. for Shanghai. Particulars of this vesse were noticed in a previous issue.

On the 14th inst., Messrs. A. Stephen and Sons launched from their east shipbuilding yard, at Kelvinhaugh, on the Clyde a fine new iron sailing ship of 650 tons, named the *Bothwell Castle*, the property of the "Glasgow and Asiatic Shipping Company." The *Bothwell Castle* is loading for Singapore and Penang, and is the third vessel of this line. The *Edinburg Castle* and *Roslin Castle* have both been despatched to the addresses of Messrs. Sandilands, Buttery and Co., Penang, and the Borneo Company, Singapore. The *Bothwell Castle* will be despatched to the same addresses on the 11th proximo.

The *Caractacus* was launched from the yard of Messrs. R. J. Evans and Co., on the west side of the Brunswick Dock, Liverpool. She has been built for Messrs. E. C. Friend and Co., and is intended for the China trade. She is 700 tons register, and her dimensions are as follows:—Length, 176 ft.; breadth, 30 ft.; depth, 20 ft.; classed A 1 at Lloyd's for 13 years, and is to be fitted with the most recent improvements.

The clipper *Fy-chow*, built by Messrs. Hall and Co., Aberdeen, for Messrs. Gellatly, Hankey, and Sewell (successors to Dunbar), is announced to load for Shanghai.

P. AND O. CO.'S STEAMERS.

In addition to the vessels lately noticed as launched for the P. and O. Company, another paddle-wheel is building at the yard of the Thames Iron Building Company to be named the *Nianzi*. Her tonnage is 1,988, and her engines 450 H.P. She is expected to be ready about April, and will be placed on the Marseilles and Alexandria line. The *Syria* (paddle), also for this

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line, will be ready in all December. The screw steamers *Delhi*, *Golconda*, and *Baroda*, each of about 2,000 tons, and 400 H.P., and intended for the Indian stations, will be ready for despatch in all this year.

FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS FOR COCHIN CHINA.

The *Ardéche* embarked a battalion of marines and a staff of officers, for Cochin and China, by way of Suez, on the 10th inst. Another battalion of the same arm is under orders to follow; of these, three companies are to leave Toulon and proceed overland at the end of the month, the rest will go by the Cape in the steamer *Sarthe*, a fine armed transport, commanded by Captain Galley, and constructed, specially for the Chinese seas, at Cherbourg. Two commercial vessels chartered by the Government, are under orders to carry out arms, ammunition and provisions. "We are assured," says the *Messager du Midi*, "that these reinforcements are intended to put our corps of occupation in Cochin China in a condition to meet all demands in the Far East, and Saigon will become the base of operations from which will proceed all troops destined to protect the interests of France whether in China or Japan."

While all these speculations and preparations are going on in France, the Annamite Ambassadors await in Paris the summons to lay at the feet of Louis Napoleon the proofs of the friendship and admiration of Tu-Duc.

We understand the case of Mr. Moss will be again brought to the notice of Parliament, and that considerable support to his claims has been promised.

THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT IN JAPAN.

(THE TIMES.)

Four powerful nations were engaged by the last accounts in chastising one or other of the Japanese Daimios. The Government continued to hold friendly language towards Europeans, and had even gone so far as to authorise foreign ships of war to seize all vessels that did not show the Tycoon's flag; but the great chieftains, who have always been our enemies, were, perhaps for this reason, more hostile and insolent than ever. The Prince of Nagota had actually fired successively upon an American steamer, a Dutch corvette, and a French gunboat. In each case the insult was promptly avenged, and an English ship which passed the same Straits soon afterwards, seems to have been treated with more civility. In the meantime, however, we had an account of our own to settle with another of these rebellious feudatories. The last, or nearly the last, of the murderous outrages upon foreigners in Japan was perpetrated in the presence, and by the retainers of, Prince Satsuma. The details of this case will not have escaped the memory of our readers, and it will be recollected that the Tycoon's Government, admitting its flagrant atrocity, was willing to grant any redress for it short of bringing the guilty parties to justice. If this was to be done at all, it was necessary for us to take the law into our own hands, and there is reason to believe that the authorities at Yedo were not ill-pleased to delegate this part of their duty to us. To secure the person of the Prince himself was of course impossible, but the English fleet was sent to Kagosima to enforce the demands of reparation to be made upon him. What the exact nature of these demands was we do not yet know, but, whatever they were, they were rejected. The Prince of Satsuma, like the Prince of Nagota, was not afraid to try the strength of his batteries against the navies of the West, and seems to have been the first to open fire. His guns are said to have been well served, but the contest was too unequal, and the result was the utter destruction of the town which had the misfortune to belong to this unscrupulous noble. Three forts were silenced by our fleet, three steamers demolished, and the city, with its palace, factories, and arsenal, reduced to a mass of ruins. This was a severe lesson for the marauding aristocracy of Japan, but it was not administered without serious loss on our own side. A list of 11 killed and 39 wounded is a long one, considering that our antagonist was not the Tycoon himself, but only one of his lawless subjects. Nor is this the whole cost of our petty victory, for among the 11 killed are the names of two Captains, Gosling and Wilmot—a sacrifice of superior officers which would have been considerable even for such actions as that of the Nile.

The first question that will occur to the public mind on the receipt of this news is whether the expedition which was attended with these sad casualties was really necessary. To answer this question completely would require a detailed review of our relations with Japan, if it did not lead us into the perilous region of English policy in China. Without being prepared to reopen this controversy, we may still do justice to the motives of those who represent England in Japan. It is to be remembered that, being there, as a matter of fact, we must do something; that is, we must either abandon our position or maintain it by some means. There are probably few who would advocate the former course, but, if there be any, they are bound to show on what grounds and for whose sake we should break off all communication with these islands. We did not establish ourselves there by force, but with the full consent of the only responsible or visible Government, and, as far as we can ascertain, with the goodwill of the people, properly so called. When the "selfish interests" of our merchants are described as conflicting with the dictates of our national conscience and the rights of the Japanese, it seems to be assumed that commerce can flourish without the voluntary co-operation of buyers and sellers. If the trade returns from Japan are promising and show a progressive increase both of exports and imports, this proves neither more nor less than that many of the Japanese are glad to exchange their products for ours. The Tycoon's Ministers profess to desire the same thing, and though it is often asserted that the Mikado is a greater potentate than the Tycoon, and vehemently opposed to the opening of the ports, we have no evidence either of the one fact or the other. What we know is that a compact body of enormously wealthy proprietors, surrounded by armed vassals, have conspired to expel us, and shrink from no crime or treachery in the execution of this design. A worse reason for abandoning our Legation and leaving our factories defenceless cannot be imagined, and Sir R. Alcock, while he earnestly deprecated anything like aggression or occupation of territory, very properly declined to waste words on the discussion of this alternative. If, then, we are to remain, how are we to secure the lives and properties of our countrymen against the attacks of the ruffians in the pay of these robber-barons? The Government confesses itself too weak to protect us, but it leaves us free to protect ourselves. It may be doubtful whether this can be done by bombarding the castles of the guilty Daimios, and whether their infatuated hatred of us can be held in check by any fear of retribution whatsoever. Montesquieu, who is always talking of the laws and customs of Japan, argues that "men who have a natural contempt for death, and who rip open their bellies for the least fancy," are not to be deterred from crime by the severest punishments. Still, the experiment is worth trying, and if it should help to break down the power of this tyrannical class, so much the better. There is not the least danger that we can see of our being drawn into a meddlesome interference with Japanese politics. Where we have committed this mistake in our dealings with Asia, it has generally been out of jealousy of other Powers. No such jealousy can lead us astray in Japan. We know that we must share any commercial privileges with France, Holland, and the United States, and that Russia, having a seacoast so near at hand, will naturally get somewhat more than her due. Nor can it be said that we are making ourselves the allies of the liberal party against the party of exclusion. If the latter are strong enough to organise a revolution and close all the ports again, it will be time to consider what we should do; meanwhile, we must stand upon our treaty rights and defend ourselves, even though it should incidentally strengthen the hands of the Central Government.

In spite of our resentment against these overbearing Daimios, we cannot help admiring the military qualities and mechanical genius of the Japanese, as exhibited in the late engagements with European ships. The American vessel *Wyoming* lost sixteen men in her encounter with the forts and war steamer of Prince Nagota, and had to sheer off at last. The Dutchmen, being prepared, fared better, but one French ship was disabled and another a good deal injured. We have yet to hear what damage Prince Satsuma's artillery inflicted upon our fleet, but, judging from the casualties among the men, it can hardly have been trifling. The Chinese would have run away long before their town was in flames, and had not until very lately, if they now have, any ordnance equal to that manufactured in Japan. This is exactly what we had been led to expect. Sir R. Alcock, who has no undue partiality for the country in which he lived so long in fear of assassination, declares that Japanese artificers are capable of competing with Sheffield and Birmingham on equal terms. They have not yet produced an Armstrong or a Whitworth, but if they once get hold of a rifled gun they will certainly know how to imitate it, and perhaps to improve upon it. While this aptitude for the production of destructive engines cannot afford us much pleasure just at present, it may well inspire us with respect for the intelligence and confidence in the future destiny of this extraordinary nation. The better the Japanese fight, even in the service of men like Prince Nagota and Prince Satsuma, the more reluctant should we feel to give up the prospect of peaceful and friendly intercourse with them.

(MORNING POST.)

The negotiations for an amicable settlement of our differences with the Government of Japan having, as we anticipated, ended in failure, steps have been taken to enforce the reparation which was refused. We learn from a telegram received yesterday (Oct. 20) at the Foreign-office, and which we publish elsewhere, that the seaport town of Kayosima has been bombarded by our fleet, three of the batteries defending it silenced, and the town reduced to ruins. Three Japanese steamers are also reported to have been destroyed. The success, however, appears to have been dearly purchased on our part, two naval captains having been returned amongst the killed; and, as the batteries are said to have been well served, the damage sustained by the fleet was doubtless not inconsiderable. With the particulars of the engagement we are not yet made acquainted; but as on the second day of the attack the fleet is stated to have "stood out, engaging the whole of the batteries," we may conclude that so far as their destruction was concerned the victory was not complete.

It is certainly not pleasant to reflect that we are engaged in another of those petty wars which are from time to time forced upon us in the most distant regions of the globe. They are always unsatisfactory, and nearly always profitless. But they are not the less inevitable. In the present instance we are making war less against the Japanese Sovereign than against one of his Princes, and there is every reason to believe that the Tycoon would gladly have obtained for us the redress which we demanded had it been in his power. It is undoubtedly a great hardship that we should be obliged, so to say, to regulate the internal affairs of an Eastern empire with which we are unconnected, and in order to vindicate the rights of those British subjects who have settled in Japan, to mete out to offending Daimios that punishment which the native Government is too feeble to inflict. It is really with the Prince Satsuma that we are now at war; and the town which has been destroyed is one in which he exercised undisputed sway. It was in his territory, and at his instigation, that the murder of Mr. Richardson took place some months since, and it was from him, through the Imperial Government, that reparation was demanded. For many weeks the English Envoy was led to believe that redress would be given; but the time which was by us lost in negotiation was turned to account by the Japanese. Prince Satsuma knew that it was on his territory that the threatened blow would fall, and made his preparations accordingly. The batteries, which are said to have been so well served, and which were still able to respond to the fire of the fleet when the latter withdrew, were most probably constructed, or, at least, placed in their late effective state, whilst diplomatic messages were being interchanged between our repre-

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sentative and the Government of the Tycoon. It would be incorrect, however, to suppose that the powerful Daimio, whose town we have destroyed, stood alone. The traditional policy of excluding strangers from Japan is still respected by a numerous portion of the native Princes, and Prince Satsuma is merely the representative of a class which we must either subdue or appease before we can hope to prosecute peaceably our commercial relations with Japan.

The first thought which will occur to the minds of our readers will doubtless be, where will all this end? In a naval war with the Japanese, or with such of the Daimios as thought proper to espouse the cause of Prince Satsuma, we should be able to inflict endless damage on shipping and seaport towns. But there our exploits would end. No place within reach of an Armstrong shell discharged from the deck of a man-of-war would be safe, but beyond cannon range of the coast line the Japanese and their towns would remain secure from molestation. The general principle that a central Government is responsible for the acts of every individual living within its territory, and nominally submissive to its authority, might possibly be enforced, and the town of Yedo consigned to the fate of Kagosima if full redress were not given by the Tycoon. But it is doubtful whether even the threats of destroying their capital would influence the Daimios, and certainly even if carried into effect would not conduce to the establishment of peaceful relations at a future time. But except with our fleet, it is not easy to discover how we can inflict punishment on the Japanese. If it should be deemed expedient to carry war into the interior of the Japanese islands, an expedition would be required of whose magnitude it is not easy to form an adequate notion. From the skill which the retainers of Prince Satsuma evinced in serving batteries, it is not improbable that the same skill would be manifested in conducting operations against land forces. It is incontestable that the Daimios can, by co-operation, bring into the field most numerous and well-appointed armies, and to subdue those armies it would be necessary for us to prosecute the war on a very extensive scale. *Cui bono?* the public will naturally inquire. The reply is, the necessity of protecting British interests in Japan. The Japanese for several centuries totally excluded foreigners from their empire, and refused to trade with the rest of the world. But some years since this rule was broken through in favour of the Americans, and subsequently in our own. Then followed the treaty which was concluded by Lord Elgin, and which, as was supposed at the time, established our commercial connection with Japan on a satisfactory basis. But that treaty, though entered into by the Tycoon, and approved of by many of the influential Daimios, excited the bitter resentment of the remainder. Then succeeded the long series of outrages on English residents in Japan which culminated in the attack on the British Embassy. No alternative was left to us but to demand reparation or discontinue protecting our interests in Japan, and therefore neces-itate the withdrawal of every British merchant. As the latter course obviously could not be adopted, the alternative was only nominal, and we were obliged to have recourse to force to secure compliance with our demands. The punishment inflicted upon Prince Satsuma has been so signal and severe that when he and his brother Daimios see how little is to be gained and how much is to be lost by provoking our enmity, they will doubtless acknowledge the expediency of permitting English merchants to pursue their avocations in the city of Japan unmolested by their savage retainers. If they will not now admit themselves convinced, we must only continue in our present course until we have carried conviction to their minds.

(MORNING HERALD.)

It may be very difficult for a great commercial nation, governing a wide range of colonies, to keep its hands free from all interference in foreign quarrels, or to stand aloof from apparently profitable political relations. The very forbearance we have shown in the American war, our extreme caution in the contention of the Poles with Russia, and, indeed, the whole tenor of that neutral policy which, though weakly maintained by Whig statesmen, has become a tradition of our Government, is sufficient proof that such a quiet and careful course is possible. We do not say that Lord Elgin had not good reasons for entering into negotiations with the Japanese authorities, and originating a treaty seemingly much to our advantage. But it must now be admitted that a conclusion was come to without sufficient inquiry or any certain knowledge of the internal organisation and political institutions of the people we were to deal with. Beyond all doubt too much was made of that compact at first. It was heralded in England by a leading contemporary, and other journals, as about to open a source of unbounded wealth, and of indefinite commercial relations between Englishmen and a wealthy, an enterprising, and ingenious people, heretofore strangers to us. We remember at the time that we conselled a little moderation in the sudden fit of enthusiasm. We had grave suspicions that neither the treaty with China nor that with Japan would turn out satisfactorily, or be of essential benefit to our manufacturing interests and commerce. Subsequent events have amply justified our caution. The only notable profit derived up to the present from our relations with Japan has accrued to a body of speculators whom the British mercantile world is not willing to acknowledge. The scandalous transactions in Jedo, carried on by certain Jews and others, in order to induce the natives to part with their gold, which happened to be at a cheap market price in the islands, are too well known, and have been too widely condemned to need recapitulation. These dealings at the outset disgusted the Japanese with foreigners, and subsequent events did not much help to engender friendly feelings. Then it was that Lord Elgin and others began to perceive the nugatory character of all our negotiations.

The Tycoon, indeed, was in our favour, or appeared to be so. But his authority does not in reality go for much among the mass of the people. The thirty millions who compose the population of the Japanese islands own a higher sway. The Mikado, or Spiritual Emperor, has most influence and authority over them. The Daimios, or great nobles, are almost to a man of his party. The temporal commander, indeed, has also his special following. The Saimios—a description of knights or inferior nobility—he may count as among his retainers. The more enterprising and forward of the middle classes, and perhaps the entire body of merchants, and of those whose interest or business depends on their intercourse with foreign nations, may belong to his party. But it is only too evident now that the whole exclusive feeling, the utter contempt and dislike of foreigners, is a deep and settled passion in the nation, and cannot be changed or mitigated by the force of any treaties, however advantageous these may be even to the natives themselves. This was not sufficiently considered by Lord Elgin and the Government that acted with him. The mass of the people capable of understanding the treaty regard it with detestation. The Daimios from time to time have not been slow to manifest their hatred of the European connection. To their hostility we owe the attack on the British Embassy, in which Mr. Oliphant nearly lost his life. It was a foremost man of their order, Prince Satsuma, who, with his retainers, waylaid and murdered Mr. Richardson. It is true that the $440,000, demanded as a fine by our Government for this act of atrocity, have been paid by the Tycoon, after some powerful persuasives had been used; but we have not learnt that the apology stipulated for has been tendered, or the destruction of the legation buildings at the Goten-yama, near Yedo, atoned for, or that the murderers of Mr. Richardson have yet been executed. The Mikado and his nobles, it is but too clear, are deeply incensed against all foreigners, and he has given positive orders for their expulsion from his territory. Even the Consul-General of Holland has been ordered to quit the empire, taking his Dutch fellow-subjects with him. As we are all aware, more violent demonstrations than these ordinances of the Government were made against the European authorities.

Dutch, American, French, and English ships had been fired into at the date of our former intelligence in the narrow Strait of Simonosaki, which separates Niphon from the southern Island of Kewsew. These unprovoked assaults very naturally led to formidable and effectual reprisals. But we have now a brief telegraphic communication bringing intelligence from Shanghai down to the 4th ult. This informs us that Admiral Kuper has besieged and destroyed the important city of Kagosima, which lies to the south-west of the Island of Kewsew. This is in the territory of Prince Satsuma. The admiral, it appears, first tried negotiation and remonstrance. But, as might have been expected, these proved a failure. He had then only one course to pursue. The information communicated by the telegram is but meagre, but the mention of a siege and the levelling of the town imply a hotly-contested victory. This, however, we must regard as complete, for the fleet had sailed back to its former station at Yokohama. No full list of casualties is given, but it is painful to have to record that two superior naval officers have fallen in this miserable and unworthy contention. It is plain, indeed, that we are committed to a war which will cause a large expenditure of treasure, which has already cost us the blood of brave men, and which will only have too fortunate an issue if the Mikado, the Tycoon, the nobles, superior and inferior, and the natives, shall be brought to yield willingly to the force of treaties or the practice of the amenities and decencies of civilised life. Three of Prince Satsuma's steamers, we are told, were sunk, and no doubt the chastisement inflicted on this haughty and sanguinary Daimio was as ample as the provocation was cruel and treacherous. To aid us in any further contest, there is still probably a fierce internal struggle going on in the heart of the empire. The Mikado and Tycoon are at war. The latter, we were told in a previous communication, had availed himself of European support in ships and in troops. It is possible that he will persevere in his resolution to observe the conventions formally entered into with foreign Governments. But the Spiritual Emperor has a numerous population, the whole religious and patriotic sentiment of the islands, and the powerful aid and authority of the Daimios to back him. So that the contest, as regards the Temporal Sovereign, may be one of long continuance, and not easily decided by a European and American alliance and co-operation.

(DAILY TELEGRAPH.)

Rather more than two months ago, while we were getting in a splendid harvest, and thinking of anything but battle and bloodshed, a naval engagement was proceeding on the other side of the globe, the tidings of which have just reached us. Her Majesty's fleet in the Japanese waters was fighting, "hammer and tongs," with the forts of Prince Satsuma; the quarters of a populous city were blazing; palaces, factories, and arsenals were being levelled with the dust; and, worst of all, the officers and men of our squadron were falling thick and fast in this dispute with a barbarian. It is a curious function to have to criticise such a telescopic war. The losses and gains of it are so long past before we get a chance of balancing them, that, for any purpose which grave consideration can serve, we might as well examine the particulars of Cæsar's campaign in Gaul, or debate the Wars of the Roses. In this respect, the enormous empire which obeys the sceptre of Victoria has come to be like the "Rakshi" of Hindoo mythology. He was so vast and immeasurable, this giant of the ancient times, that when one of his hundred hands was cut off, it took many moons before he heard of it. It takes some, if not many, to communicate to the centre of the British empire the news that its extremities are at war. We have a campaign going on in New Zealand, and another now in Japan—concerning either of which the swiftest steamship and the most energetic telegraph clerk cannot give us breathless particulars by the electric wire under sixty-four days—the fifth of a year! It is impossible to speak of such wars in the tense of present time; they are fought and won, or lost, as the case may be, before we know of them; they are history, and stale history too, before we get tidings of them; and public opinion, which is supposed to exercise a universal and salutary influence everywhere, is half a year old before the belligerents gather what we think of them and their doings. Prince Satsuma, for example, whose paternal residences we have been knocking about his ears, may by this time be our very good friend; so that to rejoice at his discomfiture would seem the worst conceivable taste. Or he may have committed "happy despatch" in a frenzy of "daimionic" patriotism, bequeathing Japan immortal hostility towards the foreign devils. There is nothing to do in the matter, except to treat it as so much simple history: we are circumstanced towards it exactly like the spirits in Dante who had a past and a future, but no present; and if the necessity is novel and embarrassing, it is the price we must pay for fighting antipodean campaigns—wars turned topsy-turvy.

It seems, then, that all negotiations being hopeless as regarded satisfaction for the death of Mr. Lennox Richardson, the English fleet proceeded "last summer" to take justice into their own hands. We, as "posterity," have no fault to find with the determination in such a case to burn Prince Satsuma's city down, and blow up his forts. His father was implicated in the murder of our fellow-subject, and he himself, among the eighteen "Daimios," was foremost in insolently refusing our demands; so that as

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an accomplice after, if not before the fact, he has been deservedly punished. We could wish, however, that the administration of justice had not cost quite so much. It seems that our fleet took up its station opposite his city of Kagosima on the 15th of August, and was immediately opened upon by two Japanese batteries. The ships returned the fire, and by dusk Kagosima was in flames in several places. Late in the night, "the whole town" is reported on fire, and "three forts silenced;" but, *per contra*, we get a list of eleven Englishmen killed, including two captains, and thirty-nine wounded. The next day's news is our latest; we learn that "the city is in a mass of ruins—palace, factories, arsenal," and that "three steamers of Satsuma are destroyed." But—again a disquieting *but*—"the fleet stood out," it is telegraphed, "engaging the whole of the batteries." Like Cleopatra, "we do not like this *but*," nor do we like the last sentence of the telegram, which is ominously complimentary to the Japanese artillerists. "The shore batteries are reported to have been well served." Reported! If punishing barbarians at long range is to cost us a whole gunboat's crew, the doubt arises whether Sir William Armstrong would call them barbarians. Did the fleet "stand out"—that is, as we construe it, sail out of the bay—leaving the unsilenced batteries in full play upon it? Was no party landed to make a finish of the Japanese nobleman's pride, and to place the flag of England upon the palace of the titled murderer of one of its citizens? We wait with some uneasiness for fuller accounts to enlighten us upon these points; for, as they stand, it looks as if in seeking for a Daimio we had "caught a Tartar" instead. It is true that the city was burnt, and that the telegram reports it "one mass of ruins." But we must translate this high-sounding intelligence into Japanese, and then it only means that a wilderness of mud-cottages, with bamboo mats for sides and doors, paper windows, and tiled roofs, has been bombarded into the dust from which it sprang, and from which it can be raised again before the fleet gets back to port. The sum total of the news as it stands is this, that we have destroyed Prince Satsuma's palace, some of his forts, with three of his little steamers, at a cost of sixty killed and wounded, and what we trust may not turn out a retreat of the British squadron; we must repeat our conviction, therefore, that justice is very dear indeed in Japan.

Nevertheless, this was undoubtedly the right, as it was the only course, for the authorities to take. The assassination of Mr. Richardson could not be left unpunished, and yet it would have been most unfair to involve the Tycoon and the Japanese people in a war which, if they possessed the wish, they had none of the means to prevent. The "Daimios" are all-powerful, and they refused us satisfaction or compensation. It is upon them, a potent faction of the country, but not the country, that we have levied war; and the course thus taken goes far to reconcile us to its outbreak, and was, indeed, that which we counselled at the first tidings of a difficulty. Our only regret is, that the blow appears to have fallen somewhat short, and to have sorely jarred the arms that struck it. If enough, however, has been done—and we should hardly think the *Euryalus* would steam away with her captain's dead body on board, and leave much remaining to do—the effect will be very salutary. The power of these Oriental oligarchs will have been shaken in the defeat and ruin of the proudest of their number, and, as Prince Satsuma has many other possessions quite as accessible at Kagosima, he is likely, if he has survived, to eat humble pie, and to recommend that sour dish to his brother Daimios. The pro-foreign party would in that case gain influence, and our treaty-rights would stand in the way to be respected. Indeed, so fragile, so like their own houses of porcelain and paper, is the constitution of these Eastern societies, that a rude push such as this may bring it all down in shards and tatters, and repeat in Japan the revolution which is progressing in China. But we must not forget that these contingencies have been long ago settled one way or another—we are writing of the past in a future tense—it is all over before we know more than the beginning of it; and, instead of having for his motto, "*What will be, will be*," the Foreign Secretary of an empire which fights at once in Japan, China, and New Zealand ought to bear for his badge, "*What will be, has been.*"

(ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.)

The news from Japan up to this moment would have been meagre if it had not conveyed to us the melancholy intelligence of the serious loss of life which attended Admiral Kuper's attack upon the stronghold of the chieftain who had presumed to commit a wanton outrage upon the power of England. Eleven killed and thirty-nine wounded make up a serious list, and the circumstances goes far to prove that the Japanese are enemies not to be lightly held. We shall wait for more detailed accounts before passing a positive opinion on the judgment displayed in taking the ships into action against an enemy of whose force we were apparently ignorant. That our victory was not a complete one may be gathered from the fact that our ships retired while some of the forts were still in a position to continue the engagement. In Captain Josling and Commander Wilmot the service has been deprived of two most promising officers.

THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

(THE TIMES.)

The merit of recognising the Chinese insurgents as belligerents, entitled to equality of consideration, belongs to an American. Until the secession of Colonel Burgevine the Imperialists had a monopoly of this species of support; but the defection of so skilful an officer to the side of the rebels has given an example the importance of which it would be difficult to overrate. It is true that the precedent has been denounced, that the man himself has been proclaimed as a traitor, and that a price has been set on his head by the Imperial authorities. It appears, also, that the American Consul condemns the act, and that he would lend his aid to the transportation of the offender; but all this is unlikely to weigh against the obvious temptations which a competition for such services will produce. At no time, perhaps, in the history of Europe was there a larger mass of soldiership afloat and available than at present. The Polish insurrection and the American civil war have absorbed much of it, but enough remains to impart an entirely new character to the rebellion in China if it should really be attracted in that direction. An infinite population, an immeasurable territory, and a chaos of strife furnish elements which a military adventurer would readily turn to account. The Consuls of all nations in China have protested against proceedings so subversive of recent views and hopes, but there lies the carcass, and it will be hard to prevent the eagles from gathering together. We have no desire to see China pass through the several stages of transition into the condition of a European dependency, even though we should be its sovereigns. We should regret to see it partitioned or divided, or subjected to any other Government than that which seems best adapted to its people. We do not think that any prospect is so promising for the Chinese as that of a restoration of the Imperial authority, and we were in hopes that the aid of Europeans would be contributed to this end alone. It was with these views that we advocated the expedition of Captain Osborn, whose squadron will soon be at the service of the Emperor in the re-establishment of order. No consummation could be so useful or so creditable to us as that. If the civil wars of China, already sufficiently destructive, are to be prolonged and aggravated by the indiscriminate alliances of Europeans, we can see no end to the agonies of the Empire. The rebels are already a match for the Imperialists. The weight of European skill thrown into the scale of the latter would decide the struggle, but if both scales are to be weighed equally the contest will only be rendered more sanguinary and hopeless than before. Looking, however, at the state of the world, it is impossible to say that such a contingency is out of the question. If the Taipings bid high, as no doubt they will, for service of this kind, it is but too likely that they will get what they want, and then we shall see the beginning of an end beyond reach of conjecture. In the meantime India, with its new plantations of tea, and its natural productiveness developed by British capital and enterprise, may supplant China in a trade which for nearly two centuries has been enriching it. The day may come, and perhaps shortly, when at least half of the tea consumed in England will be drawn from the slopes of the Himalayas, while the Flowery Empire is languishing under the ravages of interminable strife. With the natural course of a trade we cannot interfere, but nothing can conduce more certainly to our interests than that a nation numbering its hundreds of millions of industrious people should be restored to the pursuits of peace. In no capacity can the Chinese do us so much good as in the capacity of customers. We want to buy from them and sell to them according to our respective demands, and nothing more. A short time ago it seemed not improbable that an amount of support which would have cost us nothing would have enabled the Chinese Government to put a stop to bloodshed and re-establish tranquillity. That prospect, we are concerned to say, seems now more remote."

(MORNING HERALD.)

Among those whose studies have been directed to the commercial and political interests which connect China with the British Kingdom, there prevails just now no little anxiety as to the nature of our relations with the people and Government of that wonderful empire. It is no long time since that, at some cost and considerable inconvenience, we concluded a peace with the Government; yet, by an inconsistency that has no parallel we know of, a very intimate alliance has left us with a war on our hands waged with about a hundred millions of its subjects. The war, it is true, is but a "little one," and is costing us as few men and as little money as it is bringing us little profit or small glory. A war, however, it is, and though not involved in it ostensibly as a nation, it is by no means clear that it may not shortly assume very different proportions, and bring on us a wholly new class of complications. The people we are lending our help to subdue as rebels are more numerous than the inhabitants of France, Austria, and Prussia united, and there is no certainty that by the time we have made them thoroughly hostile they may not have reached an organisation and power which might convert our little war into a great one, without making it, therefore, a safe one. Our recent news gives rather less than more promise of an early termination of a rebellion which has existed in formidable proportions during fifteen years, and is now in possession of some of the richest cities and fairest provinces of the "Flowery Empire." A power which holds sway over more than a hundred millions of people, as the result of so long a contest, is less a revolt than a second Government, and our speculations as to the future awaiting the vast territory, which numbers among its inhabitants nearly a third of the human race, must necessarily have the uncertainty about them that belongs to a limited knowledge of the genius of their people and the tendencies of their institutions. Hitherto the failings, whatever they have been, of the Taipings, have arisen less from any opposition they have received from the Government they were resisting than from the extreme licence that has marked their moral and social principles, and from the frightful mixture of anarchy and despotism which has characterised their administration.

The thirty millions of Chinese which represent the carnage already effected by this extraordinary civil war, leaving both parties pretty nearly where they were some dozen years ago, stand before us in numbers the gigantic prototype, in character the Liliputian companion-piece, of what is going on in America, and show that while the principle of cohesion is gone which bound a whole people to a Central Government, the reparative power which should enable the central Government to conquer the weakness, is at least as much in defect. The rebellion, like the man with one eye, has been something, because presenting itself under a Government of the blind, and has, what the Government has not, a principle of nationality at its base which makes up for that want of organising power which has otherwise characterised it. Its true danger is best shown by the fact that the disgusting licence and pitiable administrative imbecility which have been depopulating provinces, destroying cities, and disorganising immense masses of population, have not prevented its holding its own so long over a large division of the territory. Despite the aid which the naval and military forces of France and England have been giving the Imperial Government since the signing of the peace in October, 1860, we fail to perceive any corresponding change in the position of the two sides. The introduction, too, into the Imperial service of the element of European free lances, of an English built navy, and of Chinese corps under European officers, has been nearly equally fruitless. The contingent, indeed, organised a year or two ago by an American adventurer, and on which such large expectations were founded, is now offering an element of danger whose consequences it is difficult to estimate. The force originated in some arrangement between the late Colonel Ward, who was occupied establishing a commission agency at Shanghai, and a Chinese

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merchant named Ta-ke, a Government banker residing in the same city. With the irregularity characterising the general administration of the Imperial Government the pay was not unfrequently in arrear, and when the death of Colonel Ward transferred the command to another American, erroneously supposed to be a Frenchman, a sailor named Burgevine, a large party of the dissatisfied mercenaries, who had demanded. with their leader at their head, the payment of the arrears, made no difficulty, on being refused, in offering their services to the Taipings. The accession of from three to five hundred European soldiers, and of a number of disciplined Chinese, with a skilful and daring commander at their head, introduces an entirely new element into the history of the civil war, and may be expected to more than neutralise the services rendered by the auxiliaries under the command of Major Gordon or Captain Sherard Osborn.

With the prospect of booty offered by the Taiping operations there is some danger that the unprincipled European adventurers who hang about the Chinese coasts in the neighbourhood will hasten to join Burgevine's army. Already there are fears that the influences of that chieftain may detach from the force of Major Gordon, who is operating against the rebels, a considerable part of his followers. Our correspondent "Kathay" announces that the rich and populous city of Soochow, which forms the head-quarters of Burgevine, is to form one of the earliest objects of attack of the Anglo-Chinese army, but expresses his opinion that no force the Imperial Government can bring against the place has a chance against such a defence as Burgevine will be able to make. The Taipings offer better elements for an army than their opponents. They have the greater courage arising out of an adventurous life, and the higher discipline, skill, and confidence taught by the experience and successes of a long series of campaigning. What they have chiefly wanted have been the resources and organisation given by European enlightenment, and the first victory won under the direction of the American leader may give him a controlling influence in the whole Taiping movement. Our position as a nation in reference to the rebellion may thus undergo a change from day to day which will demand from us a reconsideration of the policy we have been pursuing in that empire. It is difficult to quarrel with the prudence which has been protecting the two depots of our commerce, Shanghai and Ningpo, with a range of some thirty miles round them, from the incursions of the rebel hordes; but the assistance of our fleets has at times extended further, and it is impossible to say how far, with the growing power of the Taipings, we may not be soon called upon to repel aggressions which will ask operations altogether out of keeping with this moderate policy. Since Mr. Layard told his constituents in Southwark that the ministerial policy in China was one of non-interference, the proceedings of Admiral Hope and General Staveley have furnished commentaries on the assurance which show how difficult is any such policy while our fleet and regiments are holding possession of the disputed territory, and our fear is, that in the growing complications arising out of so ambiguous a position, we shall have speedily to decide on either meeting the Taipings as national enemies, or leaving to them the territories that our forces have alone prevented them from occupying.

SUPPLY OF ARMS TO CHINA.

(EXAMINER.)

By the China mail, which arrived on the 15th, we find that the Government of India has issued an order prohibiting the sale and export of arms from the settlements in the Straits of Malacca to all countries and all parties, saving the Emperor of China. This is a blundering and eccentric piece of legislation, to which there is, we believe, no parallel in our commercial legislation. The trade in arms, more especially from Singapore, now a great emporium, has been carried on prosperously for close on half a century, and this order puts a stop to it at once, except under licence for the arsenals of his Imperial Majesty of China. The trade had been carried on chiefly with Siam, with Cochin-China, with the islands of Borneo, Sumatra, and Celebes, and but to a small extent with China. All this branch of trade is, in fact, knocked on the head. To show the blundering character of the order, gunpowder, the very article which the Chinese rebels are well known to stand most in need of, for they are well supplied with arms, is left out. The Taipings, no doubt, are a great nuisance, and have no belligerent rights, and it was our duty to our ally, the Emperor, to see that British subjects did not supply them; but it would have been quite sufficient to have prohibited their exportation to the ports of China from which the rebels might have been supplied, or even to all China, without issuing a proclamation of such comprehension as that to which we are alluding, not to say that it is of very doubtful legality and in direct opposition to the policy we are pursuing with belligerents at home. Singapore is a mere place of deposit, the packages not being even opened there. It is the merchants and manufacturers of Birmingham who are chiefly concerned, and we doubt not that their voices will be soon heard at the Foreign-office.—[Our contemporary did not "examine" his files from Singapore, or he would have found that the Governor had confined the restriction to China only.]—Ed.

Naval and Military.

The last two vessels despatched for the China station have been unfortunate, and returned for repairs to Plymouth. The Scylla had been in contact with the Duke of Wellington, from Ceylon to London, and received various damages in bulwarks, rigging, &c. The Pelorous, owing to the heating of one of her boilers, had been on fire, but beyond the damaged boiler, which must be replaced, no harm was done.

The following movements areannounced by the last mail from the Cape. Her Majesty's screw steam frigate Narcissus, Capt. Joseph S. Bickford, had been appointed for a cruise, and Admiral Sir B. Walker was to hoist his flag on board the paddle-wheel steam frigate Valorous, 16, Capt. Charles C. Forsyth. The screw steam gun vessel Penguin, 5, Lieut. John G. G. M'Hardy, sailed from Simon's Bay on the 22nd of August for the Mozambique. The iron screw steam troopship Himalaya, from Portsmouth, with the 25th Regiment, arrived at Capetown on the 28th of August, and sailed on the 5th September for Ceylon. The screw steam corvette Esk, 21, Capt. John Hamilton, from Rio for Australia, arrived on the 4th September and sailed on the 12th.

The court-martial on Colonel Crawley will probably begin in the second week of November; when it will end is beyond our powers of guessing. A number of the officers have received leave from this week till November the 5th and October the 30th. The men have been, by the judicious arrangements of Brigadier Hodge, attached to the 13th for service, and have something to do, instead of wasting their time in canteens, tap-rooms, or idleness. The cause of the delay in proceeding to trial is merely the non-arrival of the last batch of witnesses from India. It is to be hoped the Judge-Advocate will confine the evidence closely to the points raised in the two charges on which Colonel Crawley is to be tried, and that he will not permit extraneous issues to be raised. With such a host of witnesses the trial might be made as long as that of Warren Hastings, if every hare that may be started is to be run to death.

It is stated, and recent disclosures give probability to the report, that many of the workmen in the gun factory at Woolwich have been discharged, and that the manufacture of Armstrong guns has been suspended, if not brought to a close. We cannot but hope that the report may prove correct. By the inventor himself, as well as by all his friends, the Armstrong gun is at least admitted to be far from a perfect weapon, yet it has so occupied the field as practically to block out improvement.

It appears that the rotton gunboats which are now in course of of demolition are to be replaced by a squadron of armour-plated vessels. The new gunboats, we are told, will be constructed on "an entirely new system," from plans prepared by Mr. Reed. They will be propelled by twin screws, and each boat will be capable of carrying two heavy guns.

Coptain Spratt, R.N., so long employed in surveying the Mediterranean has resigned. Captain Spratt was actively employed in surveying the Black Sea during the Crimean war, and was made a C.B. and an officer of the Legion of Honour for his services.

The 1st division of the 55th Regiment, stationed at Portsmouth, embarked there for India on board the Hougomont hired transport. The headquarters, whose embarkation has been delayed by the rejection of the ship Meteor, tendered for their conveyance, will embark at Portsmouth, the headquarters of the 76th Regiment for India on board the Hornet transport at Portsmouth. The remainder of the regiment will embark from the same port on board the Atalanta.

Her Majesty's armour-plated screw steam ram vessel Valiant, of 34 guns and 800-horse power engines, was launched in a most successful manner on the Thames in the presence of many thousands of spectators.

Messrs. Dudgeon have been commissioned by the Admiralty to build a vessel on the twin-screw system, which is to be 50 feet in length, 11 feet in beam, and is to draw 7 feet. This little, but we trust useful, craft is intended for service at the Island of Ascension.

The *United Service Gazette* says:—"We understand that Rear-Admiral George St. V. King, C.B., will command the East India station, the limits of which will be from the Cape of Good Hope to Penang. The West Coast of Africa will be a separate command, and the commodore will probably have a red pendant. A commodore, probably Commodore Montresor, will be stationed at the Cape of Good Hope.

THE LATE CAPTAIN JOSLING AND COMMANDER WILMOT.

The following is an epitome of the services of the above officers of Her Majesty's ship Euryalus, 35 guns, and flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Kuper, C.B., who lost their lives in the attack on Kagosima, Japan.

Captain John James Stephen Josling was only thirty-seven years of age, and entered the navy over twenty-three years ago, nineteen years and nine months of which had been devoted to active sea-sevice. He was acting-lieutenant of the Scout, 14, Commander Loring, in the East Indies, in 1847, and senior of the Thetis, 38, Captain Kuper, C.B., in the Pacific, from July, 1850, to the spring of 1854, when he joined the Eurydice, 26, Captain Ommanney, in the White Sea, and remained in her until promoted to commander, November 2, 1854. As commander he served in the James Watt, 91, at Devonport, from May, 1856, until June, 1857; in the Princess Royal, 91, in the Mediterranean, from Feb., 1858, until Dec., 1859, when he joined the Queen, 86, and again served on the same station until advanced to post rank.

Commander Edward Wilmot was in his 30th year, and entered the navy in 1845. He was mate of the Prince Regent, 90, employed on particular service, from June, 1852, until the spring of 1853, when he was appointed to the Royal Yacht Victoria and Albert, and remained in her until the following September, when his captain, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, G.C.H., obtained flag rank. He was advanced to the rank of lieutenant, September 26, 1853, and after a few months' employment in the Excellent, gunnery ship at Portsmouth, joined the Royal Albert, 121, flag ship of Vice-Admiral Lord Lyons, G.C.B., &c., June 24, 1854, and was employed in the Mediterranean until August, 1858. He was lieutenant of the Indus, 78, flag ship of Vice-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, K.C.B, on the North American and West India station, from November, 1858, until the spring of 1859, and was flag-lieutenant to Rear-Admiral George Rodney Mundy, C.B., in the Hannibal (89), in the Mediterranean, from May, 1859, until advanced to the rank of commander, Dec. 24, 1861. As commander he served in the Agamemnon, 89, on the North American and West India station, from January, 1862, until paid off in October following.

Literature.

Messrs. Nisbet and Co. have published *A Narrative of the Conversion of a Chinese Physician*, to which are added incidents in his subsequent career; a work compiled by the Rev. Henry Moule, from Journals and Letters of the Rev. W. A. Russell,

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Rev. G. E. Moule, and his family, and records of conversations between the physician and the catechist Bao at Ningpo. It exhibits in a singularly clear light the engrafting of Christianity on the Chinese mind.

No. 4 of the *Chinese and Japanese Repository*, edited by the Rev. J. Summers, of King's College, evinces great ability and learning, and is replete with subjects of interest. The first article is a sketch of various Aboriginal Tribes inhabiting highlands in the Southern and Western Provinces of China Proper; the Origin of the Kwang-si Insurrection; the Religious Practices and Superstitions of the Annamites; a memoir of Marco Polo, the Venetian traveller to Tartary and China; and documents concerning the present state of affairs in Japan in relation to European Powers.

Mr. Murray announces as in the press—*Narrative of Travels and Discoveries in the Kingdoms of Siam, Gambojia, and Leo*, by the late Henri Mouhot.

The Port and Trade of London; Historical, Statistical, Local, and General, by Charles Capper, Esq., Manager of the Victoria (London) Docks, is published by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co., and is an invaluable guide to the merchant, besides being essential to the library of every scholar. Its information concerning London trade with the East will prove especially serviceable to residents in India, China, and Japan.

Monetary and Commercial.

A quantity of piping and other material, for the Shanghai gas works, left in the steamer *Bahama*.

At the meeting of the Oriental Bank Corporation, held on the 22nd inst., the accounts stated the net profit for the half-year ending June last at £111,727. An *ad interim* dividend of 35s. per share, or at the rate of seven per cent., was declared for the half-year, free of income-tax. The chairman, Mr. H. G. Gordon, remarked that at this period of the year, which hardly embraced the operations of six months, the directors do not present any general report or audited statement of accounts. They trust, however, that when they meet in April, they will be able to submit to the shareholders such a statement, and to declare such a dividend, as will afford fresh evidence of the continued prosperity of the corporation.

The issue of new shares of the Mercantile Bank was lately noticed. A circular has been forwarded to the shareholders, notifying an issue of 10,000 new shares, at a premium of £10 per share. The following is an extract:—

"Sir,—I beg to inform you that, pursuant to resolutions, of which a copy is enclosed, the court of directors will, on the 30th day of November next, in respect of every two shares of which you may then be the registered holder, allot to you one share in the proposed new capital at a premium of £10 per share, and in respect of any odd share held by you the memorandum mentioned in the resolutions will be issued on application. The premium and first instalment are to be paid to the bank at London on or before the 31st December next, and a furthur instalment of £7. 10s. per share on the 1st July, 1864, and the remainder on the 1st January, 1865."

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China have also announced a new issue of 7,800 shares at £10 prem. The amount realised by this premium will be the first opening of a "reserved fund."

The preliminary arrangements of the Royal Bank of India (an instituted lately started in Bombay) for opening in London are now completed. The London and County Bank are the company's bankers, and offices in the East India Chambers, Leadenhall-street, have been secured. Mr. Macculloch, formerly manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Bombay, is the London agent.

The biddings for £300,000 in bills on India took place at the Bank of England. The proportions allotted were—to Calcutta, £160,000; to Bombay, £120,000; and to Madras, £20,000. The *minimum* price declared was, as before, 1s. 11½d. per rupee on Calcutta and Madras, and 1s. 11¾d. on Bombay. The applications within the limits amounted to £3,170,000. Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 11¾d., will receive about 30 per cent.; on Bombay, at 2s., about 6 per cent.; on Madras, at 1s. 11¾d., about 93 per cent.; and all above these prices in full.

Three of the best tugs in Liverpool have been purchased, and are under despatch to Calcutta, and one is building at the yard of Messrs. Dudgeon, on Thames.

The New York Custom-house returns for the nine months ended the 30th of September show that the imports of foreign "dry goods" (wool, cotton, silk, and linen manufactures, &c.) entered for consumption amounted in value to £7,300,000, against £7,720,000 in the same period of 1862, and £4,540,000 in 1861. The total of woollen manufactures was £3,180,000, against £3,570,000 in 1862, and £1,450,000 in 1861; of cotton manufactures, £800,000, against £1,105,000 in 1862, and £570,000 in 1861; of silk manufactures, £1,830,000, against £1,700,000 in 1862, and 1,870,000 in 1861; and of linen manufactures, £1,040,000, against £970,000 in 1862, and £300,000 in 1861. Under the head of "miscellaneous dry goods," the totals are £450,000, against £375,000 in 1862, and £350,000 in 1861.

To render more completely available for English traffic with France the extensive system of railway which connects Havre and Honfleur, a company has been established under highly respectable auspices to run a line of iron steamers between Littlehampton, on the Sussex coast, and those two points. Increase of despatch and lessening of expense in the delivery of goods in the west and south-west of France, has become a necessity. Honfleur has communication by the Western Railway of France with Caen, Cherbourg, Brest, Orleans, Bayonne, and other important points. This route also affords a ready and convenient means of transport for goods to Spain and Portugal. Ample provision will be made for conveyance of passengers also. This company is a natural result of that increase of trade which has sprung up under our new commercial treaty with France. The Brighton Railway Company and the Great Western have engaged to make arrangements to meet the requirements of this projected channel line.

The following loans and new undertakings have been issued since our last:—

The British Indian Tea Company (Limited), capital £250,000, in £20 shares, to carry on tea planting on 2,000 acres now in plant, and on 40,000 acres of uncleared land suitable for the purpose, in the districts of Assam, Cachar, Sylhet, and Darjeeling.

The Central Darjeeling Tea Company, capital £75,000, in £10 shares, for the purchase and culture of estates in the Central Darjeeling districts, for the growth of the cinchona plant.

The Bois de Boulogne Hotel and Land Company (Limited), capital £120,000, in £20 shares, to purchase compulsorily, under authority of the French Government, 120 acres of freehold land at St. Cloud, and to construct three boulevards on the same, and a first-class family hotel, Mr. G. T. Braine, well known in China, is one of the promoters of this company.

The Constantinople and Alexandria Hotels Company (Limited), capital £300,000, in £20 shares, for erecting superior hotels, with every accommodation, at Constantinople and Alexandria.

The Staffordshire Joint-Stock Bank (Limited), capital £1,000,000, in £25 shares, to carry on the business of banking, to commence with the purchase, on very favourable terms, of a private bank of high reputation.

The Discount Corporation (Limited), capital £2,000,000, in £100 shares, for opening branches for discount business at the chief ports and towns of Great Britain; the company commencing with the purchase of an established business. Mr. George Lyall and Mr. H. D. Cartwright, lately of China are in the direction.

A new Portuguese Three per Cent. Loan of 1863 for £2,500,000 stock, in bonds of £100 and £500 each, has been issued and favourably received; the applications from the public reached upwards of £11,000,000, while the total amount to be allotted amongst them is only £1,250,000.

Cape of Good Hope Government (Kowie Harbour) Six per Cent. Debentures for £24,000 have been disposed of at the average price of £103; all those above £107. 11s. were accepted in full.

The Ottoman Railway Company have notified an issue of £588,000 debentures, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent., and redeemable in forty-two years by annual drawings; these debentures, at the price of issue, yield 8 1-3 per cent. per annum, besides bonus on sinking fund operations.

Cape of Good Hope Six per Cent. Debentures to the extent of £150,000 have been disposed of; the tenders recovered in price from par to 14 per cent.; all above £108. 3s. were accepted in full, while those at £108. 3s. will participate *pro rata*.

The South Blackpool Hotel Company (Limited), capital £50,000, in £5 shares, for building a first class hotel at that noted sea-bathing place, the best on the north-west coast of England.

The Littlehampton, Havre, and Honfleur Steamship Company (Limited), capital £150,000 in £10 shares, for running fast iron steamers between Littlehampton and Honfleur, calling at Havre, and thus bring the two latter ports within about eight hours of London.

The London Permanent Exhibition and International Agency Company (Limited), capital £100,000, in £5 shares, for agency business, allotment of space, and effecting sales for exhibitors at the Paris Exhibition.

The amount of bullion by the P. and O. Company's steamer *Ripon*, which left Southampton on the 20th inst. was:—In gold: to Alexandria, £20,400; to Mauritius, £40,000; to Ceylon, £165. 10s.; to Madras, £2,968. 10s.; to Singapore, £1,165; to Hobson's Bay, £3,000. In silver: to Madras, £1. 6s. 6d.; to Calcutta, £1,900; to Penang, £5,000; to Singapore, £1,995; to Hong Kong, £92,620; to Shanghai, £32,819. Total—in gold, £67,699; in silver, 134,355. 6s. 6d.

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BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service, Limited	50	122 to 124	...
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	38¾ to 39¼x.d.	...
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	71 to 73	...
50	London Joint Stock	10	36½ to 37½	...
100	London and Westminster	20	79 to 80	...
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	60 to 61	...
50	Union of London	12	38 to 39	...
100	Hindustan, China, and Japan	25	3 to 4 pm.	...
20	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi	5	1 to 1½ pm	...
25	Bank of Egypt	All	27 to 28	...
100	Bank of London	50	...	...
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	2⅛ to 3⅛	...
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	83 to 85	
50	Do. New	30	21 to 22 pm.	
10	Labuan Coal Company	8	...	...
10	China and Japan Steam Company	5	...	...
2	Telegraph to India Company	2	¼ to ½ dis.	...
5	Bombay Gas	3	½d. to ¼ pm.	...
10	E. I. and London Shipping B.	All	3 to 6	...
20	E. I. Irrigation and Canal	5	½d. to ¼ pm.	...
2	Indian Carrying Company	1	...	...
20	Madras Irrigation and Canal	1	2¼ to 2½ pm.	...
1	Oriental Gas	All	1½ to 1¾pm.	...
1	Do. New	½	¼ to ½ pm	...
10	O. Inland Steam	All	2¾ to 3¼	...
100	West India Steam Company	60	80 to 82	...
20	Ceylon Company	7	¼ to 1¼pm.	...
20	International Finance Society	5	4¾ to 5 pm.	...
20	General Credit & Finance Company	2	2¾ to 3 pm.	...
50	London Financial Association	10	5 to 5¼ pm.	...
20	Egyptian Com. & Trading Company	2	1¾ to 2 pm.	...
20	Hudson's Bay Company	10	1 to ¼ dis.	...

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—During the past fortnight there has been a slight improvement in the tone of our market, the absence of public sales, which were postponed until the first week in November, having given confidence to buyers, enabling them to devote more attention to teas privately; the result has been more business done, at prices in most cases slightly in favour of importers. The teas ex *Annette* have been placed on the market. The quality generally has been much approved, although the teas are rather deficient in strength, but they as a whole compare very favourably with previous seasons, and are much above the average of the Kaisow teas in quality. They found at first a slow sale at from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 7d. per lb., with one chop at 2s. 2d. per lb. Further arrivals of these kinds ex *Challenger* fully confirm the favourable opinion as to quality, and sales of these have been made from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 8d. per lb., the latter prices for the chod "Hop Fat." A large portion of the higher priced ones have been taken for export to Russia. Low dusty to good common kinds have only been in moderate demand. Fair flavoury kinds of old Import have not met with much inquiry, but the few sales have been at former prices. Fair to good Ho-Hows and Ning-Chows, also second-class Honams, Wopaks, and Monings of old Import have been more inquired for, and prices are fully ¼d. per lb. dearer. Good and fine Kaisows of old Import show no alteration. There has been a limited demand for old seasons fine Monings and Wopaks at former prices. Medium Kaisow kinds of new season have been difficult of sale; good to fine have been taken largely; at one time prices showed 1d. per lb. reduction, but the last few days they have been in demand at an advance of 1d. to 1½d. per lb. from the lowest points. Finest, being scarce, are fully supported. Tayshans show no change. Fair to good Oolongs have been heavy of sale at the low prices current, but fine are in fair request. Flowery Pekoes and Souchongs show no material change. Common to fair Scented Capers remain dull of sale at former prices; good and fine, both of Canton and Foo-Chow makes, are wanted. In Scented Orange Pekoes there is no alteration to notice; fine, being rather scarce, command full rates. Uncoloured Japans have sold steadily at former prices. Indian Teas have sold readily at public sale, fine qualities showing an advance in price of 1d. to 2d. per lb. In Green Teas, in the absence of fresh arrivals of magnitude, business has been limited, but the demand continues good for all the fair to fine country kinds at fully former prices. Japan kinds have sold rather higher, the quality of some of those ex "Dunmore" shows an improvement on former importations. Canton Young Hysons continue without demand at low rates. Common to fair Gunpowders are difficult of sale, but good to fine at 1s. 4d. per lb. upwards, command a ready sale at full prices. The public sales of the 8th concluded without alteration. The Indian Teas on the 13th comprised 2,579 packages, of which 2,160 packages were sold. The full prices that have been realised under the continuous large supplies brought to sale are still a subject of remark, and are rightly accepted as one of the fruits of a reduction in duty. The trade is, indeed, steadily undergoing a most healthy change, and, in consequence of the certainty of no very severe reduction in price at sales without reserve, merchants and dealers are encouraged to adopt that mode of sale as the most satisfactory and prompt way of disposing of their goods; and even wholesale dealers see that a time has come for the abandonment of the old system of heavy stocks, and begin to sell their remnants at auction instead of retaining them, as hitherto the custom, until slowly disposed of over a space of one and even two years. The new system of sale by auction is one which must also exercise a favourable influence upon the private purchases of the larger houses, and tend to lower market value, or to establish prices on a secure basis. Such changes are but consequences of a larger and more active trade and greater competition, which lessen rates of profit, enforce more attention to purchases, and greater economy in trade charges, such as interest on death stock; indeed, similar changes have always accompanied reductions in duty. The obsolete system of testing the market by advertisements of teas never intended to be sold is now, also, we sincerely trust, at an end. So clearly, indeed, is this system now understood, that sales not printed without reserve are seldom sampled or tasted, while every care is devoted to those clearly stated as to be sold. The no less objectionable plan still adopted by brokers of sending unpriced samples round from dealer to dealer, asking for a bid, will also, we trust, terminate, as it tends only to mystify the trade, and hide the very transactions which rectify market prices. No one will deny that the few months that have elapsed since the reduction in duty have been marked by greater changes in the tea trade than many previous years had brought; not alone has the consumption increased, but the trade has already been thrown more open.

SILK.—We have had an active market for China and Japan Silk during the past fortnight, though the extent of business has no doubt been curtailed by the increasing pretensions of importers. The public sales which took place on the 21st and 22nd inst. passed off with perhaps more spirit than ususal, but buyers seem very reluctant to pay the present high rates. Deliveries, 30th September to 23rd October, inclusive:—China, 2,803 bales; Japan, 1,630 bales; total, 4,433 bales. The quotations are as follows:—Tsatlee, No, 1, 23s. 6d. to 24s. 6d.; Taysaam, No. 1, 20s. 6d. to 21s.; Mibash, No. 1, 24s. 6d. to 24s. 9d.

SUGAR.—Considerable excitement prevails in the market. There is an advance of 2s. 6d. on all brown kinds, and 1s. to 1s. 6d. on the finer sorts. The large speculative demand is chiefly for exportation. The sales have included 186,000 bags clayed Manilla on the spot, commencing at 33s. to 34s., and closing at 35s. 6d. to 36s. for new and old import; likewise 300 tons for arrival at 23s., and 500 tons unclayed at 19s., ex ship; 480 bags white China were taken in at 43s. 6d.

COFFEE.—This market continues quiet, and abundantly supplied: several successive falls leave the prices of Plantation about 2s. per cwt. below the currency of our last, and Native 1s. per cwt. Our quotations are:—499 barrels and bags Plantation Ceylon, have passed off languidly at 72s. to 108s. per cwt.; but 934 bags Native sold steadily, good ordinary to superior 68s. 6d. to 71s.

RICE.—This market has been tolerably active, and a very fair extent of business accomplished in most of the varieties upon fully former terms. Current rates rule 9s. to 14s. 6d. per cwt. Privately, a floating cargo of 1,200 tons. Nakrenzie has been sold for Liverpool at 9s. 9d.

SAGO.—Quiet, and without any business of importance. We quote:—Pearl, large, 18s. to 21s. per cwt.; small, 20s. to 24s.; flour, 15s. to 15s. 6d.

SPICES.—Cinnamon: We quote 1st sort, 1s. 2d. to 2s. 3d. per lb.; 2nd sort, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 9d.; 3rd sort, 11d. to 1s. 5d.; 4th sort and jungle, 9d. to 1s. 1d. Mace and Nutmegs: Three cases at auction retired at 2½d. per lb. Cassia: Sales at 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d. per lb. Ginger: Calicat and Cochin has risen on the average 5s. per cwt., and 1,091 packages at auction mostly sold at 63s. to 94s. per cwt. for low small to good bold. Pepper: Steady, with fair private trade in both Sumatra and Penang upon fully former terms; black, 3½d. to 4d. per lb.; white, 5d. to 6½d. per lb. Cloves: Zanzibar steady, and 600 bags sold at auction at 3½d. to 3⅝d. per lb. for good, and 3⅜d. for dark. Pimento: A small parcel, 155 bags, low middling and middling quality, at public sale, brought 2½d. per lb.

COTTON.—This market has been wonderfully animated; operations on the spot and for arrival enormous, and prices as much as 2d. to 3d. per lb. higher; within the last day or two we have become quiet. Latest quotations—Tinnevelli, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 2d.; Northern and Western, 1s. 11d. to 2s. 1½d.

HEMP.—Manila: This market is better; large transactions have taken place for arrivals and on the spot, and prices have risen 10s. to 20s. per ton, 2,908 bales at auction; current quotation, £27 to £30. Sunn firm, with very limited supply; quotation, £18 to £33 per ton.

TIN.—This market remains very flat, with most limited transactions, and former prices scarcely maintained. We quote Banca, £119 to £120 per ton; Straits, £116 to £118.

JAPAN WAX.—Nothing of any importance to report; the quotation is 58s. to 70s. per cwt.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Camphor: Further reduction submitted to, and limited business done at £6. 5s. per cwt. for China, and £6. 12s. 6d. for Japan, leaving the market as flat as possible. 50 chests at auction retired. Shells, Mother o'Pearl £8 to £11, Sincapore 125s. to 150s. per cwt. Turmeric quiet, and generally rather cheaper, China selling at 34s. per cwt.; and of 430 bags Java at auction, a very small proportion placed at 20s. per cwt. for good, and 15s. middling bulby. Galls: We quote China and Japan 42s. and 65s. per cwt. Galangal Root dull: of 59 bags at auction, only 10 bags sold at 26s. per cwt. Cocoa Nut Oil: Demand had increased and prices slightly improved, but latterly the market has become quiet; quotations for Cochin £45 to £47. 15s. Senna has risen on the average 1d. per lb., and 146 bales sold at auction at 4d. to 1s. 0½d. for ordinary to good bold Coculus Indicus: Rather dearer, and 50 bags at auction sold at 19s. to 20s. per cwt. for fair quality. Elephants' Teeth; 70 lbs. and upwards, £40 to £42 per cwt.; 40 to 60 lbs. £37 to £39; 20 to 40 lbs. £30 to £34; Scrivelloes, £18 to £33; Ball, £28 to £43. Rattans: Continue to command very long prices, and 5,834 bundles Sincapore sold at auction at 8s. 1d. to 9s. 9d. per 100. Safflower: Very firm and rather dearer, and 276 bales at auction mostly sold at £3. 15s. to £7. 10s. per cwt. for inferior to fine.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from Southampton from the 30th June by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers.

	Gold.	Silver
Shanghai	—	£245,173
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	6,340
Hong Kong	—	305,983
Amoy	—	—
Singapore	£2,150	79,910
Penang	—	24,255

FROM MARSEILLES.

(BY THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.)

	Gold.	Silver
Shanghai	—	£85,998
Hong Kong	—	26,000
Singapore	—	—
Penang	—	—
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	—

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PER FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS SINCE 30TH JUNE.

	Gold.	Silver.
To Singapore	—	... £51,630
To Saigon	—	... 114,924
To Hong Kong	—	... 120,420
To Shanghai	—	... 30,923

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold (per ounce)	£3 17 9	
Spanish Doubloons	3 16 3	to 3 17 0
United States Gold Coin	3 16 3½	
Silver in Bars	0 5 1½	
Mexican Dollars	0 5 3½	

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

The madness with which speculation is forcing up the price of cotton threatens for a time to stop many of our cotton mills again, middling Orleans being quoted 2s. 5½d. per lb., and fair Dhollera Surat 2s. 0½d. per lb. Spinners have put up their prices to correspond, and so have manufacturers; but while the former are able to do business at the advance, the latter find it next to impossible to make sales at paying prices.

The circular of Sam. Mendel quotes Grey Shirtings, 39-inch, weight, 7 lbs.; count, 14 by 12, 17s. 6d. to 18s.; 8 lbs., count, 17 by 17, 22s. 6d.; 9 lbs., count, 17 by 17, 24s. Cotton Yarn, 16 by 24, 2s. 6½d. to 2s. 7½d.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Oct. 7	Off Portland	Batavia	Kandanghauer	
— 1	Gibraltar	Maulmain	G. W. Duncan	Dillinghnm.
— 8	Falmouth	Rangoon	Lorenzo	Merriman.
— 9	Off Portland	Nagasaki	Dunmore	Robertson.
Sep. 29	Cadiz	Manila	Luisita	De Gordia.
Oct. 11	Liverpool	Akyab	Nazarene	Doran.
— 12	Deal	Singapore	Lady Agnes Duff	Bruce.
— 10	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Henrietta G. Susanna.	Vonck.
— 13	Liverpool	Ningpo	Thames	Andrew.
— 14	Do.	Akyab	Contest	Crearey.
— 15	Off Falmouth	Batavia	Said Madschid	Muller.
— 15	Queenstown	Akyab	Benhomond	
— 13	Texel	Tjilatjap	Stad Leyden	Poll.
— 13	Brouwershaven	Sourabaya	Gl de Steuers	Wiersma.
— 15	Falmouth	Bassein	George West	Snow.
— 13	Cuxhaven	Foo-chow-Foo	Margaretha	Reckmann.
— 16	Deal	Penang	Golconda	Montgomery.
— 19	Do.	Hankow	Challenger	Macey.
— 17	Falmouth	Rangoon	Paula	Dannemann.
— 18	Do.	Akyab	James Nesmith	Watts.
— 19	Deal	Foo-chow-Foo	Highflyer	Enright.
— 19	Liverpool	Singapore	Ystroom	Hauser.
— 16	Hamburg	Batavia	Verden	Koppermann.
— 3	Boston	Padang	Conquest	Howes.
— 20	Falmouth	Akyab	Santee	Parker.
— 17	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Triton	Adriaans.
— 19	Liverpool	Singapore	G. H. Wappæus	
— 19	Texel	Batavia	Province Drenthe	Hockstra.
— 18	Bordeaux	Singapore	Singapore	Gillaud.
— 18	Copenhagen	Maulmain	Najaden	Hautchild.
— 9	New York	Nagasaki	Glenisla	Peoch.
— 22	Liverpool	Canton	Abeona	Wiseman.
— 21	Sunderland	Maulmain	Venilia	Bowes.
— 24	Off Foreland	Penang	Benvenue	Keay.
— 23	London	Canton	Kelso	Coulson.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Oct. 6	Deal	Singapore	Christine	Jensen.
— 10	Liverpool	Hong Kong & Shang	Achilles	
— 8	Off Hastings	Batavia	Francina Willemine	
— 8	Off Yarmouth	Do.	Java Packet	Halliman.
— 12	Off Portsmouth	Do.	Zeenymph	Roggen.
— 12	Deal	Shanghai	Wokee, str.	Oakney.
— 12	Newport	Hong Kong	A. H. Wille	Hereker.
— 14	London	Cape, Singapore & China	Leila	Rapson.
— 14	Do.	Carrdiff & Hong Kong	Constance	Rowe.
— 3	Gibraltar	Sumatra	Rattler	Montechiaro.
— 15	Glasgow	Batavia & Singapore	Princesss of Wales	McMurroch.
— 15	Do.	Manila and Iloilo	Chase	Hamilton.
— 13	Cardiff	Shanghai	Richard	Hockrenner.
— 13	Do.	Hong Kong	Trio	Hamann
— 15	Deal	Singapore	Hoop	v. Duin.
— 17	London	Batavia	West	Hawkins.
— 6	Longhope	Hong Kong	Hadassah	Dickson.
— 17	London	Singapore	Eleanor	Silk.
— 17	Do.	Hambro & Singapore	Odin	Opdahl.
— 17	Do.	Swansea & Hong Kong	Good Hope	Miller.
— 19	Do.	Penang	Devonvale	Gibb.
— 19	Do.	Hong Kong & Canton	Chandernagore	Lynas.
— 16	Cardiff	Singapore	Anversois	Coppenolle.
— 19	Newport	Hong Kong	Isabella	Martin.
— 20	London	Shanghai	Fiery Cross	Robinson.
— 15	Jersey	Swansea & Shanghai	Courier	Le Gros.
— 17	Cardiff	Hong Kong	A. Y.	Almundie.
— 17	Sunderland	Shanghai	Fanny	Wilson.
— 12	Do.	Hong Kong	Vorsetzen	Loost.
— 20	Shields	China	Albis	
— 20	Cardiff	Singapore	Suez	Lemerle.
— 20	Do.	Do.	Benclcuch	Todd.
— 20	Holyhead	Hong Kong	Julia Ann	Whitwell.
— 23	London	Sunderland & China	Niagara	Krefling.
— 21	Off S. Foreland	China	Elias	Schytt.
— 22	Deal	Do.	Fookalin, schnr.	
— 21	Cardiff	Hong Kong	Maria Bartlett	Bartlett.
— 22	Liverpool	Shanghai	Ellen Radford	Evans.
— 23	Do.	Hong Kong	Indiaman	Webb.
— 13	Do.	Manila	Aureliana	Basterra.
— 28	Do.	Shanghai	Victoria Cross	Mills.
— 23	Greenock	Do.	Bonito	Morgan.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Hakodadi: Ocean Gem. For Kanagawa: Patricia. For Shanghai: Brockham, Min, Challenger, Ellen Rodger. For Hong Kong: Edward Percy. For Hong Kong and Canton: Falcon, Robin Hood, Flying Spur. For Manila: Perla. San Luis. For Singapore and Penang: Ferozepore.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Shanghai: Southern Cross. For Hong Kong and Canton: Serica. For Singapore: Chanaral. Athelstan, Liriope. For Singapore, *via* Cork: Fortitude. For Manila: Jose y Maria, Sales, Patriot King. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Fop Smit, Pieter. For Batavia and Singapore: Carl Frederik.

At GLASGOW.—For Shanghai: Eliza Shaw. For Batavia and Singapore: Majestic. For Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya: Alexander. For Singapore and Penang: Bothwell Castle.

SPOKEN.

HAMBURG, ship, Singapore to Liverpool, 102 d.o., Sept. 7, 5 N., 27 W.
BURMAH, Clyde to Shanghai, Oct. 10, 50 N., 10 W.
P. C. KINCH, Swed. barq., Cardiff to Shanghai, Sept. 13, 12 N., 29 W.
EXPRESS, bound to Shanghai.
MAYFLOWER, Liverpool to Shanghai.
MARY ATKINSON, Shields to Hong Kong, May 21, 1 N., 23 W.
Hamb. barq., No. 3504, 3rd d.p., for Shanghai, May 28, 14 S., 34 W.
PROVINCIE GRONINGEN, Batavia to Amsterdam, Sept. 20.
ACUTE (?), Hong Kong to Liverpool, 113 d.o., Sept. 11, 8 N., 25 W.
ENDYMION, Sunderland to Shanghai, Aug. 2, 6 N., 108 E.
JAVA (Fr. ship), Bordeaux to Java, Sept. 3, 10 N., 26 W.
CONSTANTIA, Liverpool to Hong Kong, Sept. 13, 11 N., 27 W.
HOLLAND, Amsterdam to Batavia, Sept. 6, 8 N., 20 W.
Barque, No. 4,651, 3rd d.p., Lndn. to Jpn., 28 d.o., Aug. 24, 15 N., 25 W.
JAVA PACKET, Amsterdam to Batavia, Oct. 9, 40 N., 9 W.
HENRIETTE, Cardiff to Singapore, Sept. 8, 2 S., 20 W.
PATRICIAN, London to Hong Kong, Sept. 12, 11 N., 27 W.
JOHN SCOTT, Canton to London, Aug. 22, 35 S., 24 E.
MOUNTAIN ASH, Singapore to London, 82 d.o., Sept. 3.
FORTUNA, Batavia to Amsterdam, Sept. 4.
NABOB, Manila to New York, Sept. 3, 35 S., 19 E.
EMPEROR, Swatow to London, Sept. 6.
DUIVELAND, Manila to London, 1 N., 131 E.
GLENAROS, Shanghai to London, July 24, 3 S.
VALDIVIA, Hong Kong to London, Sept. 7.
COUR (?), Shanghai to Liverpool, July 23, 2 S., 128 E.
MAGGIE LESLIE, Foo-chow-Foo to London, July 30, 12 S., 121 E.
STAR OF CHINA, Foo-chow-Foo to London, Aug. 2, 12 S., 118 E.
JOHN BANKS, Manila to London, Sept. 17.
ARY SCHEFFER, Batavia to Rotterdam, Sept. 3, 35 S., 20 E.
YUCA, from Hong Kong, Sept. 8, 32 S., 13 E.
FORTUNA, Dutch barq., Batavia to Rotterdam, Sept. 5.
SCAWFELL, Shanghai to London, Sept. 7.
OPHIR, Shanghai to Liverpool, July 14, 5 N., 135 E.
HUMBOLDT, Macao to Havana, July 21, 2 N., 131 E.
COULNAKYLE, Shanghai to London, Aug. 31, 34 S., 28 E.
SUD, from Batavia, Sept. 4.
VELOCE (?) Singapore to London, 78 days out, Aug. 29, 35 S., 20 E.
BILDERDYKE (Dutch), Rotterdam to Java, Aug. 13, 35 S., 5 W.
BLOHM (Dan. brig), for Singapore, Sept. 4, 1 S., 23 W.
JUANPORE, ship of and from Liverpool for Hong Kong, July 2, 24 N., 24 W.
CRAYONE (?), Dutch brig, Amsterdam to Batavia, July 12, 7 N., 19 W.
OLIVER CROMWELL, barque, Newcastle to Shanghai, Aug. 15, 36 S., 41 E.
JOHANNA, Dut. barque, Amsterdam to Japan, May 21, 12 N. (?), 25 W.
ANTIPODES, barque, Shanghai to London, Aug. 29, 35 S., 22 E.
TRICOLOR, Manila to Liverpool, Aug. 29, 30 S., 10 E.
LIGHT OF THE AGE, Sunderland to Shanghai, May 16, 11 N., 25 W.
JOAN MELCHIOR KEMPER, Amsterdam to Batavia, Oct. 17, 45 N., 11 W.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

(*Advices by this Mail in another column.*)

From JAPAN.—At LONDON: Copernicus, Carusius, Jacob and Anna, Mavaria, Kent, Prudhoe.

From CHINA.—At LONDON: Thessalie, Antipodes, West Australian, John Scott, Notus, Monarch, Jorgen Bruhn, Shakespeare, City of Aberdeen, Coulnakyle, Maggie Leslie, Beatrice, Chaa Sze Glen Aros, Silver Eagle, Star of China, Valdivia, Guinevere, Chanticleer, Raphael, Scawfell, Corriemulzie, Vigil, Capriolani, Banian, Kennington, Procymatia, Rosella, Eastern Chief, Caroline Coventry, Kestrel, Philomela, Chrysolite, James Paton, Aerolite, Friar Tuck, Empress Eugene, Celestial, White Adder, Southern Belle, Mexicana, Aerolite, Pegasus, Assyrian, George Avery, Gabalva, Grenadier, Humphrey Nelson, Whimfrel, Corea, Lord Clyde, Harkaway, Warwickshire. At LIVERPOOL: Merrington, Iron Crown, Forfarshire, Joshua Bates, Montgomery, Melrose, Storm King, Alfred Kay, East Lothian, Emperor, Flatworth, Ophir, Yuca, West Derby, Oxus, Empress of India, Jura, Eliza Stewart, Invincible, Veronica, Verbena, Oangondy. At FALMOUTH: Alfred Hawley.

From MANILA.—At LONDON: Caribbean, John Banks, Governor General, Thrudvang. At LIVERPOOL: Alarac, Areta, Tricolor, Flora, Mariatana. At FALMOUTH: Java, Arutmand Thesen, Agricola, Frederick, Hermelin. At QUEENSTOWN: Duiveland.

From SINGAPORE.—At LONDON: Lawley Cluden, Oscar, Mountain Ash, Ellenborough, Dewa Gungadhur, Harry Puddomsey. At LIVERPOOL: Tigris, Finland, Sparkler, Bagota. At FAL-

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MOUTH: Lorenzo, Carl and Aguste, Panic. At SHIELDS: Zei Gezustus. At BORDEAUX: Chene.

From BATAVIA.—At LONDON: Java. At CHANNEL: Ceres, Sud.

From PENANG.—At LONDON: America, Isabella, Avalanche.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

In outward freights for vessels on the berth we have no change to report. Coal freights remain steady, no material alteration in rates having taken place. In homeward freights there is a little stirring, especially from the rice ports, for which suitable vessels are easily placed on favourable terms.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth:—To Kanagawa: 55s. weight, 42s. 6d. meast. To Nagasaki: 65s. To Hankow: 65s. weight, 60s. meast. To Amoy and Foo-chow-Foo: 50s. weight, 42s. 6d. measurement. To Shanghai: 50s. weight, 30s. measurement. To Hong Kong: 40s. weight, 30s. measurement. To Manila and Labuan: 50s. weight or measurement. To Singapore: 30s. to 35s. weight or measurement. To Penang: 40s. weight or measurement. To Batavia: 40s. weight, 30s. measurement. To Bankok: 60s. weight or measurement.

The quotations for coal and iron from the North are as follows:—For Hong Kong: £46 and £2. For Shanghai: £53 and £2. 10s. 0d. to £2. 12s. 6d. For Manila: £1. 10s. For the Philippine Islands, Penay, or Zebu: £2, nominal. For Singapore: £28 and £1. 6s. 6d. For Penang: £24. These rates are from the Wear or Tyne, and Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, respectively.

CASUALTIES.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16.—The Thames, Andrew, arrived here from Ningpo reports having experienced a succession of gales from lat. 40 N., long. 38 W., to the Channel, and on the 6th Oct. she was thrown on her beam ends in a hurricane.

RAMSGATE, Oct. 18.—The Hoop, Van Duyn, from Rotterdam for Singapore, &c., has been assisted in here by a steam tug, with loss of anchor and chain, and bowsprit carried away, by collision with a French brig off the South Foreland.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 16.—The Diligence, Smit, from Batavia to this port, has put into Curacoa leaky, and discharged 3,000 packages of tobacco, about 1,000 of which were found to be damaged.

The Ortelius, Groote, from the Clyde to Saigon, which arrived in the Straits of Sunda Aug. 26, encountered a heavy gale July 23, in lat. 44 S., long. 53 E., during which she lost several sails, boat, spanker boom, &c., and sustained other damage, but was tight.

ST. HELENA, Sept. 27.—The Silver Eagle, Longman, arrived here from Shanghai, reports having been hove to on the 9th Sept., in lat. 26 S., long. 7 W., by a Confederate barque, which fired two guns, and sent an officer on board, with an armed boat's crew, who reported her to be the Star of the East, bound to Simon's Bay, in want of provisions.

The Achilles, from Liverpool for Shanghai, put into Queenstown Oct. 21 with master dead.

TABLE BAY, Sept. 13.—The Ann Adamson, from London for Shanghai, has put in here for repairs.

FALSE BAY, Sept. 2.—The Johanna Elisabeth, from Batavia for Amsterdam, has been towed in here by the Federal str. Vanderbilt, having lost all her topmasts, had rudder head sprung, and sustained other damage, during a severe gale on the 21st July.

AT ST. HELENA.—Aug. 30, Castleton, Hill, from Shanghai, and sailed for New York; Sept. 4, Minister Van Hall, Haas, from Batavia and sailed, 5, for Amsterdam; Hermine Marie Elizabeth, Boujer, from Batavia, and sailed, 7, for Amsterdam; 13, Jorgen Bruhn, Krably, from Canton, and sailed, 14, for London; 15, Silver Eagle, Longman, from Shanghai; City of Aberdeen, Taylor, from Foo chow-Foo, and both sailed, 16, for London; 17, Europa, Ayers, from Canton, and sailed, 19, for New York; Candace, Schau, from Hong Kong, and sailed, 18, for New York; Mary and Louisa, Jones, from Shanghai, and sailed, 18, for New York; Anthody van Hoboken, Huzewinkel, from Batavia, and sailed, 18, for Amsterdam; Catherina, Ohlson, from Batavia, and sailed, 19, for Amsterdam; Lobelia, Jobling, from Samarang, and sailed, 18, for Rotterdam; Antipodes, Rogers, from Shanghai, and sailed, 18, for London; 18, Vyf Vrienden, Johan, from Samarang, and sailed for Rotterdam; Cleveland, Robinson, from Shanghai, and sailed for New York; John Scott, Harrison, from Canton; Thessalia, Harrison, from Shanghai and Ellenborough; Withers, from Singapore, and all three sailed for London; 19, Wildeman, Driest, from Batavia, and sailed, 21, for Amsterdam; Petronella Catherina, Veer, from Batavia, and sailed, 21, for Amsterdam; West Australian, Downie, from Hong Kong; and sailed, 22, for London; 20, Areta, Scott, from Manila, and sailed, 21, for Liverpool; 22, Flora, Cobb, from Manila, and sailed for Liverpool; 23, John Matthie, Muller, from Sourabaya, and sailed for Rotterdam; Finland, Sandstrom, from Singapore.

OFF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Aug. 30, Lothian (? East Lothian) from Shanghai, for London.

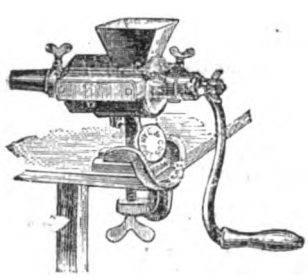
AT TABLE BAY, Sept. 5, Notos, Peterson, from Macao and sailed 6, for London; 10, Shosey Leen, steamer, Mann, from Cardiff, and left 12, for Shanghai; 13, Ann Adamson, from London for Shanghai (for repairs). Sailed Aug. 26, Falcon, Parker, for Singapore; Sept. 2, Antelope, Smith, for Shanghai; 17, Princess Amelie, Groneveld, for Batavia.

AT FALSE BAY, Sept. 2, Johanna Elisabeth, from Batavia for Amsterdam, with damage.

AT SIMON'S BAY, Sept. 3, Focke, Focke from Bordeaux, and sailed 6, for Hong Kong.

AT ALGOA BAY, Aug. 24, Arrow, Hartley, for Anjer.

AT NATAL, Aug 3, Isabella Hartley, Wickman, sailed for Singapore.



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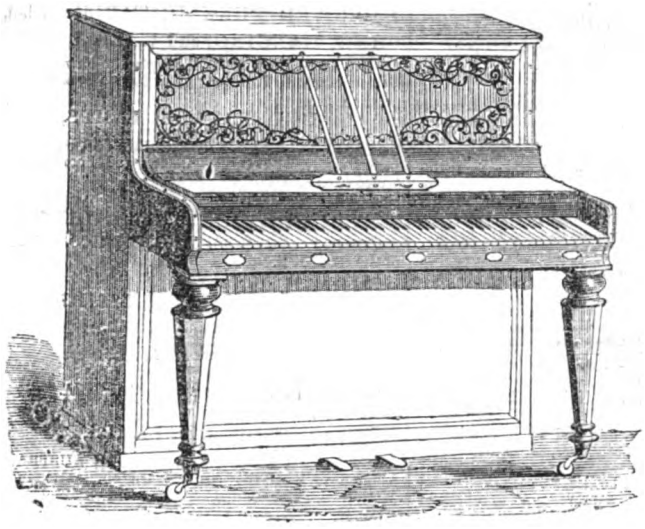

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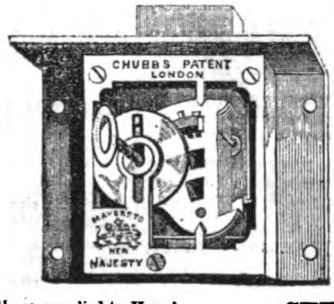

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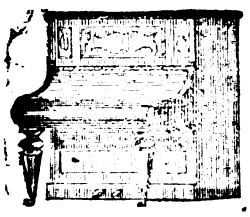

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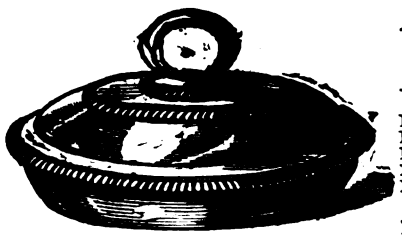

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FOR SINGAPORE and PENANG (to follow the Constantin), the well-known clipper ship FEROZEPORE, A 1, 12 years, 558 tons register, J. RANKIN, Commander; loading in the West India Docks. Has just discharged a cargo of tea from China in perfect order, and will be found an excellent opportunity for shippers of fine goods.

Apply to ANDREW WRIGHT and Co., 19, St. Helen's-place; or to DOUGLAS and MILLS, 23, Billiter-street, E.C.

SINGAPORE and PENANG.—Notice to Shippers.—The FEROZEPORE, A 1, twelve years, 558 tons register, will receive goods in the West India Docks until the 6th proximo.

Apply to ANDREW WRIGHT and Co., 19, St. Helen's-place; or to DOUGLAS and MILLS, 23, Billiter-street, E.C.

To follow the "Fiery Cross."

FOR SHANGHAI Direct, the splendid new river-built clipper BROCKHAM, A 1, 12 years, 1,048 tons register, WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Commander, lying in the East India Docks. Has superior accommodation for passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to the owners, PHILLIPPS, SHAW, and LOWTHER, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.

To follow the "Algernon". With quick despatch.

FOR COLOMBO Direct, the fast-sailing teak-built barque BALNAGUITH, A 1 thirteen years, 453 tons register, J. DITCHBURN, Commander, loading in the West India Docks. This beautiful vessel is well known for the excellent condition in which she delivers her cargoes: has a full poop and first-rate accommodation for cabin passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to JOHN WILLIAMSON, York-chambers, 55, King-street, Manchester; to ROBERTSON and Co., 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill; or to SUART and SIMPSON, 9, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

With quick despatch.

DIRECT for SINGAPORE, the fine fast-sailing clipper-barque BENVENUE, A 1, newly-coppered, 414 tons per register, GEORGE KEAY, Commander, loading in the St. Katharine Docks. This ship has excellent accommodation for passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to DOUGLAS and MILLS, 23, Billiter-street, E.C.; or to ANDREW WRIGHT and Co., 19, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street, E.C. Mate's Receipts will be required before signing Bills of Lading for water-borne Goods.

ROBERTSON and CO. will despatch the following first-class VESSELS to their respective destinations. They are well adapted for their several trades, and are confidently recommended to their friends:—

Destination.	Ships.	Docks.	To Sail.
Shanghae	Ellen Rodger	W.I.D.	With des.
Shanghae	Coulsakyle...	W.I.D.	With des.
Hong Kong, Whampoa, and Foo-chow	Flying Spur	W.I.D.	Nov. 1.
H. Kong & Whampoa	Robin Hood	E.I.D.	Nov. 20.
H. Kong & Whampoa	Star of China	W.I.D.	With des.
Manila	San Luis ...	W.I.D.	With des.
Bombay	Egeria... ...	E.I.D.	Oct. 31.
Kurrachee	Fanny... ...	W.I.D.	With des.
Kanagawa, Japan	Patricia ...	W.I.D.	With des.
Kanagawa, Japan	Kwang Foong	W.I.D.	With des.

London, 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill; or York-chambers, 55, King-street, Manchester.

With immediate despatch.

Direct for SHANGHAI, the splendid new China clipper, FY-CHOW, A 1 14 years, 730 tons register, to load in the East India Docks. This magnificent ship, just launched at Aberdeen by Messrs. A. Hall and Co., expressly for the trade, from her fine model and high class, is confidently recommended to shippers. Has splendid cabin accommodation.

For Freight or Passage apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, and SEWELL, 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

CHINA.—The following splendid fast clipper SHIPS will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ships.	Docks.	To Sail.
Shanghae	Challenger ...	E.I.D.	Nov. 19.
Shanghae	Guinevere ...	W.I.D.	To follow.
Shanghae	Pegasus ...	W.I.D.	To follow.
Hong Kong & Foo-chow, taking goods for Whampoa and Amoy ...	Yang-tsze ...	E.I.D.	With des.

For freight or passage, apply to KILLICK, MARTIN and Co., 29, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.

FROM LIVERPOOL for CHINA, the new clipper ships:—

Ships.	Tons.	Class.	Destination.	Sails about.
Serica	707	A 1 13years	Hong Kong and Whampoa	Oct. 28
Young Lochinvar... ...	700	A 1 13years	Ditto	Nov.27
Eliza Shaw ...	700	A 1 13years	Shanghai ...	Nov. 9

For terms of freight or passage, having superior cabin accommodation, apply to McDIARMID and GREENSHIELD, Liverpool.

THE following fine SHIPS are now loading, and will have quick despatch:—

COLOMBO, ALGERNON, A 1 eight years, London Docks, last shipping day Saturday, October 31.

COLOMBO, BALNAGUITH, A 1 thirteen years, West India Docks.

MAURITIUS, SALVADOR PACKET, A 1 twelve years, London Docks.

MAURITIUS, WHITEHAVEN LASS, A 1, nine years, West India Docks.

For freight or passage apply to SUART and SIMPSON, 9, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.

THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

THE FOURTH Volume of this JOURNAL was completed on the 14th Nov. 1862. The Subscription is 18s. per annum, or 5s. per quarter, not including Postage, and to the Export Supplement 12s. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines; and 6d. for each additional line.

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WITH SUPPLEMENT.]

The London and China Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

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VOL. V.—No. 120.] LONDON, MONDAY, NOV. 16, 1863. [Sub. 18s. per ann., and 12s. to Supplement. Single copy of either 9d.

Latest Advices.

		From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—				
	Kanagawa			Sept. 12
	Nagasaki			,, 13
	Hakodadi			,, 15
CHINA—				
	Peking			,, 2
	Tien-tsin			,, 5
	Hankow			,, 14
	Shanghai	July 27	Sept. 16	,, 20
	Foo-Chow-Foo			,, 22
	Amoy			,, 2
	Swatow			
	Hong Kong	Aug. 10	Sept. 23	,, 2
	Canton			
	Macao			
PHILIPPINES—				
	Manila	July 27		,, 20
COCHIN-CHINA—				
	Touron			
	Saigon			,, 25
SIAM—				
	Bankok			,, 29
BORNEO—				
	Labuan			,, 13
	Sarawak			,, 25
JAVA—				
	Batavia			,, 30
MALACCA STRAITS—				
	Singapore	Aug. 26	Sept. 28	Oct. 7
	Penang	,, ,,	,, 26	,, 9
CEYLON—				
	Colombo			
	Galle			

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Marseilles, per Massilia, arrived Nov. 14.—From Hong Kong: Messrs. H. Marshall, W. G. Gordon, Aguado, and Serra, Miss J. R. Canover, Don A. Sellas and child, Mr. and Mrs. Escario and two children, Mr. N. Airla, Mr. R. Mahomed.—From Singapore: Sir James Brooke, K.C.B., Messrs. W. Watson, W. H. Read, and Despontz. From Penang: Mr. Lymann.

To Southampton, per Ripon, expected to arrive Nov. 19.—From Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Wright and child.—From Hong Kong: Mr. Hogg, Staff-Assist.-Surg. Rattray, Capt. Kingsley, Messrs. Gronsund, Drescher, Pettingrew, and Aird, Mr. and Mrs. Murphy and infant, Alfred Sweetingham.—From Singapore: Mrs. Bernard, two children, and European female servant, Mr. and Mrs. Pents and infant.—To Gibraltar.—From Hong Kong: Messrs. Regnose, Guirymann, Fernandez, and Sanchez.—To Alexandria, per Carnatic, arrived at Suez Nov. 5.—From Shanghai: Mr. Pinkernelli.—To Suez.—From Shanghai: Mr. Aretz.—From Hong Kong: Mr. J. Esscher.—From Singapore: Mr. Tiauraux.

PER "SILVER EAGLE," FROM SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. Lockhart, and Mrs. Allen The officers and troops are detailed in naval and military column.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

By last mail, per Poonah, from Southampton, Nov. 4.—To Shanghai: Wm. Hardy.—To Hong Kong: Thos. Woodcock.—To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. A. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Young and European female servant, Wm. Coveney, C. Jones, wife, and two infants.—To Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. I. Prinsep, infant, and European female servant, Dr. and Mrs. Corbyn, Mrs. and Miss Dowleans, Mr. R. T. Lattey, Dr. I. Picthall, Mrs. Sanders, infant, and native female servant, Mrs. C. W. Gordon, Captain B. W. Ryall, Mrs. Sage and child, Mr. J. and Mrs. Bullen, infant, and European female servant, Mrs. B. W. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hatch, Captain G. M. Dobbin, Dr. J. E. and Mrs. Tuson, Mrs. and Miss Hills, Mr. and Mrs. Alone and two children, Captain J. Hunter, Mr. H. Mosley, Mr. W. Irvine, Mr. B. E. Goolden, Mr. C. Lampneys, two Misses Brunghams, Mr. T. W. Tolbort, Mr. L. P. Evans, Miss Couper, Mr. H. M. Hancock, Mrs. and Miss Berry, Mr. W. Young, Miss Riddell, John Finlay, Mrs. Ashton, Miss Littlejohn, Miss A. Pigott, Captain Drought, Isabella Blakiston, W. Hillier, Mr. J. H. Lloyd, Miss Colquhoun, Mr. G. McNaghten, Mrs. E. Ratt and nephew, J. Robertson, Miss Biddle, Mr. White, Mrs. Dundas' native female servant, Mrs. Tierney's native female servant, Mr. J. G. Hirons, Thos. Smith, John Prince, Capt. Hon. J. Drummond, J. McKay, Dr. H. G. Henderson.—To Madras: Captain Plant, Lieutenant G. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, two infants, and European female servant, Misses Pycroft and Boyson, Mr. G. A. Parker, Mrs. Bivar's servant, Mrs. and Miss Falls and Ayah, Mr. C. J. Shubrick's Ayah, W. Pemberton.—To Ceylon: Messrs. Spooner and Pigott, John Rodger, John Drummond, one lieutenant, one sergeant, and four privates Ceylon Rifles, Mr. Peck's Ayah.—To Suez: five second-class passengers.—To Alexandria: Messrs. E. Young, Carpenter, and Warburton, Mr. Cox's man servant, Messrs. M. and A. Lubbock, Mr. Williamson's servant, Thos. Allom, Mr. John Bateman, Mr. Chisholm (and back). From Suez to Singapore: Mr. Stok.—To Calcutta: Messrs. R. P. Harrison and Steinthal, Mr. and Mrs. H. Knowles, Misses Tillotson and Crocker.

From Marseilles, per Euxine, to leave Nov. 12.—To Shanghai: Gilbert Howard.—To Hong Kong: W. Feyronnard, F. Jamber, A. Darde.—To Calcutta: Captain G. J. Reeves, Mr. W. Landall, Mrs. Brett's native female servant, Messrs. E. T. Downes, H. Rait, J. C. Williams, J. Schmidt, J. Woodburn, J. H. Twigg, Jones, Harris, and C. Milner, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Grimley, Mr. Noverre, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Boyce, Messrs. Fitzwilliam and A. M. McGregor.—To Madras: Mrs. and Miss Brett, Mr. and Miss Pelly, Messrs. J. C. Hughesdon, W. Donald, and C. S. Crole, Miss L. Clarke, Mr. L. Vans Agnew.—To Alexandria: Rev. T. H. Tooke, Messrs. Mott, Barnaby, Cox, Walls, and W. A. Jones, Mr. A. A. Spiers and man servant, Mrs. Spiers and female servant, Lord Howard and man servant, Lady Meux and female servant.

Per P. and O. steamer Ellora, November 19, from Southampton.—To Shanghai *via* Bombay: Mr. Meyne.—From Marseilles, Nov. 20.—To Hong Kong, *via* Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. W. Davidson.—From Suez.—To Singapore, *via* Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. de Bordes and child, Mr. W. Lang.—To Shanghai, *via* Bombay: Mr. C. A. Brodermann.

Per P. and O. steamer Pera, Nov. 20, from Southampton.—To Hong Kong: Deputy Assistant Commissary Gencral Servantes and Mrs. Servantes, Mr. Forrester, Mr. Harvey.—To Penang: Mr. J. P. Stewart.—From Marseilles, Nov. 28.—To Singapore: Messrs. C. R. Rigg, J. Fraser, J. Guthrie, and J. M. Webster.—To Shanghai: Mr. Nering Bogel.

Per P. and O. steamer, Dec. 4, from Southampton.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. Whitty, Miss Simpson.—To Singapore: Mr. O. A. Vidal, Mr. Kennedy, Mrs. Wilson and two children.—From Marseilles, Dec. 12.—To Shanghai: Mr. Dealtry, Mr. Barber, Mr. A. K. McDonell.—To Hong Kong: Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. J. F. Holliday, Mr. F. Parry.—To Singapore: Miss Blankengen, Mr. Caspar Glinz, Mr. Thomson, Mr. T. C. W. Heyn, Mr. Frank Adam.—From Suez.—To Singapore: Mr. Schoffer.

Per P. and O. steamer, Dec. 20, from Southampton.—To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Galton.—To Shanghai: Mr. W. H. Haslam.

Per P. and O. steamer, Jan. 4, 1864, from Southampton.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Dixon.

Per P. and O. steamer Pera, Nov. 20.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Lieut. R. de B. Hawtrey, R.N.

Per P. and O. steamer, Dec. 20.—From Southampton to Penang: Mr. Brown. To Singapore: Mr. J. C. Gray. From Marseilles, Dec. 28.—To Shanghai: Sir Rutherford and Lady Alcock.

PER "CHALLENGER," TO SHANGHAI, to SAIL ON 18TH.—Mr. and Mrs. Treasure Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

No further hostilities had taken place. It is reported that Satsuma has been boasting of his victory over the English. It was doubted whether, without a land force, any display of power sufficient to influence the disaffected nobles could be made. It was felt that the Admiral was bound to do something more to secure the full satisfaction of Colonel Neale's demands. The Shimonosaki Straits are more completely shut out than ever to the passage of foreign vessels. The Prince, who made a mischievous use of his batteries on the north side, has, it seems, also seized the southern shore with its forts, and the passage in such hands is considered so unsafe for foreign commerce that insurance offices will not any longer accept risks on ships going that way. All this goes to show that the Empire is not likely to be reduced to the adoption of amicable relations by means of any such expedition as we have been in the habit of sending to numerous other parts of Asia. The likelihood is that there will be a rivalry among the strongly anti-foreign nobles, who will vie with each other in carrying out the policy of exclusiveness which has for centuries formed a portion of the national constitution. There are princes in Japan who have always been looked up to by the whole nation as very powerful, and it will not be surprising should they determine to stand by the Empire of the Rising Sun in the hour of its sorest need. Thus we can anticipate a species of danger that may not be lightly set aside in our plans for the future.

The *Japan Herald*, in commenting on the present condition of affairs, observes:—

"If there is anything to regret, and we say it with diffidence, it is that the fleet did not stay a little longer on the spot to show that they were still ready to come up to time, if it were called, and to wait to see if the enemy had really 'thrown up the sponge.' Doubtless, from the judgment shown throughout the whole affair, good reason existed for Admiral Kuper acting as he did.

"What are the results to be expected from the late proceedings? and what steps are to be taken in consequence of them? are questions which every one asks. There are the two friends, the most noted opponents of foreigners, the two most powerful of the Diamios, who have recently come into collision with foreign Powers. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the Inland Sea is now a

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Mare Clausum, a route interdicted by fear to merchant vessels, and for fear of inducing an attack to men-of-war, Also, under present circumstances, no insurance office will cover a vessel taking that route, and such will continue to be the case until some settlement is come to by which these piratical attacks shall have been put a stop to. What steps Shimadzo Saburo will take in consequence of his recent punishment we cannot predict, but we always look with some anxiety for news from Nagasaki. Should he rouse himself from the blow and detach men to attack that settlement, we fear it could with difficulty be prevented. But things cannot remain as they are. The sea-shore has necessarily external, or what may be called international relations which do not attach themselves to any internal or local arrangements, such as the Tokaido. Every seaward fort must be in the hands of the Government, and the Government hold itself responsible for every shot fired from these batteries. The coast on both sides of the Straits of Simonoseki must be held by the Tycoon. If the town of Simonoseki and the ground immediately about it belongs to the Tycoon, as we understand it does, he must extend his sea line along the whole of the Straits. He must give Chosiu some other territory in lieu of that, as it is evident that a spot so important as this is, both internationally and commercially, cannot be left in its present undefined piratical position. Indeed, holding, as Japan now does, external relations with other countries, no fort or point along the whole seaboard can be regarded as any other than in charge of and held possession by the Tycoon's Government as the responsible master. As to Shimadzo Saburo, so far as punishing him for his recent bold defiance and avowal of war to the knife at sea or on the highway, we cannot but insist that his forts be taken over by the Japanese Government, but in addition to this, the Lookioo Islands cannot be allowed to remain in the hands of such an irresponsible law-defying savage. It is frequently asserted that large quantities of foreign goods have been at times sold at Satsuma, and the conclusion come to has been that they were the cargoes of some foreign vessel stranded on his coasts or those of the islands. What has become of the crews must remain a mystery, but reports are current as to them. An extensive and increasing communication is likely to take place between Hong Kong and Japan. The Lookioo Islands, lying in the highway, might, by a joint guarantee of European Powers, be put in a position of independence similar to that of the Sandwich Islands. Thus Shimadzo Suburo would be punished, and commerce benefited, while to Japan it is a matter of very little importance what is done with them. In the meantime we must remember that Satsuma's partisans are numerous: that there are many of his followers both in his own provinces and at Yedo ready to give themselves up to death that they may avenge their master's cause—perhaps their own. These men may infest the roads, and while no open war is being carried on we may be living amidst a set of cut-throats, armed to the teeth, defying authority and despising death—yet amenable to 'the policy of the laws of England which requires special justification for the use of fire-arms.' But the subject is too extended a one for us. For the solution of the two-sworded question we must look to the Japanese themselves, believing that the termination of the custom can only be the result of long continued civil war, and intestine discord, terminated by another military dictatorship. In conclusion, we believe that at the present juncture of affairs, it would be of advantage that the whole affair, from the 14th of September, should be put fairly before the Japanese by a short, clear statement, concisely drawn up in Japanese, being printed and circulated generally among the native community in Yokohama, Nagasaki and Yedo."

KANAGAWA.

The following is the report of trial of the case of assault alluded to in our last. We are glad to see that the reversal of position there pointed out has not resulted unfavourably to the European gentlemen concerned :—

H. B. M.'S CONSULAR COURT.

Kanagawa, 9th September, 1863.

The QUEEN—upon the information ex officio of the Governor of Kanagawa

Versus

Thomas Tatham, George Robert Davies, and Richard Bell Davis.

Before—CHARLES WINCHESTER, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul,

and

Charles Rickerby, Esq., William Kemptner, Esq., Edwin J. Spence, Esq., } Assessors.

Charge.—Shooting at and wounding, or, the being accessory to the shooting at and wounding of Morotamon, a Japanese officer, on the evening of the 30th July last, at Kanasawa, within the Consular district of Kanagawa.

The Court, as above constituted, sat to-day to hear this case, which was one of deep interest, and the foreign community, accordingly, attended in considerable number to watch the proceedings. The arrangements of the Consular Court were admirable.

Mr. Otha, one of the Japanese interpreters who accompanied the Embassy to Europe—a very clever man—and L. Fletcher, Esq., of H.B.M.'s Legation, were in attendance to interpret the evidence of Morotamon, who appeared with his arm bound up but on the whole looking tolerably well.

The Consul opened the case by reading the information and recording the plea of the defendants—"Not Guilty."

The Consul then laid down the law of the case clearly and fully from Russell, Archbold, and Alison. The observations of the defendants, the evidence, and the defence, we are obliged, by want of space, to defer publishing for the present; but we publish the all-important part—the finding of the Court—for the satisfaction of our readers, and for the gratification of the friends of the defendants.

The evidence having been completed on both sides, the Court retired to consider its decision, and on coming into court again, the Consul stated shortly that in view of the decision of the Court he considered it matter of congratulation for the defendants that the case had been so fully and thoroughly gone into and investigated. After suppressing an attempt of the audience to give an inconveniently noisy expression of their approval of his statements, the Consul read the following

DECISION.

The Court having considered the evidence of Morotamon and others, tendered on behalf of the Crown, as well as that brought forward for the defence, finds that there is no satisfactory evidence to establish the charge against the defendants in law.

Firstly.—The testimony of Morotamon stands alone and unsupported so far as other oral testimony is concerned. No second witness corroborates his statement; and, but for the magisterial declarations of the defendants, the charge might have fallen through for want of identification.

It appears there were other Japanese present, whose evidence would have been received had they been brought forward.

Secondly—The fact of Morotamon having drawn his sword before he was fired at, was fully established by his own evidence in court—although in the original information it was stated that his sword was not drawn until after he was wounded. The defendants seeing him in pursuit of them with a drawn sword, could hardly suppose that his intentions were limited to a demand for explanations of words used, while the sword was being waved only in self-defence. Japanese laws of honour may require such proceedings on the part of their military officers; but, on the other hand, foreigners cannot be deprived in this country of the right of self-defence.

Looking to the circumstance of their being pursued by a Japanese officer with a drawn sword, the defendants, even supposing the opprobrious words complained of were spoken, could not infer any other intention in such pursuit than one of grievous injury to themselves.

While the circumstances of the country generally demonstrate the danger and imprudence of making use of abusive terms towards the natives as a practice which no sane or sober-minded man in this country ought to give way to, their employment would hardly avail to counterbalance or invalidate the plea of self-defence, provided the other evidence, oral and circumstantial—proved the existence of actual immediate danger.

Thirdly.—With respect to the actual existence of such danger, threatening one or more of the defendants at the moment Morotamon was wounded, the Court finds that the shot was fired in the debouchment of a narrow jetty on the main road, that the parties were then about five yards apart, and that horses entangled together on such ground could not be put to their full speed at once; it seems reasonable to doubt, therefore, whether, up to the time at which the shot was fired, the being on horseback was of much advantage, save to the foremost of the party, and finds itself led to the conclusion that the danger was then, and had not ceased to be of such a character as to excite those reasonable apprehensions of injury which justify the use of self-defence.

In conclusion, the Court finds the defendants—"Not Guilty."

(Signed) CHARLES. A. WINCHESTER, H.B.M. Consul.

Assenting { CHARLES RICKERBY, WILLIAM KEMPTNER, EDWIN J. SPENCE, } Assessors.

September 4th, the anniversary of the birth of the Prince of Orange, was held as a festival by the Dutch residents. In the evening a ball was given by the Netherlands Diplomatic and Consulate Corps at the residence of Mr. de Graeff von Polesbrook, H.N.M.'s Acting Consul General. It was attended by the British, French, Prussian, and American Ministers, the Consuls, and a great number of the residents of all nationalities. The liberality at the board of Mr. Von Polesbrook, the taste with which he had decorated his house and ground for the occasion, and his *bon hommie* in the reception of his guests caused the entertainment to pass off as one of high gratification to the assembled guests.

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The following promotions have been made consequent on casualties which occurred at Kagosima :—

Commander Alexander to be Captain, vice Josling (killed.)

Lieut. Roe to be Commander, and appointed to *Coquette*, vice Alexander.

Lieut. Hunter to be Commander of *Euryalus*, vice Wilmot (killed).

Mr. Morris (Sub.-Lieut.) to be Lieutenant, vice Hunter.

Mr. Wickham (Sub.-Lieut.) to be Lieutenant, vice Roe.

Lieut. Denniston (*Coromandel*) to be Flag-Lieutenant to Admiral Kuper.

Lieut. Poole (*Havoc*) to command *Coromandel*.

A curious incident occurred in Yokohama Bay. A convivial party had met on board the *Carthage*, and, as the evening progressed, fired off some rockets as a signal to friends on shore to come on board. Three rockets had unfortunately been the signal agreed on for the debarkation of the naval and military force. Accordingly, the troops immediately landed to the consternation of the residents, and the entire settlement was soon in a state of wild excitement. As soon as the cause was discovered, the party on board the *Carthage* was taken on board the *Euryalus*, the circumstances however were soon explained, and ignorance of the private signals pleaded as an excuse.

NAGASAKI.

H. M. S. *Rattler* had arrived at this port on her return from Shanghai. The Japanese yacht *Emperor* arrived on the morning of the 5th September from Kagosima, whither she is said to have been sent from Yedo, so soon as intelligence reached the Tycoon of the projected attack by the English on that port; in consequence of head winds and bad coals, however, she made a very long passage, and on arriving at Kagnsima, found that the English had already been there, and destroyed half of the city, all the forts, factories, steamers, &c. She leaves for Yedo in a few days. In trade, there is nothing doing; a large fleet of merchant vessels is in port, and very little freight offering for them. A few cases of cholera have occurred amongst the shipping and native population. The Rev. Rowland K. Edwards, Chaplain and Naval Instructor of H.M.S. frigate *Leopard*, fell a victim to it on the night of the 8th Sept.

The Russian Admiral left on the morning of the 29th, his destination is not known. The Russian corvette *Norviek* left three days before the Admiral, with sealed orders. The Russians seemed much alarmed.

HAKODADI.

We (*Shanghai Shipping List*) have received the following from our Hakodadi correspondent under date of September :—Vessels in port at this date—Russian Government steamer *Manjour*, Japanese steamer *City of Hankow*, barque *Waterwitch*, and schooners *Hakodadi* and *Governor Wallace*. British sailing vessels *Osborn* (Messrs. Dent and Co.) leaving for Shanghai; *Comet*, *Renown*, and *Egmont*, leaving for Shanghai, French schooner *Monetta*. The *Lady Elizabeth* and *Eliza Mary* left on the 2nd for Shanghai, and the Russian steamer for the Amoor. At this port everything remains perfectly quiet, as it has been during the whole summer. We have news per *Comet*, from Nagasaki, of the reported defeat of the British squadron at Kagosima, but the Japanese have not yet heard anything overland from Yedo, which is the route by which native intelligence from the South reaches this place. There has been some heavy weather, and during two days such excessive rain that much damage has been done to the roads. We have had a late arrival from the Amoor River, but without any news of interest. The Russian men-of-war of Admiral Popoff's squadron, now invariably leave under sealed orders, so that this mode of communicating with other ports is now closed to foreign residents here. Whether it is done for political purposes, or because the Admiral does not wish his vessels to carry passengers, is not known. The steamer *Abrek* was dismasted in a gale in the Japan sea, and is said to have put into one of the ports on the southern part of the Manjourian coast, probably Vladiwostor.

SHANGHAI.

The following notice appears in a Shanghai paper of Tien Wang's Yamun :—

The Tien Wang-foo (which, being translated, means the Heavenly Prince's Palace) is situated a short way within the Taiping Mun of Nanking, and is surrounded by a high wall. Its interior is divided into twenty-one courts, the third of which is the grand reception hall, where audience is granted on state occasions by the Heavenly Prince; the rest are apportioned to various domestic purposes, such as dormitories, sitting-rooms, &c.

"Tien Wang himself, since his assuming regal titles, has shut himself up within his palace walls, and is the happy possessor of no less than 36 wives and 70 concubines; his eldest son is named Yuen-bow, or the Sacred Treasure, and is 15 years of age, and the reputed successor of his father's dubious honours. Tien Wang is described by those who have been admitted within the precincts of the palace as tall and of good presence, and now somewhat corpulent, though said by English authors to be only of middle height. His last birthday was celebrated as his forty-eighth, though called by the aforesaid authorities fifty-three. Contrary to the majority of his countrymen, he is embellished with a long and very black beard and whiskers, which extend round the whole face from ear to ear, and has large and somewhat expressive eyes; his nose as usual flattish, but the division between the eyes broad; his ears long and pendant.

"In the third moon of the present year he was blessed with a vision, in which, as he asserts, he was told to shave all hi people's heads; this he communicated to the Chung-Wang, his Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief, who, however, being more acquainted with the outside world and its prejudices, and the danger likely to occur if such a proceeding were carried out to the letter, and at the same time not daring to oppose the wishes of his master, with a facility of evasion truly Chinese, effected a compromise by which a portion only of the newly-grown hair was to be cut off, and so gave no offence either to the dreamer of dreams, or the unfortunate men his adherents."

THE ANGLO-CHINESE FORCE.

The following is from the *Overland Trade Report*:—General Brown and Captain Osborn, seeing that the Futai was trifling with them, determined on going to Peking. Captain Osborn left immediately in his flag-ship for Tientsin, and if General Brown had not left at date of last advices, he was on the point of doing so. The general's intention in going to Peking is said to be the obtaining of Sir F. Bruce's assent to the employment of a portion of the British force in the contemplated attack on Soochow, in accordance with private instructions from home!

The result of this visit to Peking may be looked forward to with some anxiety. The anti-foreign party will strongly resist acquiescence to the pretensions of Captain Osborn, supported as those pretensions will be by the British minister and general. Should the Government acquiesce, an amount of responsibility will be thrown on the shoulders of the British authorities which will compel future active interference. Should the Futai be borne out, the probability is that dictation will be employed by the British minister, thereby causing the present degree of apprehension and mistrust on the part of the mandarins to be intensified.

Meanwhile, with the exception of the Sungkiong force, commanded by Dr. Macartney, late of H. M. 99th Regiment, who is entirely devoted to the Futai, operations are suspended. Major Gordon is on the defensive at Quensan, where it is alleged the Taipings harass his outposts nightly. There must be some apprehension about his position, as General Brown has sent 200 Belooches to Quensan (which is 50 miles beyond the radius). He has also sent a company of the 67th and a company of the 22nd N. I. to Tai-tsan, (also beyond the radius), evidently to keep open Gordon's retreat. Captain Osborn's fleet remain inactive until its chief shall have definitely arranged his position. He, no doubt, requires to be under the orders of the Peking Cabinet—in other words, of the British minister, and not under those of the provincial authorities.

The situation of affairs at Shanghai on the arrival of Captain Osborn was critical. It was very desirable that the crews of his fleet should be formed into a naval brigade, and co-operating with Major Gordon's force, attack Soochow. This was doubtless part of the plan laid down by the British military authorities, and warmly adopted by Major Gordon. The Futai's obstructiveness alone frustrated it. Time, which is everything to Burgevine, has been allowed the Taipings for organisation and suitable equipment. Burgevine himself is confined to his room at Soochow from some of his old wounds having broken out afresh, but he seems to have subordinates who can carry on the duty, for he certainly continues to be reinforced by Europeans continually. The crews of Captain Osborn's fleet turn out to be the refuse, and not the pick of British seamen. Some have deserted, others have been discharged, and acclimatisation has still to do its work. If many of these men have

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not already joined Burgevine, there can be no doubt they soon will.

The following extract from the *North China Herald*, a paper entirely devoted to the Imperial cause, will illustrate the true position of the recruiting system carried on by Burgevine:—

"Three men formerly connected with the Sunkong force under Burgevine, have been placed under strict surveillance by General Brown. One of these, formerly a sergeant in an infantry regiment, held the appointment of a major in Sunkong. He accompanied Burgevine to Soochow, and it is thought that his object in coming to Shanghai was to enlist Europeans for the rebels. Of the other two, one held the rank of the colonel under Major Gordon, but has left the force; the other has but just arrived from Japan, and there is not, we believe, any direct proof of complicity with Burgevine. Suspicion only attaches to the two latter, but as to the former there can be no doubt. What ultimate steps the General may take in the matter we do not know."

It is difficult to understand what General Brown can have to do with the matter; but he seems to have adopted the Imperial cause without stint or limit. The statements above given as to the steps he has taken to support it, incredible as they may appear after what occurred in the House of Commons in reference to the death of Lieut. Tinling, may nevertheless be relied on.

There is one subject on which the Futai has just grounds of complaint, and which, taken in connection with what has been already stated, materially tends to confirm the misgivings of the mandarins as to the *bona fide* intentions of foreigners. The Futai claims the right to deal with such foreigners as he may capture in arms against the Imperialist Government. The consuls of the treaty Powers insist that such captives shall be surrendered to them to be dealt with according to the laws of their own country. The discussion has assumed a serious shape, owing to a reward which the Futai offered for Burgevine, dead or alive. Several foreigners belonging to non-treaty Powers, who have been captured under the circumstances, have been summarily decapitated. Certainly it seems hard thus to throw the mantle of protection over men who, by their own acts, have placed themselves beyond the pale of their own laws.

Major Gordon has dismissed the body-guard of Europeans whom he had engaged. The probability is that arrears of pay caused them to become intractable. The two hundred Belooches above-mentioned were doubtless sent by General Brown to replace them. Gordon is still much in want of officers. The conduct of the mandarins has been such as to put an entire stop to the movement which was, a little time ago, so strongly manifested in the British force in China, of military officers joining the Imperial service.

During the fortnight, Dr. Macartney, in command of the Sungkiong force, attacked and carried a Taiping stronghold called Sedong, about thirty five miles distant. This officer is entirely devoted to the Futai, and is supposed to be his principal adviser. He is ambitious and not on friendly terms with the British military authorities. He seems to rely entirely on the native element, which is the Futai's hobby. Assuredly if he can obtain native officers, and instil *esprit de corps* in his men, he has vast materials to work with—but the *desideratum* of a chief with military capacity appears to be lost sight of.

It is stated that the Tao-tai has agreed to appropriate 6,000 taels to the blowing up of the *Lord Lyndhurst*, and the removal of a junk sunk off Pootung point. These have for some time been serious obstructions to the navigation of the river, and their removal will be a great benefit.

The following items are from the *Friend of China*:—"As the *Express* passed Nanking, the Imperialists were firing away at the rebels (seen comfortably seated on the walls of the outer fort smoking) in perfect Gettysburgh style. All smoke, however. Speaking of the *Express*, we hear that Captain Castilla (for some political purpose, we suppose) offered a master of a junk 50 taels if he would let him tow him past Nanking. The junk captain declined, on the plea that if he did so the mandarins would find him out and punish him, orders being peremptory to be towed only by the *Antelope* or *Willamette*, which vessels exhibit the English or American flag, as it pleases them. Captain Castilla then offered to purchase the whole cargo (salt, we conclude), but still the same answer —No can!

Report has it that Commodore Osborn requires $300,000 from the authorities to pay for the steamers, before he fires a shot. We hope he may *not* get it—and if so—How?

The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamship *Pekin*, Captain Soames, arrived in the river with the English mail of the 26th of July, a little after one to-day (16th September). Singularly, the *Pekin* also broke down on her way up, being with the *Mooltan* and *Emeu*, the third steamer bringing this mail which came to grief, and yet we have our London letters on the 51st day out. It appears that the *Pekin* had reached the He-shan group, about two-thirds of the way, against a strong north-easter, when one of the piston-rods gave way, and the vessel had to anchor for a few hours until arrangements could be made for completing the passage under one engine. Fortunately, the breeze moderated, and the Light Ship was reached last night about 8 P.M., say 5½ days only from Hongkong, which port she left early on the morning of Thursday last. Had the monsoon continued strong, she would have had to put back.

So critically situated was the *Pekin* when the accident occurred, that Capt. Soames hoisted the ensign union down, as a signal to the *Fokien* seen in the distance, about 9 A.M. on Monday last, the *Pekin* eventually anchoring within half a mile of some ugly islets, to keep off which she had a difficulty in wearing. It would have been a splendid salvage for the S. S. N. Co., the *Pekin* having upwards of £90,000 sterling, and some 560 chests of opium, besides other valuable cargo on board.

HANKOW.

Mr. Dick, of the Custom-house, leaves in a few days for Shanghai to act as second Commissioner. Mr. Macpherson, of the Shanghai Customs proceeds to Hankow to take charge. We understand that the Chinese authorities have refused to acknowledge Mr. J. H. Evans as Portuguese Consul at Hankow. They also deny the right of the Portuguese to trade on the Yang-tsze until after the ratification of the Treaty.

We regret to have to report the death from typhoid fever on the 9th Sept. of Mr. Ankers, chief engineer of H.M.'s gunboat *Hardy*.

NINGPO.

It is likely that the Franco-Chinese may advance to the assistance of the Futai at Fo-yang; but it is still uncertain whether the Anglo-Chinese will co-operate with them or attack Chapoo, a city on the grand canal about thirty-five miles from Ningpo.

AMOY.

Two of the vessels of the Sherard Osborn fleet put into this place, the *Tien-tsin* and *Keangsoo*, the latter with loss of rudder head.

HONG KONG.

The following notification has been published:—

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
HONG KONG, Sept. 3, 1863.

SIR,—With reference to my letters No. 644 and 670 of 15th and 17th June respectively, I have received the directions of His Excellency the Acting-Governor to acquaint you that His Grace the Duke of Newcastle has signified the approval of Her Majesty's Government of the Proclamation of 21st February, by which the export of military stores from this Colony is prohibited.

Permits will be given as heretofore to applicants authorized on behalf of the Imperial Government of China.

The conditions of these permits I am instructed to particularise as follows:—

1. A certificate given by the British Consul to the officer who may be deputed by the Chinese Government for the purchase of military stores specifying the kind and quantity required.

2. An original certificate by the Commissioner of Customs, stating the kind and quantity of military stores required by the Chinese Government; the signature of the Commissioner being certified by the British Consul.

I am to add that His Excellency is glad to avail himself of this opportunity to convey the above information; as it appears from a communication made to this Government by one of the mercantile firms in the colony that an erroneous idea exists as to the views of the Home Government in this matter.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) W. H. ALEXANDER, Acting Colonial Secretary.

J. J. MACKENZIE, Chairman,
Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce.

The case of Sassoon *v.* Barton came on as an appeal from the Consular Court at Shanghai; the Consular decision was affirmed with costs.

The Hong Kong Choral Society's late concert in aid of a City Hall Fund yielded $691, which has been handed over to the fund's treasurer. A notification appeared in the *Gazette* specifying the proposed stands for public vehicles, and the intended rates of payment. The new vehicle Act is meant to come into force next month.

A curious *expose* took place at the gaol the other night. The acting superintendent had married a sister-in-law of Stanford, the notorious confederate of Rustomjee, the great opium swindler of last year, and it appears that at a supper given in the gaoler's residence, Stanford sat down as a guest, his wife being also pre-

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sent. The acting superintendent was next arrested, and now awaits his trial for aiding the escape of a convict.

The *Evening Mail* notices the fact that Mr. Lay, of the Customs, was bringing discredit upon himself and the service by dismissing officials in order to create vacancies for *protégés* of his own. This fact was certified to under the hand of the late Mr. H. Tudor Davies, in a testimonial which he had given to a dismissed tide-surveyor. It would be well that Mr. Lay caused the customs service to be respected, and to stand as high as other services abroad; these latter are esteemed on account of the scrupulous care exercised in the dismissal of servants, which never takes place except where misconduct has been proved. It may be that certain classes of people in England entertain erroneous ideas as to the Chinese Customs Service and its English head. This dismissal of a batch of men recently is a dangerous sign.

The usual quiet of Chinese life in Hongkong has been broken during the past few days, by a religious festival on a large scale. Processions paraded the streets, carrying, among other things, a tremendous dragon, and affording a vast deal of harmless mirth to the foreign community. An immense matshed was erected near West Point and filled with works of art, in the shape of numerous allegorical groups of figures in the most powerful style of dramatic rendering, and all with some moral lesson in their design.

On Wednesday, the 16th Sept., the Hong Kong Volunteers commenced exercising for the season. A full battery was mustered, and the corps marched out to the first carriage turning beyond East Point, where they encamped for the day. Some of the excellent shot and shell practice was gone through, refreshments were partaken of, and the corps returned home after a very successful march out.

CANTON.

The *Daily Press* has the following notice of rebel movements and Customs:—"It would appear that the rebels, the Taipings, we suppose, have for many years held a town in this province called Kwonghai, situated in the district of Sinning, which lies West of Macao. A report is current in Canton that Woo, the provincial judge, has, after a prolonged resistance, at last reduced this place. This Mandarin Woo is very popular amongst the people in the Canton province—in fact, it is said that he is the only high provincial official in whom the masses have confidence.

"We further learn that when Mr. Lay was here, a deputation of Canton merchants called on him and lodged a complaint against all the Chinese officials employed in the Maritime Customs at Canton. In pursuance of this complaint Mr. Lay took the requisite steps at Peking, and the consequence is that the whole of the native Customs officers complained against, have been ordered to the capital. Here is a lesson for the foreign merchants. When they have any Customs complaints to make they should keep them a profound secret, and, forming a deputation, go and respectfully represent their grievances to Mr. Lay, who will not fail to extend his earliest and most favourable consideration, &c. And referring to Customs matters, we should not omit to inform our readers that Sir F. Bruce has fully approved of Mr. Consul Robertson's doings with reference to the fire cracker case."

SIAM.

From Siam we (*Strait Times*) learn that the French Admiral, La Grandiere, has concluded a somewhat exclusive treaty with the Viceroy of Cambodia. This Viceroy is the nominee of the King of Siam, to whom that part of Cambodia is tributary, and the Treaty will of course be void, unless it be ratified by the Court of Siam; which, judging from the nature of the treaty, we scarcely think probable. Admiral La Grandiere has evidently had it in view to steal a march upon the other European nations in this transaction; but if our authorities are at all active, and if Siam is true to its interests, the Treaty will either be set aside or be deprived of its exclusive effect.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

Commodore Montresor, of H.M.'s ship *Severn*, has arrived with part of his squadron, namely, the *Pantaloon* and the *Vigilant*; the gunboat *Janus*, which belongs to the same squadron, is also here. The *Pantaloon* has gone down to Borneo to relieve the gunboat *Leven*, which has arrived to take in her stores The *Pantaloon* will return in about three weeks, and either she or the *Vigilant* will most likely be placed upon this station. The Commodore returns to Ceylon; his stay has been protracted here owing to the nature of the intelligence from Japan, and which at one time made it highly probable that Admiral Kuper would require the Commodore's squadron to proceed there.

Rajah Sir James Brooke comes home by this mail in much better health and vigour than he did two years ago. He has placed the government of Sarawak once more in a satisfactory condition, and when in Europe will endeavour to procure that measure of protection which is alone wanting to secure the permanent prosperity of his kingdom.

The *Straits Times* says:—"We have had the perusal of a statement written by Sir James, in refutation of the claims which are set up by his nephew, Mr. Brooke Brooke; it seems to us clear enough that though Mr. Brooke was created Rajah Muda, and as such administered the government for some time, still Sir James always retained in his own hands the supreme authority. As we said before, Mr. Brooke has been very badly advised to place himself in opposition to the Rajah; by doing so he has shown an undue haste for power, and has alienated from himself that consideration and affection to which his long service in the Government of Sarawak had entitled him."

Mr. W. H. Read, one of the most active public men we have had here, also leaves for Europe by this mail; he is a partner in the firm of A. L. Johnston and Co., the oldest mercantile house in the settlement. Mr. Read has been a persistent advocate of the freedom of this port from all burdens; and has strongly supported the transfer of the settlement to the Crown. In the course of public discussion he has frequently come into collision with ourselves, and he has used our columns at times with considerable freedom; but we are nevertheless sensible of losing in him a valuable member of the community.

The Chinese steamer *Kwangtung*, the last of the fleet fitted out for His Majesty the Emperor of China, left for Shanghai, October 1st.

Francis Leonard Baumgarten had been appointed Sheriff of the United Settlements of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, for the ensuing year, to commence from 29th October.

A correspondent from Siak states that the Dutch expedition had proved a failure.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

CUSHNY—On the 11th inst., at Aberdeen, Mrs. A. Cushny (late of Shanghai), of a son.

DELANO—On the 10th Sept., at Rose Hill, the wife of Warren Delano, of a son.

EDGELL—On the 31st Oct., at the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, the wife of Captain Harry Edgell, R.N., C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen, of a son.

GLEDSTANES—On the 22nd Oct., at Gunnersbury, the wife of Albert Gledstanes, Esq. of a son, still-born.

HALKETT—On the 5th Sept., at Shanghai, the wife of R. W. Halkett, of a daughter.

HOWES—On the 1st Aug., at Bangkok, Siam, the wife of Victor Howes, Esq., Commander of the ship Burlington, of a son.

MCCLELLAND—On the 25th Oct., at Bath-crescent, Glasgow, the wife of Charles Grey McClelland, Esq., of Singapore, of a daughter.

ROTHWELL—On the 29th Oct., at 20, Upper Bedford-place, the wife of Richard Rothwell, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BORBEON—WIERS.—On the 5th Sept., at St. John's Cathedral, Hong Kong, by the Rev J. J. Irvin, Colonial Chaptain, Louis Börbeon, clerk, to Rosalie Wiers.

GALTON—PARKER—On the 4th Nov., at St. Paul's, Herne-hill, by the Rev. Charles Mayor, M.A. uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Matthew Anderson, M.A., incumbent, William Pitcairn Galton, of Foo-chow, China, second son of Edmund John Galton, Esq., Brixton-rise, Surrey, to Georgiana, youngest daughter of William Augustus Parker, Esq., of Brockwell, Dulwich, Surrey. No cards.

GAYNOR MEREDITH.—On the 15th Sept., at St. John's Cathedral, Hong Kong, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Victoria, Francis Seymour Gaynor, Capt. 99th Regt., to Fanny, youngest surviving daughter of the late George Meredith, of Cambria, Tasmania. No cards.

GROVER—GAILLORD.—On the 8th Sept., at the American Consulate, Canton, by the Rev J. G. Schilling, Rev. R. H. Grover, to Mrs. E. M. Gaillord.

GUNN—MACKILLIGIN—On the 4th Nov., at St. Stephen's Church, Bayswater, by the Rev. Arthur Dixon, assisted by the Rev. Henry W. Brooks, Hector Gunn, Esq., Manager of the Agra and U.S. Bank, Lahore, son of the late George Gunn, Esq., of Rhives, Sutherland, N.B., to Mary Eliza, eldest daughter of the late William Mackilligin, Esq., of Relguas, Morayshire. No cards.

HOLLOWAY—PENGELLY—On the 13th Oct., at the Garrison Chapel, Halifax, Nova Scotia, by the Rev. E. W. Milner, M.A., Garrison Chaplain, C. W. Elphinstone Holloway, Esq., Military Store Staff, second son of the late Colonel Holloway, C.B., to Caroline, second daughter of Edward Pengelley, Esq., Military Store Staff, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

KELSON—LEMOS—On the 27th Oct., at the English Episcopal Church, Hamburg, by the Rev. — Weideman, Frederic Hughes Kelson, Esq., of Jersey and Ceylon, only son of Lieut. Col. Charles Kelson, of St. Helier's, Jersey, to Rosa Maria, second daughter of Adolphe de Lemos, Esq., of Hamburg.

MARGESSON—BEAUMONT—On the 14th Oct., at Darfield Church, by the Hon. and Rev. P. G. Willoughby, assisted by the Rev. H. Clayforth, Major Margesson, of the 56th Regt., to Lucy Matilda, youngest daughter of E. B. Beaumont, Esq., of Wood-hall, Yorkshire.

RYALL—HEWITT.—On the 14th Sept., at St. John's Cathedral, Hong Kong, Charles Ryall, Acting-Superintendent of Victoria Gaol, to Eliza Hewitt, of Penzance, Cornwall.

SALL—TUCKER—On the 24th Oct., at the parish church, St. Marylebone, by the Rev. G. P. Bennett, vicar of Kelvedon, Essex, and uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. E. A. Sall, Major Henry M. Sall, unattached, late 1st battalion 22nd Regt., to Elizabeth Sarah, widow of the late Thomas Reeve Tucker, Esq., of Ceylon, and second daughter of Lieut.-Col. J. W. Bennett, late 101st Regt. No cards.

SHERMAN—DEASY.—On the 23rd July, at Labuan, by the Rev. Julian Moreton, Chaplain, Capt. William Henry Sherman, barque Atlantic, Malden Mass., U.S.A., to Ann, daughter of Mr. Conductor C. Deasy, Ordnance Department.

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SEYMOUR—KENNEDY.—On the 7th inst., at Christ Church, Marylebone, by the Very Rev. Sir John Cullen Seymour, Bart, Dean of Gloucester, uncle to the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. L. L. Davis, Michael F. K. Seymour, Esq., only son of Vice-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, to Elizabeth Georgina Frederica, only daughter of Captain W. H. Kennedy, R.N., and granddaughter of the late Admiral the Hon. Sir Charles Paget.

DEATHS.

ANKERS—On the 9th Sept., at Hankow, of typhoid fever, — Ankers, chief engineer of H.M. gunboat Hardy.

BURKE On the 16th Sept., at the General Hospital, Hong Kong, Timothy Burke, private. 99th Regiment.

CAMPBELL—On the 9th inst., at Givon's Grove, Surrey, Angus J. Campbell, Esq., late of China.

CONNORS—On the 13th Sept., at the General Hospital, Hong Kong, Michael Connors, private, 99th Regiment.

EDWARDS On the 8th Sept., at Nagasaki, Japan, of violent cholera, the Rev. Rowland K. Edwards, Chaplain and Naval Instructor of H.M.S. Leopard, aged 33 years and 9 months.

FOSBERY—On the 10th July, at Shanghai, of fever, aged 38, Francis Godfrey, eldest son of Godfrey Fosbery, Esq., Commander R.N.

HAYDON—On the 6th Sept., at Shanghai, W. Haydon, R.N., Master H.M.S. Ringdove, aged 22 years.

HUTCHINS—On the 16th Sept., at Shanghai, W. Hutchins, a native of Sheldon, Tynemouth, aged 34 years.

KELLY—On the 14th Sept., at the General Hospital, Hong Kong Michael Kelly, private, 99th Regiment.

LOBACK—On the 10th Sept., at Hong Kong, Gustavus Adolf Loback, aged 26 years.

LONDON—On the 10th Sept., at the Civil Hospital, Hong Kong, J. London, Inspector of Nuisances.

LANG—On the 21st Sept., at the Oriental Hotel, Hong Kong, T. H. Lang, a native of New York.

M'AULIFFE—On the 22nd Sept., at the Military Hospital, Kowloong, Daniel M'Auliffe, private 99th Regiment.

M'KECHNIE—On the 21st Sept., at the Seamen's Hospital, Hong Kong, James M'Kechnie, seaman of the British ship Tamana.

MACANAYA—On the — August, before Kinghein, in Kiangsu, killed by the explosion of a shell, aged 27 years, Senhor Vicente Macanaya, commanding Imperialist troops, and formerly aide-de-camp to General Ward.

METCALFE—On the 18th Sept., at Shanghai, China, Lieutenant Henry Metcalfe, R.A., son of Charles Metcalfe, Esq., of Inglethorpe Hall, Emneth, Norfolk, in his 26th year.

MARTIN—On the 10th Sept., at the Civil Hospital, Hong Kong, Wm. Martin, late a constable of the dockyard.

MILRIELEES—On the 12th Sept., at Shanghai, in the 23rd year of her age, Hannah, wife of Capt. James Milrielees, of the ship Mahe.

PATMORE—At Shanghai, on the 9th September, from the effects of an accident at Sungkong, aged 32 years, the wife of Mr. J. Harry Patmore, daughter of J. C. Rice, Esq., Cow Glen, Pollack-shaws, near Glasgow.

PRITCHARD—On the 12th Sept., at the Seamen's Hospital, Hong Kong, Richard Pritchard, late engineer of the steamer Feelong.

PETERS—On the 19th Sept., at the Seaman's Hospital, Hong Kong, Carl Peters, late cook of the ship Laertes.

RANKIN—On the 2nd July, at Tang-chow, Rev. H. V. Rankin, aged 33 years. He had been a missionary to the Chinese for more than fourteen years.

ROGERS—At Quinsan, on the 7th of September, of dysentery, Lieutenant Rogers, Rifle Regiment.—[This makes the seventeenth officer of H.I.M.'s Chinese levies who has died at Quinsan this summer.]

ROBERTS—On the 26th Sept., at Hong Kong, Mary P. Roberts, the youngest daughter of John Roberts, aged 20 years.

ULCOQ On the 23rd Oct., at 9 bis, rue de Londres, Paris, C. J. Ulcoq, Esq., of Queen Victoria and Bonne Mère Estates, Mauritius, Doctor of Medicine, Member of the Royal Society of Arts and Sciences, and of the Chamber of Agriculture of Mauritius, &c., aged 71, most deeply regretted. Friends in England are requested kindly to accept this intimation.

WISE—On the 29th Oct., at Fulsham House, Wilmslow, aged 2 years, Alfred John, son of John Wise, Esq., late of China.

WILSON—On the 3rd Sept., at Shanghai, Catherine Brophy, wife of Charles Wilson, of Ningpo, aged 23 years.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CHINA EXPORTS.

TEA.—CANTON.—The position of the market for Congous is precisely as last described—the teamen being firm holders at rates above what exporters can afford to pay: the business in this description has consequently been very limited. In Scented Teas a moderate business has been transacted at previous rates. Transactions to a moderate extent have taken place in Canton Greens, also at previous rates—few of which are intended for shipment to England. In other kinds no business is reported. About thirteen chops of Congou have arrived from the country during the fortnight. It is said large supplies of country Greens may be expected, owing to the route between the producing districts and Kewkiang being infested with rebels.

SHANGHAI.—Black: Business for the fortnight has been very dull, and settlements only amount to 20 chops. Before the arrival of the *Reiver*, anticipating the English mail of the 27th July, former prices were maintained, and holders were generally very firm; but since then, in consequence of the furthur decline in London, and the critical state of relations with Russia, buyers would not come forward unless at a reduction on previous rates. As common Oonahms and Hohows were in large supply, a decline on these classes of fully two taels has been established, but holders have not at present lowered their rates for good Oopacks, which continue scarce. Stocks are still heavy, and should advices by the next mail be unsatisfactory, a further decline of prices must take place. Settlements on the market, 20 chops, or 10,853 chests Oopacks, Oonahms, Ningchows, and Hohows. Re-shipped on owners' account, 34 chops, 13,252 chests Oopacks—together, 24,105 chests; making total to date 232,464 chests. Stock waiting shipment and for re-sale, 51 chops. Second crop Oopacks and Ningchows are quoted Tls. 30 to 35½; second and third crop Oonahms, Tls. 23 to 29; first and second crop Hohows, Tls. 21 to 28. Green: Considerable quantities of Pingsueys have come forward from Ningpo, but the demand here has been very slack, and three chops only are reported as having been settled at prices ranging from Tls. 37 to 41. No new country teas have at present arrived from Kiukiang. In Shanghai packed kinds a little has been done at previous rates. Re-shipments and settlements, 580 half-chests Fychow, &c., 4,563 chests Pingsuey, 3,834 half-chests Japan—8,977 half-chests; making total to date 32,752 half-chests. Stock of Green Tea is estimated at 991 half-chests Fychow, &c.; 3,200 half-chests Shanghai packed Japan; 6,700 chests Pingsuey—10,891 half-chests.

FOO-CHOW.—The advices per 26th July mail caused buyers to retire from the market, when a fall took place of 1 to 1½ tael on the lower grades of Congou, and 5 mace to 1 tael on the better kinds, at which reduction business was resumed on a tolerable scale. Fine Kysows are scarce and held at former rates. Settlements of Souchong have been made to some extent, fine at previous rates, common at a fall of 1 to 2 taels. The business done in Oolongs has been all for New York at previous rates. In flowery Pekoes and scented teas the little that has been done has been at previous rates. The following are the settlements of the fortnight:—Congous: 45,300 chests at 6½ to 11 taels for dusty and broken leaf, up to 26 to 29 taels for fine Kysows. Souchongs: 4,750 chests at 20 taels for common up to 36 taels for fine. Oolongs: 6,100 half-chests at 17 taels for common up to 25 for fine. Flowery Pekoe: 440 chests all common to medium at 30 to 32 taels. Scented Teas: 5,600 boxes all common to medium at 11 to 25 taels. The supply of Congous is on a par with last season, but the total yield will probably run short. Souchongs will be in excess, and will about make up the deficiency. Oolongs, flowery Pekoes, and scented teas will be in shorter supply this season than last.

HANKOW.—Late shipments to Shanghai having resulted in loss, and the advices from London continuing very unfavouable, exporters had retired from the market and rates had fallen fully one tael to fine, and two taels on the commoner kinds. The settlements on the fortnight amount to forty-nine chops, including four contract, making the total settlements of the season to date 488 chops. Supplies from the country come in pretty freely, and it is anticipated that the shipments for the season will approach 700 chops. The stock on the market is variously estimated, and probably exceeds thirty chops.

KEWKIANG.—Again no business to report. Green teas (Moyune and Fychow) are held back in consequence of the unanimous protest of the teamen against the new additional war tax. 40,000 pgs. are said to have accumulated at the barrier, where this tax is leviable. Three chops new Teenkai have arrived, but are not yet landed. Market quiet here. Black Teas—Three chops have been settled at again lower rates, 18 taels for Hohow, and 27 to 28 taels for fine Ningchow; no stock.

YOKOHAMA.—The high rates asked for this article have not suited the generality of buyers, and consequently there has been a marked falling off in the quantities exported lately, most of which has been for the American market. Parcels of best descriptions find buyers immediately on arrival, but supplies are limited. Fine, $26 to 30; medium, $19 to 25; common, $10 to 18; ordinary, $1 to 9 per picul.

RAW SILK.—SHANGHAI.—There has been considerable activity in the market, reported transactions having reached 3,600 bales. A very general demand commenced early in the fortnight, and a large portion of the purchases was then made at prices similar to those ruling at the close of last mail. The extent of the operations caused dealers to ask higher prices and they have succeeded in establishing an advance of taels 5 to 10 per picul, at which many of the last settlements have been made. The market is firm, and up to the close of the steamer the activity has not abated. The supply from the interior has not been in proportion to the sales, and the stock therefore shows a reduction. About 850 bales have been received from Japan, and by last advices the supply they were receiving was moderate, which had caused prices to advance $10 per picul. The settlements of the fortnight are reported at 4,500 bales, against 2,800 corresponding fortnight last and 3,000 the season before. The corresponding total settlements to date stand respectively 18,200 bales, 34,800, and 21,000. The respective corresponding stocks stand 14,000 bales, 10,000, and 21,000. The following are the quotations:—Tsatlees, No. 1, 455 to 460 taels per picul; No. 2, 435 to 440; No. 3, 415 to 425; Market, No. 3, 400 to 410; No. 4, 385 to 395; No. 5 and common, 365 to 380 Taysaams, No. 1, chops, 390 to 395; No. 2, 375 to 380; No. 3, 350 to 360; No. 4, 5, and common, 320 to 340.

CANTON.—The silk of the fifth crop has been coming forward from the time advised in last report. The quality and colour prove good, and the quantity is likely to be abundant. During the fortnight 12 bales of superior No. 1 Loong-kongs have been purchased for London, and beyond this no other settlements by Europeans have taken place in long-reels. Of short-reels about 200 bales go forward by this steamer. The Indian houses have been small buyers, owing, it is understood, to the less favourable accounts of the Bombay market. Prices are, in consequence a little easier, and may be quoted:—Loong-kong, No. 1, $400 to 405; do., No. 2, 385 to 390; Kow-kong, No. 1, 360 to 465; Canton Tsatlee, 460 to 465; imitation Japan, 430 to 439. The export of silk for Europe and Bombay, made up from the Custom-house returns, is as follows:—

July	Europe	bales 140	Bombay	cases 1,057
August	"	" 273	"	" 1,418
September	"	" 342	"	" 649

YOKOHAMA.—The demand having been more active the last day or two, prices have advanced generally about $10 and even more on some articles. Arrivals from the interior continue on the same limited scale, and are eagerly bought up, so that there is no stock to speak of on the market. The quotations are as follows:—Ida: best, $525 to 535; medium, 460 to 480; inferior, 420 to 440. Mybash and Sinchus: best, 520 to 530; medium, 500 to 510; inferior, 480 to 490. Coshios: best, 470 to 480; medium, 450 to 460; inferior, 420 to 440. Ooshios: best, 489 to 470; inferior, 420 to 430. Hatchogee: 395 to 405. Mashtah and Taysaam kinds—400 to 420 per picul.

DRUGS, &c.—CANTON.—Cassia Lignea: Sales 800 piculs, at $16.25 to 16.50; stock 1,000 piculs. Cassia Oil, Cassia Buds, Gamboge, Star Aniseed, and Aniseed Oil, market still bear of supplies. Rhubarb, the market has been cleared by the purchase of 100 piculs at $67. China Root is quoted $3.75 to 4; stock 250 piculs. Galangal quoted $3.75 to 4.25; stock 300 piculs. Vermilion: $40 per box. Galls, $17 per picul; only 100 piculs on the market.

CHINA IMPORTS.

HONG KONG.

COTTON YARN—Has remained quite neglected, both in this market and in Canton during the past fortnight, and from neither place is there a single regular sale to report. The quantity of sea-damaged Yarn moved off by auction in Hong Kong amounts to 147 bales; buyers being by no means anxious of supplying themselves to any great extent.

GREY SHIRTINGS.—The sales reported of these fabrics are limited in Hong Kong to 400 pieces, while about 1,200 pieces have been moved off at auction owing to sea-damage.

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WHITE SHIRTINGS.—The sales of these goods are put at 2,250 pieces, disposed of in Hong Kong at prices which do not shew any material alteration in the rates previously given.

T-CLOTHS.—About 4,500 pieces of T-Cloths have been moved off by public auction during the fortnight, but no private enquiry exists at present, and the annexed quotations are almost nominal.

AMERICAN DRILLS are quite without enquiry, and there have not been any sales of these goods reported for some time past.

WHITE SPOTTED SHIRTINGS, DYED DO., BROCADES, WHITE AND COLOURED have found purchasers in this Colony at the annexed quotations, to the extent of 500 pieces of Dyed Spotted Shirtings; and a similar quantity of Dyed Brocades have also been moved off during the past fortnight. In Canton there has not been a single sale of Cotton Goods of any description.

DAMASKS.—These goods have also found buyers in Hong Kong to the extent of 550 pieces, quotations remaining much as before.

CHINTZES AND HANDKERCHIEFS.—The sales of Chintzes during the past fortnight are reported at 1,200 pieces, but there does not appear to have been any enquiry for Handkerchiefs.

RAW COTTON shows a decline in value to the extent of about 50 cents per picul during the past fortnight. The business done in the staple has been upon a moderate scale, amounting to 4,130 bales settled by Chinese, and some 2,400 bales reported as purchased on Foreign account. No transactions are reported from the Canton market, where Shanghai staple remains at the quotations last given; while Cotton of Ningpo growth has declined about 4 mace per picul.

WOOLLENS, SPANISH STRIPES, MEDIUM CLOTHS, LADIES' AND HABIT CLOTHS.—These goods have met with good enquiry in Hongkong during the past fortni
ported at about 2,500 pieces; prices, however, continue very low, and notwithstanding the large business done, show but a slight improvement upon the quotations given under date of 10th instant. In Canton, some 240 pieces have found purchasers, prices remaining without change. Long Ells generally show a decline in value of about 10 cents per piece, and the business done in these goods during the past fortnight has been limited to 400 pieces, which have found buyers in Hongkong. Camlets have met with slightly better enquiry since the date of last report, and prices remain much as before quoted; the sales of the fortnight are estimated at 540 pieces. There are not any settlements to report from Canton. Lastings.—200 pieces of Lastings have been sold in Hongkong at about the quotations given in last report. Blankets have again met with a fair amount of enquiry, and have been sold to the extent of 450 pairs.

METALS.—IRON, FLAT, &c.—The sales of Iron in Hong Kong during the past fortnight are reported at 840 piculs of Nail Rod, and 265 piculs of Iron Wire. Prices for the most part have a downward tendency, and our quotations in the present report are generally about 5 cents per picul lower than those given under date of 10th instant. In Canton, where prices remain steady, the transactions which have taken place during the fortnight amount to 500 piculs of Nail Rod, 600 piculs of Flat Bar, and 700 piculs of Hoop. Lead again shows a decline in value in the Hong Kong market, with a moderate amount of business doing, estimated at about 1,000 piculs for the fortnight. In Canton, where prices remain tolerably steady, the sales since the date of our last report amount to 2,350 piculs. Tin has found purchasers in this colony to the extent of 658 slabs, which have been taken at about the rates previously current. Tin Plates show a decline in value of about 10 cents per box, with a business limited to 200 boxes sold in this colony during the fortnight. Steel remains without enquiry.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

			Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael.)	6	months sight.	6s. 2d. to 6s. 2¼d.	6s. 2d. to 6s. 3d.
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	6	ditto	...	...
At Canton, At Hong Kong, At Macao	6	ditto	4s. 9¼d.	4s. 10d. to 4s. 11d.
At Singapore	6	ditto	4s. 10½d.	4s. 11d. to 5s. 0d.
At Manila	6	ditto	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6d.
At Batavia (guilders.)	6	ditto	..	..

The Exchange on India at Shanghai was 300 to 302 rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 233 per 100. Bar silver at Shanghai 110 per 100 tls., and Hong Kong 3¼ per cent. prem. The current quotations at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 80 tls. per $100, and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 22 to 23 per cent. discount.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON 1863-64.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From June 1, to Aug. 31, 1863	20,976,314	24,599 800	4,713,140	52,177,035	12,363
Corresponding period last season	15,966,907	14,457,350	4,637,457	35,797,922	28,755
TO UNITED STATES.					
From June 1, to Aug. 31, 1863	...	...	...	1,987,953	...
Corresponding period last season	...	...	...	4,162,359	...
TO THE CONTINENT.					Bales.
From June 1, to Aug. 31, 1863	...	...	...	775,347	...
Corresponding period last season	...	...	...	391,000	...
TO SAN FRANCISCO.				Packages.	
From June 1, to Aug. 31, 1863	...	...	...	76,410	...
Corresponding period last season	...	...	...	9,414	...
TO AUSTRALIA.				Total lbs.	
From June 1, to Aug. 31, 1863					
Corresponding period last season	...	...	...	...	...
TO GREAT BRITAIN.					
From 1843 to 1844	...	...	...	51,022,600	...
„ 1845 to 1846	...	...	...	57,334,200	18,604
„ 1850 to 1851	...	...	...	68,972,300	22,143
„ 1853 to 1854	...	...	...	77,327,800	61,989
„ 1855 to 1856	...	...	...	92,240,300	50,489
„ 1857 to 1858	...	...	...	76,990,255	68,311
„ 1858 to 1859	...	...	...	65,789,792	83,136
„ 1859 to 1860	...	...	...	85,560,152	64,163
„ 1860 to 1861	...	...	...	99,066,160	79,644
„ 1861 to 1862	...	...	...	109,854,040	70,199

The picul is 133⅓ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cent. and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

At JAPAN.—From Amsterdam: Aug. 29, Maria Catharine.

At KANAGAWA.—From London: Sept. 4, Sea Witch.

At HANKOW.—None.

At SHANGHAI.—From Liverpool: Sept. 7, Glenhuntly. From Newcastle: 14, Harvest Home; 17, Electra. From Sunderland: 17, Zodiac, Alexandra. From New York: 3, Henry Harbeck.

At FOO-CHOW.—None.

At AMOY.—None.

At HONG KONG.—From London: Sept. 15, Stuart Wortley; 17, Laurel. From Liverpool: 10, Brilliant; 17, Falcon. From Cardiff: 20, Cutwater. From Sunderland: Standard. From New York: 17, Orient.

At MANILO.—None.

At SINGAPORE.—From London: Sept. 27, Lucknow. From Liverpool: 19, Electric; 27, John Paul; 29, Hilander, Kwangtung (Chinese steamer). From Glasgow: 27, Claymore. From New York: 26, Caroline. From Boston: Pearl. From Hamburg: 23, Catherina. From Antwerp: Oct. 4, Rosa.

At BANGKOK.—From London: Sept. 23, Lode Star.

At PENANG.—From London: Teesdale.

DEPARTURES.

From JAPAN.—Sept. 3, from Kanagawa, for London, Medina.

From SHANGHAI.—For London: Sept. 1, Solent; 2, Jubilee; 12, Moneta. Reindeer; 14, Sovereign of India. For Liverpool: 3, Cordova; 8, Allandale.

From FOO-CHOW.—For London: Naomi, Prince Alfred. For New York: White Eagle.

From HONG KONG and CANTON.—For London: Sept. 15, John Lidgett; 18, Tamana. For Liverpool: 15, Beautiful Star. For New York: 12, Agincourt.

From SINGAPORE.—For London: Sept. 30, Andromeda.

From BANGKOK.—None.

From PENANG.—For London: Sept. 24, John Masterman. For Falmouth: 10, John Land; 11, Schlosser.

LOADING.

At JAPAN.—For London: Cambridge, Broadwater, Esperanza, J. C. Munro.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Clarendon, Edith, Gauntlet, Ironside, Jas. Vinnicombe, Julia, King Arthur, Lorton, Queen of Nations, Sarah Emma, Siam, Thomas, S. Stowe, Rock City. For Liverpool: Palmyra. For New York: Claro Babuyan.

At FOO-CHOW.—For London: Bucton Castle, Janet Mitchell.

At HONG KONG AND CANTON.—For London: Dwina, Mary Ann Wilson. For Hamburg: Catherine.

At MANILA.—For London: Die Prusse, Minden, Pelicano. For Liverpool: Belvedere. For Falmouth: Amanda, Maggie Lorder. For New York: Winged Racer.

At SINGAPORE.—For London: Avalanche, Latona, Arthur, Peter Symons, Maori. For Liverpool: Oasis, Morning Star. For Bordeaux: Salazes, Frehel. For New York: Caroline. For Boston: Pearl.

At BANGKOK.—None.

At PENANG.—For London: Daylight. For New York: Odessa, Rocket.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

JAPAN.

Yokohama to England: Silk, £6; tea, £4 and £4. 10s.; cotton, £4. To Shanghai, $4 to $5 per ton measurement.

HANKOW.

To Shanghai, 3 taels per ton of 40 feet.

SHANGHAI.

The demand for tonnage is somewhat better; rates, however, remain about the same, viz., £3 for tea, £3. 5s. for cotton, and £4 for silk.

FOO-CHOW.

To London, £4. 10s. per ton 50 cubic feet; America, £3. 10s. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

HONG KONG.

Rates continue low, especially for coast charters. The berth is fully occupied for Great Britain at £3 to £3. 10s. The following are some of the settlements:—Catherine, Danish brig (238 tons), Whampoa to Hamburg, at £3. 10s. per ton; Ceres, Hamburg barque, Whampoa to Shanghai, at 35 cents per picul; Dwina, Russian barque (250 tons), at £3. 10s.; Eleanor, British barque (275 tons), to Liverpool with cotton, £3. 10s.; Gleam, British barque (291 tons), to Chinhai, 27½ cents per picul; Julie, French ship (562 tons), to Bangkok and back, at 45 cents per picul.

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MANILA.

£3. 10s. to £4 to Great Britain for hemp. No sugar transactions have taken place.

SINGAPORE.

The demand for vessels of suitable sizes continues good. The following are the rates:—Tin, £3; sago, in boxes, £3. 15s.; sago flour, £3. 15s.; gambier, in bales, £3. 5s.; sugar, £3. 10s.; black pepper, £3. 15s. per ton of 16 cwt.; coffee, £3. 15s per ton of 18 cwt.; hides and horns, £3. 15s. per ton of 16 cwt.; gutta percha, £3. 15s. per ton of 20 cwt.; measurement goods, £3. 15s. of 50 cubic feet.

BANGKOK.

To Hong Kong, 45 cents per picul; to Shanghai, 75 cents per picul.

PENANG.

Nothing offering. Nominal rates are £3. 5s. for dead weight, and £4 for light freight.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From England and Continent, to China, &c.—15th Sept.: Cressy; from London to Shanghai; 16: Musquito, Cardiff to Shanghai; Marquis of Argyle, London to Shanghai; 17: Charlotte, Marseilles for Hong Kong; 19: Oliver Cromwell, Newcastle to Shanghai; 20; Aldebaran, Hamburg to Shanghai; 22: Sea Bird, Sunderland to Hong Kong; 24: Sir Robert Peel, Amsterdam to Singapore; Herald, from Sunderland to Hong Kong; 25: Ben Nevis, Sunderland to Shanghai; from United States, &c., to China · None. From China, &c., to England and Continent.—Sept. 10: William Simpson, from Batavia to London; 13: Tigris, Singapore to Liverpool; July 14: Isly, Batavia to Nantes; 15: Sawely Cludow, Singapore to London; 17: Jura, Hong Kong to Liverpool; 19: Prince Alfred, Singapore to London. From China, &c., to United States, &c.—Sept. 11: Panama, Hong Kong to New York; 21: Sumatra, Manila to New York; Antonia Terry, Manila to New York.

CASUALTIES.

JAPAN.

The Lucy E. Ashby, from Shanghai for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, put into Nagasaki dismasted, and in a damaged state, and would probably be condemned.

The barque Barracouta has been lost on Quelpart Island in about lat. 32. 49 N., and long. 126.7 E. The Barracouta experienced very heavy weather shortly after leaving Hakodadi, and was compelled to lay to under her main spencer and foretopmast sail. A strong current drifted her on a rock, on which she struck heavily three times. She then drifted clear, bnt began to fill so rapidly that it was found necessary to take to the boats; and all on board, with the exception of the carpenter and a Chinese passenger, succeeded in reaching the shore.

The St. Theodoisus, Amoor River steamer, about the safety of which fears were entertained, has arrived in Nagasaki.

HONG KONG.

The Claramont, from Manila, bound to Sidney; the Reindeer, from Shanghai, bound to London; the A. O. Anderson, and Kusrovie, from here, bound North, have put back disabled—many more are looked for.

The British ship Catherine Glen left Hong Kong on the 27th Aug., about midnight. Wind E. N E., bar. 29 60. When fifteen miles from the Ladrones had squally weather, with rain, thunder, and lightning. At noon of 29th, experienced a strong gale—all light sails were taken in. At one a.m. on 30th, relieving tackles for rudder carried away, damaging the wheel; ship at this time under close reefs, and labouring heavily in a turbulent sea. At a quarter after three bar. 60.29., ship under bare poles, wind N. W., pumps dry, the mainmast broke off about eight feet below the top and shortly after again close by the deck, about three minutes after that mizen mast went. Sounded the pumps, found about three feet of water in the well, but the ship was rolling so heavily that it was difficu't to ascertain correctly. The Lascar crew were with difficulty induced to assist in clearing away the wreck. Found that the falling of mainmast had damaged three of the ships pumps, the remaining one was also rendered useless, in consequence of the fly wheel being bent. Aug. 31st, at 9 a.m., bar 29·20. Wind in violent squalls from S.S. W.; the foremast, the only spar standing was partially secured by swiftering in the rigging; however, at seven a.m. it went over the side also, taking with it the jib boom; these spars were a long time thumping under the ships bows in consequence of the difficulty in severing the wire jib stay. Every boat, hencoop, and the rest of the movable articles on deck were broken up or swept off the deck by this time. Cabin bulkheads all knocked down and everything in the 'tween decks knocking about in the greatest confusion'; at daylight found the rudder and part of the stern post had gone. At p.m. wind more moderate, sea tremendous, ship leaking, pumps kept constantly going. Midnight spoke the Alexine, who asked if assistance was required; but as the ship was driving towards Hong Kong at the rate of from forty to fifty miles a day, and as it was concluded that the vessel would reach that port in four or five days, assistance was refused. At daylight, on the 1st of September, found that a portion of the bow was stove in, and the starboard side greatly damaged; ship soon got a list to starboard and began settling down by the head. September 2nd.—Wind easterly; fine weather, strong current setting the ship W. S. W. Ship settling more by the head, provisions all lost, every probability of the ship going down. resolved to abandon, if a chance occurred. Soon after a vessel hove in sight. It was the Kate Howe, from Hong Kong, bound to Singapore. The C. Glen was then abandoned in lat. 19.20 S. long. 11.21. 30 E., and the crew received on board the K. Howe, where they met the greatest kindness from Capt. Fuller, his officers and crew.

The *Friend of China* reports the British ship Electra from Newcastle, N. S. W., with coals, on her way here from Woonsung, has made another Lord Lyndhurst obstruction in the river; in a word, she is sunk outright, we are told.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

SILK.—Messrs. Waithman and Co.'s circular states:—Our market during the fortnight has been quiet, though at one moment there seemed to be a little more inquiry, which, however, was checked by the sudden advance of the Bank rate; still importers continue to be firm holders, and our quotations show little or no alteration from those of last mail. Deliveries from 31st October to 7th November inclusive:—China, 697 bales; Japan, 442 bales; total, 1,139 bales.

According to a circular of Messrs. Arles Dufour and Co., the silk market of Lyons during the past month has been affected by unfavourable reports from New York, combined with the unsettled state of politics in Europe, and the growing tightness of the money market. Prices, however, have experienced no material change, and those of Asiatic silk even present a fresh advance, owing to its high cost, as well as to the short supply resulting from a bad crop in China, and the chances of arrivals from Japan being cut off for some time. Considering the large decrease in the American consumption, the fact that the total export of silk goods from France has experienced a rapid augmentation is regarded as highly satisfactory. The value of these exports during the first nine months of the present year has been £11,800,000, against £10,720,000 in the corresponding period of 1862, and £9,120,000 in 1861.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN THE TABLES.—Nov. 9, at Liverpool, from Hong Kong, Yuca; 4, at Bremen, from Rangoon, Paula; 9, at Deal, from Shanghai, Antipodes; 10, at Queenstown, from Akyab, Juventa; 8, off Dungeness, from Batavia, Caterina, Minister van Hall; 11, at Texel, from Batavia, Catherine; 6, off Dungeness from Batavia, Hermina, Maria Elizabeth; 10, at Falmouth, from Rangoon, Norway; at Liverpool, from Shanghai, Empress of India; 11, at Deal, from Foo-Chow-Foo, Corriemulzie; 11, off Queenstown, from Maulmein, Volunteer; 11, at Liverpool, from Hong Kong, Flatworth; 12, at Queenstown, from Maulmain, John Sydney; at Deal, from Shanghai, Vigil; at Falmouth, from Shanghai, Raphael; 8, at Bremen, from Akyab, Santee; 13, at Falmouth, from Maulmain, Araminta; 12, at Liverpool, from Akyab, Margaret; 13, at Deal, from Hong Kong, Chrysolite; from Singapore, Ellenborough; at Falmouth, from Akyab, Collingwood; 14, from Bassein, John O. Baker; 13, at Liverpool, from Manila, Areta; from Hong Kong, Invincible; 14, at Deal, from Japan, Copernicus; from Shanghai, Aerolite; at Liverpool, from Shanghai, Ophir; Oct. 31, at New York, from Shanghai, Mary and Louisa; Nov. 3, from Canton and Hong Kong, Candace; 16, at London, from Foo-Chow-Foo, Chanticleer; from Singapore, Hurry Puddemsey; from Canton, Banian; 15, at Falmouth, from Rangoon, Lone Star; from Bassein, Ida.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 6, from Cardiff for Hong Kong, Echo; for Singapore, Carita; 7, from Shields for Batavia, Petronella; 9, from London for Hong Kong and Canton, Flying Spur; 10, from Liverpool for Singapore and Columbia River, Liriope. From New York, Oct. 8, Pyramid for Shanghai; Oct. 13, Benefactress for Hong Kong; Nov. 6, from Deal for Sourabaya, Grondovet; 9, from Swansea for Shanghai, Courier; for Singapore, Alida; 8, from Cardiff for Hong Kong, Marco Polo; 9, from off New Haven for Singapore, Auguste and Meline; 10, from Deal for Batavia, Graf Dirk III.; 7, from Cardiff for Hong Kong, Jupiter; 10, from Shields to Sourabaya, Koophandel; 9, from Sunderland for Shanghai, Bride of the Seas; from Deal for Shanghai, Khantai; 12, from Portland for Singapore, Albertina; 13, from London for Hakodadi, Ocean Gem; 10, from off Mount's Bay for Hong Kong, Atalante; 11, from Cardiff for Singapore, Vooruit, Elizabeth; 13, from Queenstown for Singapore, Fortitude; Oct. 12, from Callas for Hong Kong, Lima; Nov. 13, from Newport for Shanghai, Canvass Back; for Hong Kong, Isabella; 12, from Cardiff for Shanghai, John Stanton; 13, from Liverpool for Singapore, Athelstan; 11, from Hamburg for Japan, Blairrongre; 14, from London, for Singapore and Penang, Ferozepore; from Glasgow for Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya, Alexander; for Singapore, Bothwell Castle.

LAID ON.—At London, for Singapore, Bonnie Lassie. At Liverpool for Shanghai, Caractacus, Alice. At London, for Shanghai, Chrysolite; for Hong Kong, Seawfell; for Hong Kong and Canton, Glenaros; for Nagasaki and Kanagawa, Mountain Ash; for Singapore, Valdivia.

Neither the West Derby nor the Caroline Coventry, both from Shanghai with troops, have as yet been reported.

SPOKEN.—Anna Maria, Amsterdam to Japan, Sept. 2, 2 N., 25 W.; Nederland, Amsterdam to Batavia, Sept. 17, 1 S., 22 W.; Minerva, Batavia to Middelburg, Sept. 17, off Prince's Island; Julie, Padang to Rotterdam, Sept. 28, 4 S., 19 W.; Milbrook (barq.), Shields to Shanghai, Oct. 2, 6 N., 25 W.; Ægean, Cardiff to Shanghai, Sept. 27, 6 S., 23 W.; Maria Magdalene, Rotterdam to Padang, Oct. 27, 47 N., 9 W.; West Derby, Shanghai to Portsmouth, July 10, 18 N., 130 E.; Sharpshooter, Liverpool to Singapore, Oct. 13, 7 N., 21 W.; Port Durand (French ship), Toulon to China, Oct. 2, 15 S., 33 W.; Humboldt, Macas to Havre, 82 days out, Sept. 8; Dewa Gunghadur, Singapore to London, Sept. 11, 29 S., 42 E.; Ægidia and Paulina (Dutch ship), Batavia to Rotterdam, Sept. 17, 32 S., 31 E.; Bavarian ship, Hong Kong to London, Sept. 29, 31 S., 13 E.; Hurry Puddemsey, Singapore to London; Dunnikier, Shanghai to Montreal, Sept. 10, 27 S., 5 E.; Admiral Piet Hein (Dutch barq.), Amsterdam to Batavia, Oct. 4, 7 N., 25 W.; Ary Sheffer, Batavia to Rotterdam, Nov. 6, 48 N., 18 W.; Hermelia (barq.), Manila to Falmouth, Sept. 3, 25 S., 53 E.; Sliedrecht, Batavia to Amsterdam, Oct. 16, 11 S., 11 W.

The Admiralty have invited tenders for the conveyance from the River Thames to Shanghai of 5 tons heavy ordnance, 115 tons loose shells, and 10 tons shells in boxes; also for 39 tons light measurement stores, and 42 tons gunpowder and combustibles.

At St. HELENA.—Sept. 30, Caribbean, Winchester, from Manila, and sailed, Oct. 1, for London; Oct. 2, Governor-General, Shelford, from Manila, and sailed, 3, for London: 5, Zephyr, Smith, from Foo-chow-Foo; 6, West Derby, Sergent, from Shanghai.

DOVER, Nov. 12.—The Petronella, Shootman, bound for Batavia, has arrived off here to-day with damage, having been in collision with a brig, which was sunk.

GUERNSEY, Nov. 12.—The Khankai, of Dundee, from the Tyne for China, has been towed in here to day by the Viborg, steamer, having been dismasted off the island on the 10th.

BRISTOL, Nov. 13.—The John Stanton, J. Johns, from Cardiff to Shanghai, with coals, has been towed here leaky, and will discharge and dock, having grounded on the bank outside Cardiff docks.

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OVERLAND TRADE WITH THE WEST OF CHINA, FROM THE PORT OF RANGOON.

Memorials in favour of this trade approach to the inland West of China, continue, we are most gratified to say, to be sent up by the principal commercial bodies of the kingdom to the Prime Minister. The Chambers of Commerce of Bristol, Gloucester, and Halifax, have now come forward. The *Halifax Courier*, October 10th, 1863, and *Leeds Mercury*, of same date, give the following report of the discussion in the Council of the Halifax Chamber on the subject. We congratulate that Chamber on possessing such far-seeing men as Mr. Edward Akroyd, Mr. John Crossley, &c.:—

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Council of the Halifax Chamber of Commerce was held; Edward Akroyd, Esq., President, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the Secretary, Mr. Holroyd, read a letter from Captain Richard Sprye and his son, Mr. Reynell H. F. Sprye, dated the 10th of September, 1863, on the Commercial opening of Western Inland China, &c.

"That during the seven years they had devoted themselves to the task of ventilating this peaceful proposition for a new trade with fully 150 millions of people, to the permanent benefit of the manufacturers, merchants, shipowners, and people generally of the United Kingdom and of India, they had printed and extensively circulated six private pamphlets, with four maps—compiled and engraved by themselves, and now had nearly ready for the printer their seventh and they trusted last pamphlet, the map for which was being engraved. In addition, they had printed, for similar private circulation in the manufacturing districts and commercial ports, a succession of single sheets like the three they annexed, containing leading articles on the subject from different influential public journals of England and India. They had also corresponded extensively with Her Majesty's Ministers, and with the ruling authorities in India, including the Lieut.-Governor of British Burmah. In May last they had transmitted to the Halifax Chamber a copy of the text of a Commercial Treaty the King of Burmah had entered into on the 10th November, 1862, with the Viceroy and Governor-General of India; the seventh article of which provided that British merchants should be allowed to settle and to hold lands for the erection of houses of business in any part of the Burmese empire. This gave to British merchants the right of settlement close up to the frontier of Western China on the banks of the Upper Cambogia, and considerably eastwards of a portion of that river, there called Mei-Kong. That stream, at the Burman Shan City of Kiang-Hung, which stood on its right bank at a distance of about 250 miles only from our north-east Pegu frontier, was, during the floods, 1,600 feet wide and 60 deep, and at all seasons navigable for large boats far up *north* into China; while it ran a course of 1,240 miles *south* of Kiang-Hung to the sea, with which it united through the French newly-acquired possessions in Cochin-China, at their fortified port of Saigon, &c."

The Mayor, John Crossley, Esq., stated that Captain Sprye, since his visit, two years ago, to Halifax on this subject, had favoured him with a correspondence; and after perusing it he must say that he really thought it was necessary something decided should be done in the way of obtaining a survey of the country referred to. The Captain showed an extensive general knowledge of it; and having left India impressed with the importance of opening a direct trade across Pegu with the south-west of China from the Port of Rangoon, he had, for several years, given exclusive attention to its advocacy in this country; making it, in fact, the principal object of his life. His letters to him, though long, were very much to the point; and he had also corresponded with numerous persons in almost every part of the world, the better to promote this important project. He had shown that they were virtually excluded from a population which may be counted by its tens and tens of millions, a thriving and enterprising people, producing very many articles—including wool, cotton, silk—which could not find their way into this country for the want of a practicable direct road to the sea. A favourable commercial treaty with Burmah having been negotiated, what was now necessary was that a detailed survey should be made of the country between Rangoon and Kiang-Hung on the Upper Cambogia River, where that stream issues from China; so that it may be seen whether a direct trading communication can be so opened with those many millions of Western Chinese, or not; as if it can be—and Captain Sprye considers it can—he feels certain that it must prove a great and permanent benefit to England and India. He, the Mayor, hoped, therefore, that the Chambers would give the Captain all the support they possibly could, and he would consequently move that a memorial should be sent up to the Government from that Chamber.

Mr. S. Baines felt pleasure in seconding the motion.

The Chairman observed that men like Captain Sprye were by some people considered "bores;" but it was truly a most fortunate thing for the country that there were such travelled men, who persistently submitted to others their ideas on subjects they made their special study, and which were but very imperfectly, and often inaccurately, understood by the generality of persons; as in this case of the West of China, and the country intervening between it and the port of Rangoon. He, the Chairman, believed that our commerce with interior China was yet in its infancy, and he had no doubt that a flourishing trade might be done in numerous articles, which were at present unknown to either country, if only proper routes were opened up between them.

Mr. J. Baines said that the wife of a French traveller in the part of the world being treated of, had given him some cotton grown on the banks of the Cambogia, and it was very much superior to any imported into England, being much more silky. He considered the Mayor should be supported in this matter; and that the Government ought to undertake and carry through such a survey as was required, as they could do it more effectually than private individuals.

The Chairman thought that the request of a survey was a reasonable one, whether the route proved practicable or not. As the Mayor had remarked, their manufactories were now starving for the lack of raw material, and this road would increase their supply. Government would do nothing in the matter, unless it was urged and compelled.

The Mayor observed that large quantities of wool and cotton might be derived from that part of the world when commercially opened up.

Mr. Morris remarked that he did not move a negative. He had merely suggested that in such matters Chambers of Commerce should approach Government only after mature consideration.

The resolution was then put and carried.

Continental Intelligence.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 10.

Since last mail the States-General have been busily occupied in examining in detail the different Government Bills brought in for their concurrence, so that the members of both Chambers may be prepared for the debates that will take place at a later period. The only occasion on which they have held their usual public sittings during the fortnight was to take into consideration the Bill—considered as pressing—mentioned in my last letter as emanating from the King personally, and accompanied by a royal missive, asking for a vote of a million florins to build a Parliament House at the Hague, as a votive offering of the Dutch nation in grateful remembrance of their regaining their liberty and independence in 1813. The Second Chamber was the first to discuss it, as it is a money Bill, and passed it with twenty nine votes against nineteen (twenty-four members being absent). The first Chamber passed the Bill by twenty votes to thirteen.

The Colonial Minister having learnt that many shippers of goods of Dutch origin to Netherlands India appear not to be aware of the regulations in force, has called the attention of the mercantile public to the announcement of the Colonial Office published last year in the *Staats Courant* (25th Sept., 1862); it is as follows:—

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Certificates of Dutch Origin or Industry.

"Goods and merchandise cleared outwards in Dutch ports for Netherlands India, and accompanied by a certificate of origin in this country, can only be imported in Netherlands India at the reduced rates of duty, when such certificate is endorsed by the Custom-house at the port of shipment that the goods in question are not exported in bond but from free traffic. Goods exported in bond must be accompanied by a certificate to that effect from the Custom-house authorities at the port of shipment."

Accounts have been received from the Cape announcing the arrival in Simon's Bay of H.N.M. steam corvette *De Heldin*, in forty-four days from Java, to bury the corpse of her commander, Captain-Lieut. Binks, who died on board on the fourteenth day after her departure from Batavia. The funeral took place on the 14th of September, the procession being swelled by the British naval and military authorities at the Cape, and during the whole time minute guns were fired from the corvette. All the flags on the forts and the shipping in the harbour were half-mast high.

The same mail from the Cape announces the arrival there of the Dutch ship *Johanna Elizabeth*, of 639 tons, Capt. Junius, from Batavia to Amsterdam, with fifteen passengers and a cago of sugar and tobacco. Having been dismasted in a gale of wind off Cape Agulhas, she fortunately fell in with the United States steamship *Vanderbilt*, then on the look out for Confederate cruisers and the protection of Federal merchantmen, who took her in tow and brought her into port in safety, for which service Capt. Baldwin, U.S.N., of the *Vanderbilt*, generously declined to receive any recompense. In consequence of this signal act of kindness and humanity, the passengers of the *Johanna Elizabeth* inserted in the *Volksblad* a letter of thanks to Captain Baldwin for his disinterested and important services.

Messrs. Wusde and Hintzen, of this city, have despatched a vessel from hence to Buenos Ayres, to take on board a cargo of horses and mules of the best breed, and convey them to Samarang. As any improvement of the means of land transport in Java is devoutly to be wished for, which will become the more needful to keep up a communication between the stations on the railway, and the towns and villages in their neighbourhood, this spirited undertaking of the above-mentioned firm cannot be sufficiently applauded. The usefulness of mules in tropical climates is duly appreciated in other countries, and there is but little doubt that they will be found equally useful and profitable in Java when once introduced. It appears that the colonists in Australia have of late been turning their attention to the breeding of mules, for which they will, by-and-bye, find a profitable market in Java, without much expense in transporting them by sea, as the vessels from Europe, after landing their passengers and discharging their cargoes in Australian ports,

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now generally go up to Java in ballast to seek return cargoes, and would be glad to carry up mules at a moderate freight.

The following vessels have been chartered by the Netherlands Trading Company to convey cargoes of coal from Newcastle to Java: *Tweelingen*, Capt. Bakker; *Otto*, Capt. Tresling; and *Hollands Trouw*, Capt. Keuker.

The Rotterdam journals publish the prospectus of the "Netherlands India Gas Company," established at Rotterdam for exploiting the concession granted to Messrs. K. and H. L. Enthoven, of the Hague, for lighting the city of Batavia and its suburbs with gas. The capital is fixed at 3,500,000 florins, in 7,000 shares of 500 florins each, 6,000 of which are already subscribed for, and now the remaining thousand shares are offered to the public at par. The subscription list will be closed on the 9th inst.

The directors of the Netherlands Trading Company give notice that they have resolved to reduce the interest payable on their original bonds to the amount of five million florins, from four to three and a-half per cent. Those bondholders that agree to the conversion are required to send in their original bonds, accompanied by the unpaid coupons, to the company's offices, between the 14th and 31st of December, when they will be exchanged for new bonds bearing the reduced interest as above from the 1st of January, 1864. Those bondholders who object to the above conversion will be paid off at par (1,000 florins for each bond). These bonds bear a very high premium, the market price as quoted by the Stock Exchange in this city being 1,400 florins each, or forty per cent. above par.

During the months of September and October the number of vessels that arrived from the Far East was 28, of which 16 brought cargoes for the Company, and 12 for the private trade. Thirteen discharged at Amsterdam, twelve at Rotterdam, and three at Schiedam. Sixteen came from Batavia, seven from Sourabaya, three from Tjilatjap, and two from Padang. Among other produce they brought 70,186 bags of coffee, and 26,421 kranjangs of sugar.

PERSONAL.—Mr. P. Bondam, municipal architect at Kampen, is appointed one of the engineers for the construction of the railroads in Netherlands India, his service to commence on the 1st of January.

The King has promoted his Naval Aide-de-Camp Extraordinary, Rear-Admiral H. Wipff, to be Vice-Admiral, and the Second Lieutenants, W. F. Cramer and H. van Goens, to be First Lieutenants in the Navy.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Netscher, formerly of the East India Artillery, now in receipt of a pension, has been decorated with the insignia of the Military Order of Willem, for his valorous conduct in the expedition to Bali in 1848.

Mr. W. Nieuwenhausen, medical officer in the East India Army, is appointed medical officer of the East India Military Asylum at Bronbeck.

Mr. A. J. Wattendorff is designated as successor to Mr. A. Loudon as Secretary-General of Netherlands India.

Mr. W. A. Duvelaar van Campen, officer of the E.I. Civil Service, late Assistant Resident of Saparoca and Haroeko, in the Molucca Islands, now in this country on leave of absence, has been permitted to retire from the service with a pension.

Baron J. L. van Isselmuden, Lieut. R.N., now serving in India, has been permitted to retire from the service.

The following gentlemen have been appointed officers of the E.I. Civil Service:—G. H. Blanken, J. P. Kruyt, H. Visser, A. J. Immink, and F. Mayor—all of the Royal Academy at Delft.

The King has nominated to be Knights of the Military Order of Willem Lieut. J. C. Joekes, R.N., and G. A. van Ewyk, medical officer, R.N., for their gallant conduct in H.M. str. *Retch* during the attack on the pirates off a small island in the Bay of Lobo, on the west coast of Karatelang Island, one of the Talaut group, on the 18th of April, 1862.

Lieutenant H. S. Nederburg, of the Royal Engineers, is transferred with the same rank and seniority to the Engineer Corps of the Army in Netherlands India.

PASSENGERS OUTWARDS.

Per *Christina*, Capt. Remeeus, from Amsterdam, to Sourabaya: Rev. D. van Stede, Messrs. Umbgrove, Soeters, van den Broek, and P. A. Pistorius.

Per *Maria Magdalena*, Capt. Willenbrink, to Padang, Mr. J. Bunge.

Per *Australie*, Capt. Lucas, from Amsterdam to Batavia; Mr. and Mrs. Willenrood, Mr. van den Lingen, Lieut. P. van Blyck, Messrs. J. P. Heeson, K. van der Veen, and A. F. Heyl, medical officers, Lieut. Beyer, Mr. and Miss Niepot, Mr. and Miss Putman, Miss van der Plaat, Miss Machielson, two Messrs. Bosquet, Mr. de Kanter, Mr. J. F. Arnold, Lieut. Levysohn, Mr. de Clercq, Mr. C. J. Blankert, Lieut. J. Lugt, Lieut. J. D. van Lingen, and Lieut. H. R. Beyen.

COMMERCIAL.

COFFEE.—This market is rather inactive, the only sales of any magnitude since last mail being 1,400 bags of Padang, ex *Johann Heinrich*, at 45½ cents, and 1,154 bags of Java, ex *General de Stuers*, at same price, to which may be added about a similar quantity in divers small lots to the trade. There are buyers of bright descriptions at moderate prices, but holders ask such exorbitant rates that business is much restricted. The deliveries in October amounted to 96,273 bags, and the present disposable stocks—to last till the spring sale—are only 182,012 bags.

SUGAR.—The raw article continues in a favourable position, with large sales at successively rising prices. Brown descriptions are now worth 3 fl. above September sale prices, yellow 2 fl. and white 1 to 1½ fl. above the same sale. The transactions amounted to 8,000 kranjangs. A parcel of 761 kr. of Sourabaya, No. 12, has been disposed of by private contract at 34 fl. The company have advertised 21,400 kranjangs and 400 mats of Java for sale on the 21st inst. As refiners demand higher prices for their goods, the business done has been rather limited.

RICE.—There is but little inquiry for rough, and the only transaction reported is 3,815 bags of Java, ex *Vision*, at secret prices by sealed tender. Cleaned grain is also quiet. The harvest has been everywhere so abundant that rice is likely to be neglected.

SPICES are all dull of sale, though prices have undergone no alteration.

HIDES maintain their value, and some sorts are 1 to 2 cents higher. Among the sales are 878 Java ox. Arrived since last mail, per *Provincie Drenthe*, from Batavia, 810 ox and 490 buffalo.

INDIGO.—40 chests have been sold, with a small advance on the prices of the company's last sale.

COCHINILLE is also higher, and several parcels of Java have been taken for exportation.

TOBACCO.—In the expectation of the large sales next week, this article is dull, with a tendency to fall. 2,100 bales have arrived since last report, per *Provincie Drenthe*, from Java. The stock of Java is 15,336 bales.

METALS.—Banca tin continues drooping. A very few lots have been sold at 71 fl. Copper firm; company's fetches 54 fl.

DRUGS, &c.—The company's sale brought some life into the market, and everything was sold flowingly as follows:—41,299 bundles of rattans (1,941 piculs), Banjermassing, 17½ to 20 fl.; Padang, 17 fl.; Koetie, 13½ to 15 fl.; 40 chests getch gitang, 33½ fl.; 42,000 kil. gutta percha, A. A. 203 cents. B. 164 to 173 cents, B.B. 156 to 165 cents, C 101 to 106 cents, D. 101 to 127 cents; 1,001 chests Japan wax—A. 37½ fl., B. 36½ fl., C. 32 fl., D. 32½ to 33½ fl.; 844 bales Japan camphor, five-eights prime, 20 cents, half do., 20 cents; 44 chests nutmeg soap, first quality, 225 fl.; second do., 200 fl.; 20 bottles Java oil of cinnamon, 7 fl. Yesterday and to-day were sold by private contract, 10,995 bundles 848 piculs of rattans, ex *Vision*, at secret prices.

SWITZERLAND.—JAPAN.

Advices have been received from the Swiss Embassy at Yokohama, announcing that the Ambassadors have received a first official visit from one of the chief officers of the Tycoon. The Ambassadors believe that America and Russia are pursuing an ambiguous policy, and exciting the Japanese to resist the other Powers.

Naval and Military.

We are glad to see that Government has acted promptly in endorsing the distinguished services of officers engaged in the late naval attack on Kagosima. The following immediate promotions were gazetted on the 10th inst.:—

Commander Lewis James Moore to be captain;

Lieut. James Augustus Poland to be commander;

Lieut. George Poole to be commander;

Mr. Charles Richard Godfrey, assistant-surgeon, to be surgeon.

The detachments per *Caroline Coventry* and *West Derby* from Shanghai we hope to report in our latest.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* announces that Rear-Admiral Kuper has given the death vacancy so unfortunately placed in his hands by the loss of Captain Josling, to Commander J. H. I. Alexander, of the *Coquette*, to which vessel he has nominated his flag-lieutenant (Arthur G. R. Roe), at the same time advancing him to the rank of Commander (poor Wilmot's vacancy), and the First Lieutenant of the *Euryalus* (James E. Hunter) will do the duty of Commander in the last-named ship. Acting Sub-Lieutenants Henry Morris and Edward Wickham have received the two Lieutenants' commissions, subject of course to the usual regulations; also that Rear-Admiral George St. Vincent King, C.B., will shortly proceed to relieve Rear-Admiral Sir Baldwin W. Walker, K.C.B. Admiral King will hoist his flag on board the *Princess Royal*, 73 guns, 3,129 tons, and 400-horse power. It is generally believed that the new admiral's command will extend along the east coast as far as the Straits of Malacca, and that his head-quarters will either be at Penang or Trincomalee; that Captain Cockburn will hoist a second class commodore's broad pendant; and that Commodore Montresor will very likely remain where he is at present—Bombay. The West Coast of Africa will again very possibly, as in olden times, be placed under the orders of a commodore of the first class. In such a case Commodore Dunlop, C.B., will not be an unlikely officer for so lucrative and important a command. Captain William Gore Jones (1861) has been selected by Rear-Admiral King to be his flag captain. Captain Jones is at present studying at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth. It is probable that the *Chesapeake* will be selected to succeed the *Narcissus* as the flag-ship at the Cape of Good Hope, the *Chesapeake*, one of the last of the 50 gun sailing frigates converted to screws, not having seen any service for some length of time.

The *Scylla* has completed her repairs and proceeded on the 6th inst. to the China station. The *Pelorus* will follow in a few days. A Court-martial has been held on Mr. Job Annable, assistant engineer, for the bursting of the boiler, which was the cause of her putting back. The gist of the defence was, that it was admitted by the prosecution that the accident must have arisen from the blow off cocks having been opened, or left partially open. The evidence for the defence proved that those cocks had not been meddled with during the prisoner's watch, they must have therefore been suffered to remain partially open from the previous watch. The prisoner did not know this, through Mr. Joseph Irvin, engineer, who kept the previous watch, having taken upon himself to remove the feather of the spanner, whereby the spanner could be taken off without the cock being securely closed, the previous practice having been always for the cock to be securely closed when the spanner was off, the feather being intended to enforce that practice, and the prisoner being unaware of the removal of the feather. A long list of first-class certificates of service

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were read on behalf of the prisoner, and an excellent character given him by Mr. Dinnen, inspector of machinery afloat at Devonport. The court considered the charge proved, and adjudged the prisoner to be dismissed from his ship, to be placed at the bottom of the list of first-class assistant engineers, and to remain there for three years.

The *Silver Eagle* arrived on 30th October from Shanghai, with Capt. and Brevet Major Govan, Second Capt. Leacock, Lieutenants Yeatman and Harrison, Assist.-Surg. Gulland, M. D., 157 non-commissioned officers and men belonging to the No. 3 of the 13 brigade battery; Lieut. Tibbets, 31st Regiment; Lieut. Sandwith, 29th Foot; and 40 invalids from different corps disembarked at Woolwich. The *Silver Eagle* sailed from Shanghai on the 27th of June; 15 of the invalids who died during the passage were buried at sea. They consisted of 8 men and 1 woman belonging to the 67th Regiment, 1 man of the Royal Engineers, and 5 of he 67th Regiment.

In the discussion carried on respecting the actual attainments of modern artillery, all facts relating to the performances of the Armstrong gun are obtaining great attention, and as that weapon has had some service in China, the reports relating to this service are receiving their due prominence. It is somewhat singular that the Select Committee on Ordnance, appointed by the House of Commons, should not have invited to attend their experiments those officers now in this country who have had the largest experience of the working of this gun in China; not even one artillery officer who served in China was summoned before them. Sir William Armstrong himself testified in March last before the committee, that from the 12-pounders in use in China 4,000 rounds have been fired. Major Hay, R.A., in his report concerning the action of the 12-pounder guns to Brigadier-General Crofton, commanding the Royal Artillery in the Chinese war, said, "Their precision of fire and the actual results obtained by them cannot for a moment be doubted; they were the admiration of all.'

Major Milward, R.A., who commanded a battery of Armstrong guns in China, in his report to General Crofton, wrote:—"An enormous advantage of the gun is the great facility of replacing the ammunition; the old difficulty of being out of one description of ammunition while there may be plenty of another is entirely obviated; a few seconds re-fills a limber box, and the waggons can retire out of fire, only one at a time being required up with the battery—1st. On the subject of ammunition Major Milward has stated that, 'they were only supplied with one kind of projectile, but that they found a great benefit in having only one kind of ammunition in the battery, because they found that in replenishing the ammunition in the field they had simply to bring up any limber or any waggon and empty it into the one they were using, and whenever they put their hands into the limber-box whatever they wanted was at hand.'"

Respecting the destructiveness of the projectile in the last China war, Sir William Armstrong said:—"I will first speak of the destructive effect of the gun when used in the open field as a field-gun. In an action near Pekin a body of about 500 Tartar cavalry halted at a distance of about 1,500 yards from some of our guns, where they imagined themselves to be safe. Sir Hope Grant proposed to try the effect of one shot at them, and he accordingly ordered one gun to be fired. The projectile, which was the ordinary segment shell, containing the usual concussion fuze, touched the ground a few yards in front of the Tartars, and burst in the usual manner. The Tartars immediately fled, and left on the ground thirteen dead men and three disabled horses, all destroyed by that one shell, which was the only one fired. I state this on the authority of Captain Richard Harrison, of the Royal Engineers, who was standing close by when the shot was fired. I further state, on the authority of Major Milward, who commanded a battery of those guns in China, that he used the guns with very great effect in the open field at ranges varying from 450 to 2,000 yards. He states that the damaging effect of the shells was very great, that the Tartar horses are very thick horses, and that at 1,200 yards he found that the segments had gone completely through them, and left a mark on the off side of the horse just as if cut out with a knife, as clean as on the near side. The shells and concussion fuzes, he asserts, acted admirably; nothing could be better than the bursting of the shells. He found great benefit in the concussion fuzes from the circumstance that he could pick up the range with great facility because the place where the shell burst was distinctly seen. Next, as to the effect of the guns against Tartar gunners, protected by earthworks, Captain Harrison has stated that at a large fortified village called Tangku there were 16 or 18 gunners of the Tartars killed at one gun. He says that the shells were very destructive against the men behind the parapet. He saw where the shells struck the parapet, and the men behind were all killed by the Armstrong shell. He says the Armstrong guns were considered terribly effective, and that at the taking of the Taku forts they saved a great deal of loss on our side, and that there was an immense number killed by the Armstrong guns. Captain Harrison, who says this, states that he saw every shot fired by the Armstrong guns against forts in China. I further state on the authority of Major Milward, that his battery fired into the Taku forts, at the distance of 2 000 yards, and that it was afterwards ascertained that the shell had produced very great effect. All these effects were produced by ammunition of the oldest patterns, which, as may easily be supposed, were very far from perfect. The bursting charges of the shells proved insufficient to break them thoroughly up, and both fuzes and bursters had suffered great deterioration by exposure to damp. The time fuzes, in fact, had been completely spoiled. There cannot, therefore, be a doubt that the effects obtained in that war would fall greatly short of what would now be realised by the ammunition in its improved form. No such effects as those have ever been claimed for the French artillery, and, in fact, it is quite impossible to suppose that ammunition such as they used, even if their guns had been equally powerful, was capable of producing comparable effects." Dr. Muir, C.B., Inspector-General, principal medical officer of the expeditionary army in China, states that—"The severity of the wounds made by Armstrong shell was remarked upon by every medical officer. They were positively frightful. The effects of this destructive weapon had evidently produced a panic, as several dead Chinese soldiers were found tied to their guns by their plaited tails of hair, as a punishment, doubtless, for attempting to escape." The Committee upon this and other evidence reported in favour of the gun as the most destructive missile known; but a strong opposition has now set in to its enjoying a monopoly of Government favour.

Literature.

A Personal Narrative of Thirteen Years' Service amongst the Wild Tribes of Khondistan, for the Suppression of Human Sacrifice, by Major-General JOHN CAMPBELL, C.B., appears from the press of Messrs. Hurst and Blackett. This work has been looked forward to both in political and literary circles. Its novel, strange, and exciting scenes supply every element of interest. In dealing with these wild tribes, dwelling in dense forests, the General had a novel task, in which he acquitted himself with tact and skill. In his first crusade against a Meriah sacrifice, he was accompanied by irregular troops raised by himself for that special purpose. In the illustrations, some of the victims saved are sketched. The record of his hazardous adventures and diplomatic undertakings are interwoven with vivid delineations of the character, social habits, and modes of life of the Khonds, all stamped with singular originality. The work, which is unique, is besides a valuable contribution to geographic and geological science. Our readers will probably recognise the author as having seen active service in China from 1842 to the close of the first China war, for his gallant conduct in which he received the Order of the Bath.

A sixth edition of *Tables for Calculating Exchanges between England, India, and China in Sterling Rupees and Dollars*, by HENRY RUTTER, Esq., late Agent of the Commercial Bank of India, Hong Kong, has been issued by Mr. Effingham Wilson. The journal-book style of arrangement, with side finger-references, is adopted, so that the table giving the exchange required may be found in an instant. The tabulated sums have a wide range, so as to meet every requirement. Arbitrated rates of exchange and prices of bullion are further adapted to Shanghai rates. A valuable portion of the work is that affording a guide to the negotiation of short-sighted bills and French bills in India and China.

The Chinese and Japanese Repository for November contains the lecture of Professor Rosney, of the Imperial Oriental School in Paris, and who remarks that "Japanese literature has preserved for us many vestiges of the language spread over China when the two nations first entered into communication with each other." Chinese Fables of Beasts and Birds are given by Professor Rost. The notice of Cochin China is peculiarly opportune at the present time.—*British Enterprise beyond the Seas; or, the Planting of our Colonies*, by J. H. FYFE, Esq., and published by Messrs Nelson and Sons, is an illustrated volume for youth. The text details in vivid historical recitals in which the great actors are brought into the foreground, the means by which British valour and daring not only entended British sway, but laid the foundationsof future empires. The work is written in an attractive vein, and the striking events narrated undergo effective treatment.—"Mr. Chinese Secretary Wade, who is now in England," says the *Chinese and Japanese Repository*, "has the intention of publishing, as soon as possible, some works of an elementary nature on the Chinese language. From Mr. Wade's long experience and study, coupled with the opportunities he has had by his residence in Peking, we may expect some very valuable matter from his pen.—Mr. Murray announces as in the press, *Narrative of Travels and Discoveries in the Kingdoms of Siam, Gambogia, and Leo*, by the late HENRY MOUHOT.

The Genuineness of the Book of Daniel, Asserted on Evidence External and Internal; by J. CONWAY WALTER, B.A. London: Longman and Co. This is a scholarly and logical examination of the text, in which much critical sagacity is displayed, more especially in the collating of dates and occurrences corroborative of the truth of this prophetic narrative, and deduction of inferences from its style and other features; a large amount of historic learning, corroborating its genuineness, is brought to bear in the form of extraneous evidence. A most interesting portion is where the writer elucidates and vindicates the predictive element in divine revelation.—Messrs. Houlston and Wright publish an entertaining work appealing to the love of the marvellous, and verging ever and anon on the supernatural. It is entitled *Nature's Secrets, or Psychometric Researches;* by WILLIAM DENTON, Lecturer on Geology, Boston, U.S., and Mrs. ELIZABETH DENTON; edited, with an introduction, by a Clergyman of the Church of England.—*The Heavens; a Guide to Astronomical Science*, by Dr. ROBERT JAMES MANN, is published by Messrs. Jarrold and Son. The method of treatment is, after a brief statement of each axiom or truth in the science, to furnish the demonstrations, explanations, and illustrations. Astronomy is practically applied in all its branches.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

A REGISTER is kept of the addresses of all persons connected with the FAR EAST, and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the office or by letter

Any information required by Subscribers, in reference to Commercial or General matters in CHINA, JAPAN, SINGAPORE, *and other parts of the* FAR EAST, *will be supplied on application at the Office, where files may be seen of the Journals published in those countries.*

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, MONDAY, NOV. 16, 1863.

ATTACK ON KAGOSIMA—WHAT NEXT?

THE news from Japan is rendered unsatisfactory, chiefly by its undecisiveness. The resistance displayed by the Prince of Satsuma, the active hostilities of the almost equally powerful Daimio, who commands the entrance to the Inland Sea, and who has latterly erected forts on the southern shore, cannot fail to be strengthened by the late apparent success on the departure of Admiral KUPER's fleet from Kagosima Bay before the batteries were fully reduced. But the more set, positive and determined hostility is a necessary phase in what the French would term "the development of the question." Admitting that we have failed in the first endeavour at reparation, we yet know very well what course to pursue. Japanese strategy, whether in diplomacy or war, can no longer baffle us. The more serious the hostility displayed, the more imperative it becomes to take ample security for the future against the arbitrary violation of treaty rights. With singular moderation we accepted the attack on the Inland Sea as that of a Prince refusing to be controlled by the Tycoon, and went direct to Satsuma for the balance of our demand, but to deal summarily with a gigantic and organised conspiracy to exclude us from trade, and compel a retreat from the settlements we must again revert to the Tycoon as the central authority, regard the sea ports as under his command, and every hostile gun fired as an act of war on the part of the nation. We have already refused to recognise a dual Government, and now it has virtually become hydra-headed. To the Tycoon, therefore, we must look for the influence within to operate in our favour, anticipating it less from any goodwill than from the necessity of keeping his rule intact. It will take time to operate favourably on the people, whose resentment the Daimios are using every possible means to incite. Such a thing as public opinion does not exist in Japan. With no middle class, with the people virtually enslaved, and divided and subdivided into numberless communities, under the strictest official espionage, their minds fixed in immemorial traditions, and always debarred from direct intercourse with the outer world, we can expect from them little sentiment in our favour, little more indeed than unfeigned astonishment at the display of our power and the pertinacity of our purpose. It is impossible they can do otherwise than misapprehend the motives to a formal resistance to an Imperial decree.

What, then, are we to hope in relation to the increase of a trade now virtually suspended? No Government in the world, not even the Dutch, in maintaining their monopolies in the Spice Islands, have ever held local trade so completely under control, and trade in Japan is not a thing to be forced. Whatever the nature of the success of naval and military operations that we and other nations obtain, we must, above all things, secure free access to Osaco, to which the port of Hiogo holds much the same relation as Yokohama to Yedo. At Osaco reside the true Japanese merchants who have carried on commerce through their agents at Yokohama, and there the people have attained to an independence of spirit, and freedom of action, which not only distinguishes them from other people in Japan, but renders them the mainstay of the Tycoon's power. They have thus been enabled to enlarge their privileges, from time to time, and to resist encroachment. When we come into direct contact with them, a change will come over the spirit of our trade; the large riverine communication connecting with this quarter will distribute wide not only our goods, but our ideas. Trade, and not dominion, is our aim, and it is impossible that the Daimios, with all their power, can long stand out against the influences that have generated Western progress.

THE BRITISH ATTACK ON KAGOSIMA.

The correspondence between Earl RUSSELL, Colonel NEALE and Admiral KUPER, has been published in the *London Gazette* and will be found in our SUPPLEMENT. Both Colonel NEALE and Admiral KUPER have been severely handled by a large portion of the press in this country for the destruction of the houses of the inhabitants of Kagosima. They maintain that this act was as barbarous as the murder of Mr. RICHARDSON. For our own part, we can appreciate the great difficulties under which Admiral KUPER acted. Had he possessed the means of landing a force to complete the destruction of the PRINCE's batteries and arsenals, we are quite sure the town would have been spared; but it should be manifest that he could not impress the Japanese with any degree of respect for our power had he confined his fire to the unimpressible batteries. It is always easy to point out what should have been done after the event, but not so while in action in a gale of wind. In our correspondent's letter, which will be found in another column, it will be seen that the miscarriage of the expedition is entirely owing to the extraordinary conduct of General BROWN in refusing to grant the troops requested by Colonel NEALE and Admiral KUPER, and we can scarcely doubt but that General BROWN's recal goes out by this mail.

WHY MR. RICHARDSON WAS KILLED.

A CORRESPONDENT, dating from Yokohama, in a letter which we published in our last issue of the *London and China Telegraph*, attributes the death of poor Mr. RICHARDSON to a rashness which is characteristic of Englishmen in a foreign country. In the hurry of getting to press we had not time to differ from the opinions therein expressed. We have throughout this melancholy affair maintained that Mr. RICHARDSON had a right to be on the road, and that he and his party did all they could be expected to do, in drawing to one side to allow Prince SATSUMA and his retainers to pass. No such exception is made in the Treaty, and the barbarous attack fully merited the punishment which Earl RUSSELL directed should be meted out to the perpetrators. We have also been since assured by Mr. BORRODAILE, who is at present in this country, that his wife did receive a cut on the head, severing the hair, which is visible to this day; and we are further assured that Mr. RICHARDSON did not remain in Yokohama at the request of Mrs. BORRODAILE, but had engaged to stay at the request of many residents there to take part in the races which were to come off a week later. *The Times* in a leading article, which will be found in another column, having noticed the statements made in our journal, we addressed the following letter to the Editor:—

To the Editor of *The Times*.

SIR,—As your article of this day, on the death of Mr. Richardson in Japan, and the extract you have inserted from our journal, are calculated to mislead our readers as to our views on the subject, I beg to point out that the extract is from a correspondent's letter (which I enclose you in full). Our own view of the case was thus given at the time of the occurrence:—

"The murder of Mr. Richardson, although the news received by telegraph is not corroborated, and we have no proof that it was perpetrated from political motives, adds one more fatal testimony to the many we possessed before of the virulent and persistent opposition maintained by the Conservative party against the intrusion of Europeans. Indeed, it is evident that the Japanese wish to confine us as much as possible within the limits accorded to us by treaty, and even within those limits Europeans may be said to live in daily peril of their lives.

"Our merchants in Yokohama are doubtless brave men, as well as able men of business. Men, indeed, of another and feebler calibre have no right to be in Japan at all; yet they are traders by profession, and not heroes, and it must be extremely detrimental to the prosperous conduct of their affairs to feel that at any moment they may fall victims to the sharp swords of hired assassins.

"It is to be hoped that nothing less will be demanded by England and other Powers than the throwing open the entire country to foreign trade. Submission to restrictions such as the Japanese imposed on the Loo-Choo islanders, when these were first brought into contact with commercial nations, will never do. Experience has shown that the people are in favour of an extension of foreign connection, and that a great gulf, bridged over by polite and servile forms, lies between them and those Japanese Princes and officials whose rapacity has made them both hated and feared."—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDITOR "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH."

12, George-yard, Lombard-street, November 4th, 1863.

THE FRENCH IN COCHIN CHINA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

At length the Ambassadors of Tu-Duc have been received by the Emperor and Empress. They were present at the opening of the Legislative Session, and might have had the pleasure of hearing, had they understood French, that Louis Napoleon was compelled to go to war with the Cochin Chinese

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in order to increase the commerce of France, and to make head against the vast possessions of England in Indo-Chine. They would have remembered, perhaps, that when that expedition was undertaken, the world was told, on authority, that France and Spain went to Saigon simply to punish the Annamites for their cruelties towards the Christians, and that neither one nor the other would appropriate to itself a foot of territory, and that they did not go to colonise! However, it is the old story; they went, they saw, they, or at any rate one of them, stopped, and means to remain. Consolation is, however, contained in another paragraph, in which Louis Napoleon promises that France will develop the resources of that immense country, and to civilise it by commerce. What more can the Annamites desire? Surely the Ambassadors of Tu-Duc must be delighted, and go home singing the praises of France and her Emperor in joyous tones! Strange to say, however, rumour does not bear out this inference; the Ambassadors are to leave immediately for Madrid, in charge of Captain Aubaret, there to deliver their presents and make their genuflections as they did the other day at the Tuileries, and report says that they feel very acutely the kindness and the amount of honour and attention which has been paid them by the Government, and that they leave France with hearts overloaded with gratitude, or some other feeling not quite of the same character.

We shall doubtless hear a good deal more about Cochin-China and that neighbourhood when Tu-Duc's emissaries have departed; but the news that is already afloat sketches out the plan of future operations pretty clearly. It has been declared in all the ministerial papers, even while these Eastern envoys were waiting the pleasure of the Emperor in his own capital, that a deep-laid plot is being hatched against the French at Hue, and that even the sacrifice of the Ambassadors would not prevent the designs of Tu-Duc and his advisers being carried into effect; and we find the reflection of this in such passages as the following, which I translate, verbatim, from a Paris journal under my hand:—"We could not, at the present moment, without being the first to violate treaties, claim the whole of the Western as well as the Northern provinces of Annam; but the treason which is ripening will, in a short time, furnish us with a fitting occasion, and then it will be impossible for the Government to let slip the opportunity of endowing France with one of the richest jewels of her crown." The accuracy of the information upon which this threat of further conquest is based is not supported by any kind of proofs. Many arguments are put forth in support of these views, all being derived from that source, which here is supposed or pretended to be characteristic of English policy, namely, self-interest. We nowhere find, in connection with this subject, any of those grand ideas which are made to play so prominent a part in the policy of France, as painted, like the famous sketches of Garvani and others by herself. In talking of the Far-East, French writers, whether Imperial or Democratic, content themselves with the arguments of ordinary mortals, and in so doing they certainly do not lose more in dramatic effect than they gain on the side of sincerity and common sense. They tell us simply, as Louis Napoleon told us in his speech, that France is not powerful enough in China; they enumerate the possessions of Spain, Holland, and Russia, and refer to those of Great Britain as being too numerous for cataloguing, and add, that now that France has obtained a footing in China, it only depends upon herself to become predominant there. This last impression is from a French writer, and given verbatim.

The possession of the three provinces in Annam, and the protectorate gained by the zeal of Admiral La Grandière over Camboge, are considered to offer every facility for carrying out the objects referred to, and, as every one is not fully posted on the subject, it will be well to state the case as set forth in the *Moniteur de l'Armée* and other important Ministerial journals. Admiral La Grandière, we are informed, in the month of August last, made a journey into Camboge, and visited the King of that state, who solicited the protection of France, and offered advantages in return. Camboge touches not only Siam and the territories of the King of Annam, but also the provinces lately ceded to France and the possession of the savage tribes, as they called the Penougs, the Theugs, and the Chiams; but its whole extent is only about 150 miles in length by about 100 miles in breadth. Formerly it consisted of seven large provinces, but of these Battam-ban and Angcor were ceded to the King of Siam not long since. The King of Camboge, who is described, as usual in similar cases, as an intelligent young prince, is said to fear the ambition of Siam, and hopes with the aid of France to secure his territories from attack, and in the words of a Parisian journalist, "to commence a new era of civilisation and progress." (It is very curious how this sentence, penned several days since, coincides with that quoted above from the Emperor's speech.) This treaty, we are told, will become "the corner stone of French installation in Cochin China;" the expression is too modest, the corner stone is at Saigon; where the other corners are to be we have yet to learn, and so has the intelligent young King of Camboge! The provinces already in possession of France are bounded on the south by the sea, on the north by Camboge, and on the other two sides by the possessions of the King of Annam. "Thanks to the treaty with Camboge," says one writer, "we are now secure on two sides, but we are still hampered on the other two;" and, he adds significantly, "we cannot calculate on the good faith and loyalty of the Annamites; they have sent ambassadors to France with the view of buying back the ceded provinces at any cost, and as they do not feel certain of regaining them by such means, they have not waited the return of their envoys to organise a rising and treacherous stratagems to recover them by force. At the time the last mail left Saigon it was believed there, we are assured, that Tu-Duc would sacrifice Phan-Tang-Giang, and do all he could to favour a new revolt." Having thus established a case on *ipse dixit* the writer goes on swimmingly, and shows that such infamous treachery must be met by annexing the western provinces of Annam to the French possessions. This, he says, "will render Annam tributary to France, for these provinces and those already in our possession supply the whole of Tu-Duc's dominions with rice, and other principal articles of food."

The importance of, and the facilities for, establishing French supremacy in these countries are regarded as self-evident, but the principal argument used in support of the position is that nature has been prodigal of the benefits to Annam, which is a land flowing, not exactly with milk and honey, but with silk cotton, indigo, tea, dye woods, vegetable oils of a delicacy unknown in Europe, and tobacco, while the Mountains of Compongson are described as all gold, and those of Cuyas rich in iron. The case, in fact, is much the same as was that of the monks of Old Sarum, who moved down from their old bleak position to the present site of Salisbury, "because the meadows there were rich and fertile, and proper for man's habitation and God's glory." This is business-like. But philanthropy follows in the train of commerce, and tells us that the population will be quadrupled as soon as the preponderance of France is fully established; that the surplus millions of China, now dying of misery and want of air, will flock to the rich and smiling plains of Cochin-China; and the indifference of the natives as regards religious ideas will, we are gravely told, make them easy converts to Christianity! Nothing was wanting, we are told, but the installation of the French at Saigon to throw open the doors of this rich and fertile country to European enterprise and civilisation. Its immense forests will supply the finest ornamental and dye woods at a nominal cost, and ivory, pearl, lac, and gamboge will be had almost for the fetching in the good time coming. "Its geographical position," says the enthusiastic writer in his peroration, "will, of necessity, cause all the riches of Cambogia to come down to Saigon, which will be the granary and the entrepot of the Far East!"

Some further particulars have recently arrived respecting the treaty concluded by Admiral de La Grandière with the King of Camboge. This document contains two principal points; in the first place the King recognises the Sovereignty of France in lieu of that of Tu-duc. "The King of Siam claims the protectorate of Camboge, but, says a letter from Saigon, documents of unquestionable authority prove that his claim is far less ancient than that of the King of Hué represented now by France!" The second clause confers on France the right of forming an establishment in Cambogia, on the Mei-kong, at a spot called Nam-van, or the four arms, that is, where four branches of the river unite. This position is said to be of great strategic importance, and to give its master complete command of this vast river, which, after having irrigated the principal provinces of Lower Cochin China, falls into the sea in four streams. The distance between Nam-van and Mytho is stated at about 150 miles, and from the former to Saigon nearly 200. The last paragraph of this letter is worked up into the Emperor's speech, a fact that gives a stamp of authority to that portion above quoted. The same writer tells us that Catholicism is well established in Cambogia, that the French mission and

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bishopric at Pignalu, about forty miles above Nam-van, are flourishing, and that the Christian schools at Oudon, the capital, are well attended.

Captain Aubaret has just been appointed Consul and Chargé d'Affaires at the Court of Siam, in place of M. Zanole, deceased.

LAUNCH OF THE "FAR EAST."

This vessel, which has been noticed in our previous issues as building by the Messrs. Dudgeon, under the superintendence of Capt. Harry Jones, late of the *Ballarat*, was launched on the 31st ult., in the presence of a large number of visitors, including Mr. J. E. Reed, chief constructor of the navy; Mr. James Luke, inspecting officer of the controller's department of the Admiralty; Mr. John Dinnen, inspecting engineer to the Admiralty; Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Belcher, Captain Thomas E. Symonds, R.N., patentee of a system of double-keeled and screw vessels; Messrs. Abbott Dunbar, Gellatly, Hankey, Sewell, and J. Davies, of Warrington—who, with Capt. H. Jones and Messrs. Fletcher and Co., form the owners of the vessel—Mrs. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Vacher, Mr. Findlay, Mr. and Mrs. Knevitt, Captains McGregor, White, Molison, Scott, and Freeman; Messrs. Carter, Goddard, Rowe, sen., Rowe, jun., Moule (2), Tweedale; Mrs. and Miss Aves, Mr. and Miss Angier, and others interested in the China trade. The ceremony of christening was most successfully performed by Mrs. H. Jones, the vessel, after the usual groans at leaving *terra firma*, sliding into her own element without a check.

The *Far East* is intended for the direct trade between London and China, and on her first voyage will be despatched with a general cargo to Shanghai, returning with the new season's teas from Foo-chow. She is the first vessel of her class to which the double or twin screw system has been applied.

The *Far East's* principal dimensions are as follows:—Length between perpendiculars, 227ft.; length of keel, 210ft.; breadth of beam, 34ft.; depth moulded, 22ft; depth of hold, 20ft. 6in.; depth at load water line, 17ft.; displacement of hull, 2,200 tons; builder's measurement of tonnage, 1,270 tons. On her upper deck she has a capacious poop and forecastle, with a first rate house and cabins amidships. She is fitted with engines of 150-horse power nominal, which drive a two-bladed lifting screw under each quarter. The engines have circular combined cylinders, the diameter of the high pressure cylinder being 24in., and of the expansive cylinder 50in., with a stroke of piston of 2ft. The screws have each a diameter or 8ft. 2in., and a pitch of 16ft. The two boilers have each six furnaces, with 109 square feet of firebar surface, and a tube surface of 1,883ft. The shafting of the screws project through a wrought-iron tube of great strength, which is bolted on to a false iron bulkhead, clear altogether of the ship's frame. This tube at its outer end is connected with a massive wrought-iron slide, which guides the screw to the well when being lifted, or to the shafting when being lowered. The ordinary "cheese-coupling" by which the screw is connected with the shafting is superseded in the *Far East's* shaft by a square head at the end, which fits into a corresponding recess in the boss of the screw, which is connected by a thrust block fixed on a sliding rest. The screws are lifted by a worm and barrel; the whole arrangement for lifting the screws into their wells on each quarter looks perfectly efficient, and, at the same time, of that simplicity which is of itself the best recommendation of all similar mechanical arrangements. She is to be full ship rigged, but to spread a large amount of fore and aft canvas; iron lower masts and topmasts in one; top gallant-mast shutting into head of topmast on after part, thus doing away with the necessity of tressle trees, tops, and cross trees; steel yards and steam winches for cargo, &c.

After the launch a handsome *dejeuner* was provided by Messrs. Dudgeon, in one of the spacious workshops in the yard, which most of the visitors preferred to being sent "empty away." After the leading toast of "Success to the *Far East*," the health of the owners was drunk, Mr. Dudgeon availing himself of the opportunity to record his high opinion of Captain Jones, who had, throughout his superintendence, well sustained the delicate operation of looking after the builders. He had never had occasion to refuse any suggestions made by him, as they were always judicious. Sir Edward Belcher proposed "The health of Messrs. Dudgeon," noticing the extraordinary progress of this firm, who had only entered on their new premises in March last, and since that time four steam vessels have been launched from it, of an aggregate tonnage of 3,000 tons. Eleven steam vessels are now on hand there, including the small double screw steamer building for the Admiralty and intended for service at Ascension. The health of Mr. Reed was responded to by that gentleman, who stated that the improvements made in the mercantile navy were not, as was generally supposed, pooh-poohed by the Admiralty.

LAUNCHES FOR THE CHINA TRADE.

The clipper *Fy-chow*, already noticed as building for Messrs. Gellatly, Hankey, and Sewell, has been launched at Aberdeen, and is announced to load for Shanghai.

The clipper *Childers*, belonging to Messrs. Green, and to be commanded by Captain Enright (late of the *Highflyer* and *Chrysolite*), was launched on the 31st ult,, and will load out for Hong Kong.

Another new craft, intended, we believe, for the coasting trade, has been launched at the yard of Messrs. Birnie and Co., Montrose, and named the *Hoang-Ho*. She is 154 tons N.N.M., or 231 tons builders' measurement; length, 98 feet 8 inches; breadth, 22 feet 7 inches: length of keel, 92 feet; and depth of hold, 11 feet. This vessel loads for Natal and proceeds on to China.

THE *Ethels*, owned by Edwin Fox, Esq., Messrs. Halliday, Fox, and Co. took out to Rangoon a steamer in pieces, and will proceed from thence to China, to be employed on the coast. She is consigned to Messrs. Ellisen and Co,

THE PIRATICAL ATTACK ON THE "PARANA."

WE had hoped that we had heard the last of those thrice horrid cruelties practised on European trading vessels in China. But again are we compelled to record one of the most cruel acts of butchery by those cold-blooded wretches, the Chinese pirates. The press in England insists on the employment of our men-of-war in rooting out these rascals, but they know not the difficulties which prevent so laudable a task being accomplished. Still we think it right to remind our ADMIRAL on the station that he should as often as possible send a gunboat round the well known cruising ground of these villains. We would also remind our MAGISTRATES in Hong Kong that the benefit of the doubt in such cases should be given to the unfortunate captain and crew. We notice with astonishment that after the very praiseworthy efforts of the consignees and charterers of the *Parana*, in bringing the perpetrators to justice, the magistrate declined to commit them for murder. Surely such MAGISTRATES must be sitting on the bench in the interest of the Chinese, and not of our countrymen.

Messrs. James Poole and Co., of Liverpool, have published the letter of Messrs. Walker, Borradaile and Co., of Hong Kong, the consignees of the vessel. From this account it appears that the *Parana* was loaded with cassia at Macao, by Messrs. Oxford and Co., and sailed for Falmouth on the 2nd September. The following is an extract from the letter:—"On the 12th, news arrived from Macao that some mandarin boats had had an engagement with piratical junks, which ended in the former capturing one or more of the junks, as also twenty prisoners. These they brought over to Macao. On reaching the junk it was found to contain about 300 cases of cassia, which the agent of the *Parana* found to be marked 'O. and Co., *Parana*,' and a portion of the cargo he had shipped by that vessel. On an examination of the pirates by the Mandarins, one of them stated that when close by Latai they attacked and boarded a foreign vessel, plundered her, and then set fire to her, after having killed Captain Morrish and crew. Our senior, with one of the firm of Oxford and Co., the charterers, waited on the senior naval officer immediately after the receipt of the news, and communicated the facts of the case to him, upon which he ordered the *Opossum* gunboat out with orders to procure any tidings they might be able to gain of Captain Morrish and the crew, or any other particulars of the unfortunate event. The gunboat returned on the 21st. They had twice visited the piratical haunt, destroyed in all five of their junks, and brought with them thirteen prisoners, a small quantity of cassia, a timepiece, and some ship's gear, which has been proved to have belonged to the *Parana*. The examination of these thirteen men took place on the 21st, at the Police-court, in the presence of our senior, when it was proved by the China pilot of the gunboat that one of the thirteen men acknowledged to at least being cognizant of the whole circumstances attending the affair. His story was, that five boats had attacked a foreign vessel, taken all her valuables out of her, put the crew below, battened down the hatches, and set fire to the vessel. This, if true—which we have little doubt of—is in its result one of the most barbarous piratical attacks we have ever heard of, even in China. We regret to say that after the conclusion of the examination the magistrate thought there was hardly sufficient evidence to convict them of murder. He could only, therefore, commit them for piracy, but gave us the option of a remand for further evidence, of which we have availed, and have addressed Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Mr. D. B. Robertson, at Canton, with full details of the case, requesting that he would lay the matter before the proper Chinese authorities, in whose custody is the first batch of the prisoners taken by the Mandarin boats, in order that they might, if possible, aid us with any evidence tending to convict the above thirteen men of murder. To this we have not as yet received any official reply, but from a private source we gather that six of the twenty taken by the Mandarins have confessed to having been in the piratical attack; that the vessel was boarded out at sea in the night, pillaged, and burnt, all the Europeans on board, doubtless, perishing; but of this there is no actual certainty." This melancholy event was first reported by telegram from Suez as the *Panama*, Captain Johnson, which left Hong Kong on the 31st July.

GENERAL BURGEVINE.

Colonel Sykes has published a letter from Shanghai, of which the following is an extract:—

"Burgevine has lately been in Shanghai *incog.*, and called on me, and from him and others who went with him from Souchow to Nanking I have learnt much. He laughs heartily at the absurd reports which the local newspapers have written of him and his movements since he took the steamer Kar-j-eor at Hong Kong; he was never out in any of those engagements spoken of, nor is he going to do any small fighting, or large either if he can help it, till he has his men well drilled. Altogether he has got only about a hundred white men with him (other people speak of hundreds—600 at least), who he says are as good men, at least, as those he

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had when in the Imperial service. They get—privates, 50 taels a month uniform, &c., found; officers (captains), 250 taels, which is say 25 per cent. better than the Imperial Government gives. He says he harangued them the other day, and said he wanted no privates, he wanted officers only, and those who were the first to show merit should be promoted. Incorrigibles (and there are some rough ones) would be sent back to Shanghai. Souchow is described as full of life, fine buildings going up. Population migratory, say 250,000, every man of whom is liable to service at arms. There may be 125,000 in camp regular fighting men, superior in spirit to the Imperialists, for their heart is in the cause. These men get rations only, and clothes and quarters. They fight for love of the cause. They are very well ordered, and after the roll-call at eight o'clock P.M. not a man is out or seen till daylight, except the guards. He saw very little divine worship among them, though they kept the Sabbath strictly. But he had, been but little among the men as yet. Souchow cannot be approached by Osborne's fleet within fourteen miles, and there is little apprehension. There never was that panic which was proclaimed so loudly on Gordon's approach. Burgevine did not stay long at Souchow, but went on in the Kar-j-eor to within forty-five miles of Nanking. The country is lovely—the people most happy—Christian-like people, as different, said Mr. Jones who was with him, from the Imps, as light from darkness. Money is plentiful. Arrived at Nanking, the Chung-wong accorded Burgevine the most flattering reception, and the Teen Wang (Emperor) sent him a patent of royalty, with which he was duly invested. The Chung-wong admits that he sees the necessity for a foreign element on their side, to combat the same on the other. None of the forced labour was seen of which we have heard. He saw a wide moat being cut, and the coolies, without overseers, taking it very easy, some swimming to cool themselves; only a few women were at labour, but that is common all over China. No opium, no spirits to be sold in the city. Burgevine's visit here was for the purpose of arranging more regular means of communication. They are making capital shell with reliable fuses at Souchow; he says they have lots of arms though not all good ones. Powder in plenty, made in the city. I don't think of more to interest you. The two 32-pounders abandoned by Captain Holland at the siege of Tait-seang are at Nanking, and Jones saw them."

THE MURDER OF MR. RICHARDSON.

(THE TIMES.)

For the people of the last generation the world still contained a wonder. In the remote East, beyond even the unknown regions of China, there existed an empire enveloped in impenetrable mystery. It was an organised State of high antiquity, vast wealth, and advanced civilisation. It was inhabited by a numerous population more than usually intelligent, and yet not a living soul from any foreign country was allowed to set foot on its shores. This immense community was absolutely secluded from the rest of the world like a huge monastery. Nobody could gain admission to it, or escape with his life if accident threw him near its people. The Dutch alone of all the nations in the world were permitted to enjoy a species of indirect and distant intercourse with it, and this intercourse was so strangely regulated as to leave the mystery more profound than before. Once in a year two Dutch ships proceeded to a certain rendezvous, where they were met by two ships of this marvellous empire. The cargoes of the vessels were then exchanged, and the squadrons returned to their respective ports. This was all that could be known of Japan, and yet such was the ingenuity of its inhabitants that their manufactures found their way to our firesides, and left a mark on our household vocabularies. The two great empires of the East gave names to our commonest chattels, and we spoke of our lackered wares as "Japanned," while we called our crockery "China." Curious writers used to speculate on the possible institutions or customs of this wonderful State, and those who believed that the world held no regions yet to be discovered amused themselves by remarking that there was still a country to be unveiled. That veil has now been lifted, and to very strange purpose indeed. We have found out what kind of an empire Japan is, and we fear it is almost a natural consequence that we are at war with it.

Japan is more like China than any other country, and yet very different from China. In China the polity is absolutely monarchial, and there probably never was a State in which the monopoly of power was so complete. But in Japan this result has not been yet attained. There feudalism is dominant, and the distribution of power resembles that prevailing in European kingdoms four or five centuries ago. The singularity, however, of the case consists in this—that a succession of institutions can be traced, one over another, still preserved. There are two Sovereigns in Japan, just as in Merovingian France there was a King, and under him a Minister who was more King than his master. There is also a very powerful aristocracy, and the Princes of Japan are as rich and as formidable as the old Dukes of Normandy or Burgundy. But this aristocracy and this double monarchy all exist together, so that to get anything like a parallel from European history we should have to compound the France of the Childeberts with the France of Charles VII. At the very time that a British Minister is bewildered in his negotiations by "the anomalous state of political rule in Japan," our Admiral finds a Japanese nobleman enthroned in an opulent principality, with a strong seaport, a fleet of steamers, fortifications mounting the most approved modern ordnance, and a luxurious palace about fifty miles inland. The whole case of the war between England and Japan turns upon the pretensions of the class to which this nobleman belongs.

The "Daimios," as they are called, or the great feudal nobles of Japan, claim, it is said, the privilege of having even a public road to themselves when they choose to travel upon it. On the 14th of September last year, Mr. Richardson, an Englishman, who happened to be in Japan, was riding on one of the high roads in company with two or three friends when they encountered a Daimio and his retinue. The retainers of the Prince fell upon the party immediately, and Mr. Richardson was killed. It was for this murder that Prince Satsuma was called to account in the recent operations of our fleet, and the case lies in an unusually small compass. The Japanese Government not only acknowledged the justice of our demands when redress was claimed, but proceeded to satisfy them as far as it could. The apology which we required was given, and the fine which we asked was paid. But when we came to deal with the offending Daimio our claims were eluded. The Prince's Ministers argued that, though the Supreme Government of the Empire might have given us by treaty certain rights of travelling on the high roads, these rights ought to have been subordinated to the inalienable privileges of the nobles of the land, and that, though the casualty in question might be deplorable in itself, it was but a natural incident of the mistake made by the English party in confronting a Daimio on progress. This view of the case has actually found acceptance among the English in China, for we read in one of their journals a serious lamentation over the folly or perverseness by which so fatal a risk was incurred. It is not alleged that Mr. Richardson and his friends were doing anything but what they had a right to do by treaty, or that they conducted themselves in any way provokingly or offensively, except by meeting a nobleman on the road. The only prerogative which they infrigned was the Daimio's prerogative of monopolising a highway to the exclusion of all impertinent intruders. When a Daimio rides abroad other people should stay at home, just as the Arabian Nights tell us that all the inhabitants of Bagdad were ordered to confine themselves to their houses when the Sultan's daughter was going to the baths. That is the claim advanced on behalf of the Daimios. Mr. Richardson, it is said, was unfortunate in paying the penalty with his life, but his own ignorance or hardihood led him into the danger.

It might very well be a question whether the recognition of such extravagant privileges as these could consist with that right of residence in Japan which British subjects have now acquired, but to say the truth we do not believe a word of the argument. We do not believe either that the Daimios could establish their title to such privileges, or that as a matter of fact Mr. Richardson was killed for infringing them. The Japanese Government itself put in no such plea for its feudatory. The Ministers of Prince Satsuma do not venture to advance it so nakedly as it has been advanced for them. They merely remark that the Daimio found his path impeded, and that his retainers accidentally killed a person in clearing the way somewhat rudely of the intruders. This defence would liken the affair to an affray between Leslies and Seytons in the High-street of Edinburgh, or a faction fight in Ireland brought on by a fortuitous collision. It is needless, however, to observe that no such account can hold good of an onslaught made by a retinue of 200 ruffians on three gentlemen and a lady. We have no doubt that a Daimio expects people to get out of his way; but the true offence of this unfortunate party was that they were foreigners. That spirit which for two centuries kept all the world out of Japan still survives, as it would naturally survive longest, in the aristocracy of the Empire. The fear, or hatred, or jealousy of strangers which is found in every barbarous race lives in the breast of the Japanese Princes, and the detested spectacle of a party of foreigners induced the Daimio and his retainers to seize what they thought a colourable opportunity of committing murder. They did simply what the villagers of every Chinese hamlet used to do to every foreigner they caught, what the tribes of Central Africa do to all travellers, what the savages of Hawaii did to Captain Cook. They set upon the objects of their abomination to kill them, and then, when they found themselves called to account, they invented the best excuses they could. The Japanese Government is probably innocent. The guilt was that of a noble far exalted above the Sovereign's displeasure. We have reached this Prince through the accident of his residence on the sea, and we have punished him as far as we could. It is to be hoped that the example will deter others from offending, but the obligation resting upon us is none other than that which follows us to every settlement made in a barbarous country. We exact treaty concessions from the Government, but the Government cannot control the people, and the offences are given which leave us with the alternative of quitting the place altogether or fighting for our safety.

OUR POLICY IN JAPAN.

(SPECTATOR.)

In Japan the process is absolutely identical with China, though the incidents make a different impression on the imagination. Instead of allowing adventurers to enter the native service, the British Government has entered it itself. The feudal Prince of Satsuma committed an atrocious murder, for which we asked compensation and atonement. The Tycoon conceded the justice of the demand, and granted compensation, but professed inability to secure atonement, and asked the British Government to secure it on his behalf. The British Government agreed, the whole tremendous machinery of civilisation was virtually lent to the Tycoon, and England knows now how it has been employed, All that we ventured last week to suppose of horror and atrocity these accounts prove to have been outdone. The British fleet for two days bombarded a mighty city whose inhabitants had done nothing whatever of any kind to offend or injure us. The bombardment, intended, we trust, at first only for the batteries, was in the irritation of combat soon transferred to the town; it was continued for hours after the fire broke out, and ended only with the total destruction of a city said to contain 180,000 people, and proved to be rich, populous, and vast. The fire, report eye-witnesses, "was over a mile in extent," and of unknown depth. All Saturday night (August 15th) the "factories," "foundries," "junks," all that creates the wealth and the prosperity of Kagosima, were seen to be burning fiercely; but still the shelling went on. On Sunday the town was on fire, and on Monday at 2 P.M. the ships at the distance of fourteen miles could still see the huge volumes of smoke rolling up from the conflagration. Imagine the scene *within* that town, the vast Oriental population unable to imagine even the cause of attack, coerced by their Prince into abstaining from submission, with their city sending up smoke visible for fourteen miles, with all their houses of wood, and half their walls of paper, striving helplessly to save women and children by scores of thousands at once under the fire of a British fleet. Think for an instant of all the City of London in flames at once, the dockyards going first; and the whole population at once striving in panic, fear and rage to escape flames amidst which engines of irresistible force were perpetually flinging death! And we have done all this because an evil noble in a fit of pride earned hanging by cutting down an unoffending Englishman; have fired, as it were, among a school of children, to repress the insolence of their pedagogue. And we who do it sit

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and shriek with horror because an American general pours fire into a town defended by men who have injured his country, and who, in all the arts which make military resistance successful, are at least his equals.

But one addition was wanting to make the incident complete, and that also has been supplied. The bombardment, morally inexcusable, has been politically a failure. The Prince refused to yield, and the squadron steamed away with none of its demands conceded, and a loss of some seventy men, and endless damage to the fleet. Kagosima will be rebuilt again, and already there is a demand for a Sepoy army to march to Miako and extort from the Spiritual Emperor his signature to the treaty which the temporal Emperor has already signed, and which has produced no result whatever, except the murder of Mr. Richardson and the bombardment of a great city. In other words, we are to shatter down the fabric of Japanese society, as we have already that of Chinese, and then—that is pricisely the point at which the English mind stands still. It is conceivable even in a case like that of Kagosima, that if the British people replaces the organisation it has crumbled to powder, the world, as a whole, and, in the long run, may be largely gainers. China would undoubtedly benefit by a century of British rule, and even Japan—whose civilisation is much more thorough—might be rid of her nobles with great advantage to her people. But is the country prepared to have three Indias instead of one to undertake, amid jealous allies and watchful foes, the direct administration of more than half the human race, to find governors for six hundred millions, while it can scarcely discover them for two? If it is not, then its present action in Asia is simply and purely destructive, and involves *ex necessitate rei* a series of incidents hard to distidguish from a series of political crimes. Is it without an object that we are to bombard flourishing cities, without a policy that we suffer our subjects to ssume the dominion over three hundred millions of Chinese?

CHINA IN DECOMPOSITION.

(ECONOMIST.)

China is fast succumbing beneath those toils of European influence by which it has so long been threatened. The latest news not only bears out all the grave anticipations which we had formed of the progress of events there, but shows that the empire is dissolving at a rate that we could hardly have anticipated on the first contact with European ambitions. We have always maintained that the resolution taken by the Foreign-office to loan military and naval power to the Imperialists in China would be a powerful impulse urging the empire there in the same direction in which India has gradually slid under European dominion. And now the process is going on so rapidly before our eyes, that even the sceptics who last session professed to see nothing in the English move but an effort to restore to the Imperial Government some of its old strength, will have their eyes opened to see the truth. China is becoming, as India became in the last century, a prey to contending foreigners—French, English, and American. The Chinese are falling into the same subordinate position as the native troops of India, making admirable soldiers when disciplined and led by Europeans, but a mere crowd of craven-hearted Orientals when they are not stiffened by the distinct purposes and guided by the originating intellect of the West. No indication is wanting which we had in India, that Oriental rule is practically over. For the future we may have nominal Chinese Emperors and Princes, as we have so long had Moguls and Peishwas in India; but the day is gone by when they can rule without Western aid. We began by proposing to prop up the falling empire against the barbarous hordes of the Taipings. And now what do we see in China? An American adventurer directing the operations of the Taipings; and on the other hand, English officers, French officers, and even American officers still adhering to the cause of the Imperialists, and at once making war on the Taipings, disputing jealously with each other, but agreed on all hands that no European or American, whether on one side or on the other, shall ever be tried or judged by a Chinese. All the signs go to prove that China will now be the prey of the strongest Western leader. What Dupleix was to India, the American Burgevine is at the present moment to China; he is countermining the aid lent by England and France to the Imperialists, by lending exactly similar aid to Taipings. And as soon as he is more powerfully reinforced—as he soon will be by other adventurous Americans or Europeans—we shall see the mark of their influence on all the proceedings of the Taipings—stronger government, clearer aims, a check on destructive barbarisms, but probably a fresh stimulus to greedy oppression of the natives for the sake of pecuniary gain.

Finally, the foreigners, even on the same side, are beginning to quarrel amongst themselves. We find the Franco-Chinese officers holding back prize-money from Anglo-Chinese officers, and much, though not hitherto serious wrangling and coldness, and incapacity for co-operation, resulting therefrom. No law of nature is more certain than that these jealousies will spring up again and again, will become more and more serious, and that before long there will be at least three, if not four, distinct foreign influences struggling together in China. The English, the French, the Americans, and the Russians will all be at work before long, forming temporary alliances amongst each other, falling also into bitter rivalries amongst each other, and carrying the Chinese with them into their mutual animosities. Instead of setting up the Imperial authority in concert, there can be no doubt that we have substituted for the struggle between the Taipings and the Imperialists the struggles between very many distinct parties, led by Western science and backed by Western courage.

This is not a cheerful view of the prospects of China, but it is the true view. Already the form of going only where we are asked has been abandoned. Many of the Chinese rulers are not anxious for our aid—have the greatest dread of it, and turn the cold shoulder. The central Government, of course, does not in such cases interfere; but the English, at least, don't wait to be asked. They call the old-fashioned Chinese fools for not welcoming their alliance, force it on them at the point of the bayonet, and reconquer districts for them, which, of course, they rule themselves. If the Government is not prepared to authorise a conquest of at least a portion of China—which we are well convinced they are not—they would do well to withdraw their sanction to the Osborn expedition, to limit the area of English operations to the treaty ports, and to outlaw all Englishmen who engage in the Chinese service without permission.

CHINESE HEATHENISM IN SAN FRANCISCO.

We take the following interesting account from the *San Francisco Bulletin*, on the chance of its having already appeared in the local journals of the Far East:—

"The Chinese are having a great time in their Temple, in Sacramento-street, just now. Evidently the festival is of a religious character, though whether the proceeds are to be devoted to cancelling a mortgage on their church, or to sending out pagan missionaries to win over Christian believers to Buddhism, is more than inquisitiveness itself has been able to ascertain. The first thing which strikes the visitor on entering the vestibule of their sanctuary is a most ancient and fish-like smell, and if he approaches the altar he will discover that the breath of the gods smells strangely of stale salmon. The first object of Chinese adoration that meets the eye is a high and hilarious god, standing some 7 feet or 8 feet in his stockings, and flourishing a cigar in his left hand like a Montgomery-street swell. The attitude of this idol is not very graceful, while his legs widely spread apart, and the air with which he braces back against the wall, suggest that he is under the influence of the rosy. Altogether, he has a convivial look about him highly cheerful to behold, and the effect is heightened by two horns with serrated edges, which sprout gaily from behind his ears. Passing on and ascending a narrow and fishy staircase, we find a balcony, gay with flags and lanterns, and illuminated with scrolls written in sinuous characters, probably pregnant with the wisdom of the immortal Kung-fe-tse, whom the Latins name Confucius. Here the sound of music is loud—reckless disciples play crashing anvil choruses upon immense gongs, while milder-mannered musicians keep up a rattling accompaniment on kettle-drums, blended with a symphony of shrill notes from the lips of cracked fifes. The gods stand it marvellously well, however, and so does the temple, though a much less noise brought down the walls of Jericho. In the temple, the gods and worshippers are so numerous that one calls them no longer John but legion. You stumble over a little god on the floor, or precipitate your head into the stomach of a big one braced against the altar. The big ones number two, and face each other in a Gog and Magog style. In height they are Anaks, each standing a good eight feet above the level of the floor, without counting in a slight wrinkle in the back, which would give them a few inches more were it ironed out. Each has one foot perched on a suppositious rock, while the other rests on a paper tiger—they seem to have been bucking against the tiger all the night through. One holds a golden apple in his hand, plucked from no one knows what Hesperides; the other grasps a golden wreath. They are spangled like harlequin, and bearded and moustached like bogus barons. A chronic lassitude rests on their features—probably occasioned by having been up all night. Before them is spread either a late breakfast or an early lunch, but they seem in no hurry to attack it. Undoubtedly they feel safe in the assurance that no one else will eat it. Ranged round the wall, in convenient sentry boxes, stand fudgy little gods, with splay feet. These be the common "Josses" of the concern. One of them is habited like a Christian martyr, and has the dolorous look of one condemned to be burnt. The apprehension seems not entirely groundless, as a number of torches are lighted close to his feet. Should they burn on the spectacle would probably be furnished of a baked tomato. The worshippers in the purlieus of the temple are not very devout. They loaf around, and take all sorts of liberties with their gods, even to the occasional smouching of a tom-cod for their breakfast table. There are dowagers, with head dresses which tower up in crinigerous Babels, and damsels with eyes more clam shell than almond-shell shaped. There are male Chinamen having the look of chimpanzees, and others dandified enough in appearance to stand as lay figures in barbers' windows. Altogether the picture is a motley one, and well worth seeing, but curious visitors should be vaccinated before entering the synagogue, and carry smelling salts with them. Were there time in this connection to indulge in speculation and reflection concerning this curious people who have moved their temples and gods into our midst and sat down among us, but of whom we really know so little, there were ample food for it. How long will they maintain their idolatrous worship in the full blaze of the light which a Christian community sheds? Or is it unfair to call them idolaters when these images which they make unto themselves are not made "in the shape of anything in the heavens above, in the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth?" Will ever an Iconoclast come along and send those paper deities a flying higher than any kite? will these Thors finally be broken with their own hammers? or will this people go on chanting barbarous hymns through their noses and beating tom-toms to the honour of their tom-tomcods and tom-tomgods to the end of another century?"

BATAVIA AN ELYSIUM.—A traveller thus writes of Batavia:—"Batavia is a brilliant specimen of Oriental splendour. The houses—which are as white as snow—are placed one hundred feet back from the street, the intervening space being filled with trees, literally alive with birds, and every variety of plants and flowers. Every house has a piazza in front, and is decorated with beautiful pictures, elegant lamps, cages, &c., while rocking-chairs, lounges, and ottomans of the nicest descriptions, furnished luxurious accommodations for the family who sit here mornings and evenings. At night the city is one blaze of light from the lamps. The hotels have grounds of eight or ten acres in extent around them, covered with fine shade trees, with fountains, flower-gardens, &c. Indeed, so numerous are the trees, the city almost resembles a forest. The rooms are very high and spacious, without carpets, and but few curtains. Meals are served up about the same as at first-class hotels in the United States, although the habits of living are quite different. At daylight coffee and tea are taken to the guest's room, and then again at eight o'clock light refreshments. At twelve breakfast is served, and at seven dinner. Coffee and tea are always ready, day and night. No business is done in the streets in the middle of the day on account of the heat. The nights and mornings are cool and delightful; birds are singing all night. The thermometer stands about eighty-two degrees throughout the year. The island of Java contains a population of ten thousand. The island abounds with tigers, leopards, anacondas, and poisonous insects of all kinds. The finest fruits in the world are produced in great profusion."

THE LAMENT OF THE "LIVERPOOL ALBION."—It is not only along the passes of the Peshawur frontier alone that the storm is lowering and

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muttering; it darkens the political firmament in China and Japan even more profoundly. The defection of the filibuster Burgevine has been such a serious blow to the Imperialists as to show upon what a precarious foundation the Mantchou dynasty stands, and to what grave eventualities England may be committed by adopting its cause. The siege of Nanking, the chief object of Captain Osborn's expedition, cannot be undertaken because General Gordon cannot leave Soo-chow, for fear Burgevine's *condottieri* should overrun the province, and the Imperialist forces are not strong enough to invest the place without other help than that of the naval squadron. In Japan a large town has been bombarded by Admiral Kuper, because it was the property of a noble who had incurred our resentment, and who could not be brought to account by the Tycoon. This may be the beginning of a system of interference such as we are pursuing in China, and the ill effects of which we may soon be made to feel. In New Zealand, too, we are called upon to suppress a Maori revolt, evidently of formidable proportions, in which there is at least sufficient justice on the side of the insurgents to evoke a feeling of regret that we should be obliged, for the preservation of the colonists, to enter upon a war which, there is too much reason to fear, will be one of extermination.

Rear Admiral James Pulling.—We have to record the death of Rear Admiral James Pulling, which took place at Plymouth on the 2nd inst. The gallant deceased, who had attained the advanced age of seventy-six, entered the navy July 26, 1803 as midshipman, on board the *Fisgard*, 38, and was present in Sir Robert Calder's action, July 22, 1805; and in the expedition to Walcheren, in 1809. He joined the *Atalanta*, 18, in September, 1811, and while serving in her as acting master on the North American station, was engaged in frequent skirmishes with gunboats and armed parties on shore; assisted in the attack on Craney Island, in June, 1813; and was wrecked in the following Nov., on the Sisters Rocks, off Halifax. He was advanced to the rank of lieut. February 23, 1815, and was afterwards, for many years, engaged in the coast-guard service, in Hampshire; and in 1825 was highly commended for his conduct in an affray with smugglers. From December, 1826, until promoted to the rank of commander, September 8, 1829, he commanded the *Skipjack* schooner, on the Jamaica station, and was actively employed in the suppression of piracy and the slave trade in the West Indies. He obtained post rank January 16, 1845, after having been employed eleven years as inspecting commander in the coast-guard service; became retired captain, May 16, 1856; and retired rear admiral, April 27, 1863.

The Senior Lieutenant of Greenwich Hospital.—We have to record the death, on the 2nd inst., of Lieutenant Basset J. Loveless, the senior lieutenant of Greenwich Hospital, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years. The late lieutenant entered the Royal Navy in 1801; he was present in the actions fought under Sir James Saumarez, off Algeziras on the 6th July, 1801, where he was wounded; and, in the Gut of Gibraltar, on the 13th July, 1801. He was mate of His Majesty's ship *Bonetta*, at Copenhagen, under Lord Gambier, in 1807, and was wrecked in his Majesty's ship *Astrea*, in 1808, which ship was wholly lost on a coral reef off Anagada, and he remained for three months on that barren and swampy island, where he suffered many privations for the want of food and clothing.

Colonel Charles Henry Somerset, C.B.—The gallant deceased, who was in his forty-sixth year, was the eldest son of the late Lieut.-General Sir Henry Somerset, K.C.B., K.H., Commander-in-Chief of Bombay. He served as aide-de-camp to Sir Benjamin D'Urban during the Kaffir war in 1835, became ensign July 30, 1836, and lieutenant Sept. 20, 1839. In 1841 he accompanied Major Smith's expedition to Natal, and served in the Kaffir war of 1846 and 1847 as aide-de-camp to his father, and afterwards, to Lieut.-General Sir George Berkeley during the successful operations in 1847, for which he received a medal.

Mr. Ferrand and Sir Michael Seymour.—The attention of Sir Michael Seymour having been drawn (says the *Western Daily Murcury*) to a report of a speech recently delivered by Mr. Ferrand to his constituents at Devonport, wherein that gentleman asserted that "Sir Michael Seymour had told the Government that if they did not give him his due he would resign his seat," we are authorised to say that this statement of Mr. Ferrand is entirely without foundation, and is denied by Sir M. Seymour without any reservation whatever.

Teacher for the School in Hong Kong.—The following advertisement appears in the daily papers:—"An assistant master is wanted in the English department of the Central School in Hong Kong, to teach English to Chinese pupils; at the same time he will be required to study the Chinese language, and to supply the place of the head master during that officer's leave of absence from the colony. The salary of the assistant master will be £300 per annum; he will have free quarters, and a passage will be provided for him at the public cost. He must be under twenty-five years of age, and applicants for the appointment, who will probably be required to present themselves for examination before the Civil Service Commissioners, must send their testimonials to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 5A, Spring-gardens, on or before the 17th inst."

Appointments, &c.—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Henry James Duncan Padday as Consul at Penang. The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Gustav Schunhoff as Consul at Capetown for His Majesty the King of Hanover.

Monetary and Commercial.

The rise in the Bank rate of discount has not caused any alteration in the price of silver. Besides the extensive Indian demand for this metal, some very large orders have lately been executed in the various continental cities on Russian account. The inquiry has been especially strong in Hamburg not only for Russia, but also for Copenhagen and Stockholm. It is conjectured that the disquieting position of politics in these countries has induced the hoarding of silver amongst the lower classes. The exceptional demand for that quarter has helped to create a great scarcity of silver on the Continent, and orders sent from this side for supplies intended for Bombay are executed with great difficulty.

The following vessels with cotton from China are now on their way:—

For Liverpool:—The India, with 2,200 bales; the Ouangondy, with 4,654 bales; and the Cordova, with 1,916 bales, from Shanghai; the Forfarshire, with 1,635 bales; the Verbena, with 2,018 bales; and the Iron Crown, with 2,422 bales, from Hong Kong. For London, the Artemesia, with 1,459 bales; the Hanover, with 4,711 bales; the Cambalu, with 1,883 bales; and Runnymede, with 2,260 bales, from Shanghai; and the Warwickshire, with 810 bales, from Hong Kong.

It will be seen by our Export Supplement that the *Ellen Radford*, from Liverpool to Shanghai, takes out a further instalment of the plant for the Shanghai Gas Works, valued at £4,000., besides bricks and tiles, &c.

The biddings for £400,000 in bills on India took place a the Bank of England. The proportions allotted were—to Calcutta, £220,000; to Bombay, £160,000; and to Madras, £20,000. The *minimum* price declared was as before—1s. 11½d. per rupee on Calcutta and Madras, and 1s. 11¾d. on Bombay. The applications within the limits amounted to the extraordinary sum of £2,830,000. Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 11⅞d. will receive about 90 per cent.; on Bombay, at 2s. 0¼d., about 28 per cent.; and on Madras, at 1s. 11⅞d., all.

A call of £1 is to be paid on the shares in the Singapore Gas Company (Limited) by the 19th inst.

Fifty of the German merchants who were despatched about twelve months since to Shanghai have returned in the *Castle Howard*, not at all satisfied with the reception they met with there.

Several iron houses are in course of shipment to Shanghai.

The following has appeared in the *London Gazette*:—

"A copy of a despatch has been received from Her Majesty's Minister in China, reporting that the Chinese Government has provided that in cases where due notice is given to export, within twelve months, produce brought down the Great River to Shanghai, the half duty paid thereon shall be refunded if the marks, packages, amounts, and weights are found by the Chinese Customs' authorities to correspond with those originally entered in the books, and if such produce is exported within the twelve months now allowed in lieu of the three months hitherto granted."

Two vessels are loading at Bordeaux with general cargoes for Saigon.

The Messageries Imperiales Company advertises the issue, from the 6th to 25th November next, of 10,000 of the 20,000 bonds which the shareholders, in their last general meeting, authorised to be sold. Shareholders are to have the preference in the subscription, and are to be allowed one bond for ten shares. The bonds are of 500f., are to bear 6 per cent. interest, and are to be paid off before 1880. A sum of 250f. is to be paid on subscribing, but, shareholders subscribing are to receive by anticipation the provisional dividend of 20f. for 1863, due 1st December next. The company also announces that non-subscribing shareholders can receive the same dividend from the latter date.

The fourth series of colonial wool sales of the year have commenced. The catalogue comprised 1,117 bales Sydney, 541 bales Port Philip, 49 bales Adelaide, 654 bales New Zealand, and 994 bales Cape, making a total of 3,355 bales. Prices may be quoted ½d. to 1d. advance, stout stapled wool attracting much competition. The following quantities have arrived:—From New South Wales and Queensland, 10,207 bales; Victoria, 4,867 bales; Tasmania, 1,362 bales; South Australia, 608 bales; West Australia, 970 bales; New Zealand, 14,953 bales; total Australasian, 32,967 bales; Cape of Good Hope, 30,265 bales; total colonial, 63,232 bales.

The exchange business of Messrs. Adam Spielmann and Co., of Lombard-street, has been purchased, and will henceforth be carried on by the London, Hamburg, and Continental Exchange Bank, Mr. Spielmann acting as manager.

A curious case has come before Judge Shipman, at New York. It may be called a cockroach claim. It seems that Eiles and Company, of Amoy, shipped 10,053 chests of tea on board the British ship *Miletus*, M'Dowell, master, consigned to Westray, Gibbes, and Hardcastle, of New York. The vessel was infested with cockroaches of a very ferocious character. On the voyage they ate off the outer labels of the packages, so that on arrival at this port it was necessary to cut the coverings of the packages to get at the inner labels. The consignees sue for 10,000 dollars damages. The defence is, that the cockroaches came on board with the tea chests, or where engendered on the

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voyage by them, and consequently that the ship is not liable. The trial will last some time.

The preliminary arrangements of the Royal Bank of India (an undertaking lately started in Bombay) for opening in London are stated to have been completed. The London and County Bank are to be the company's London bankers, and Mr. Maculloch, formerly manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Bombay, is to be the London agent.

The Egyptian Commercial and Trading Company (Limited) have made arrangements to furnish the Egyptian Government with a temporary advance of £700,000 to meet the contingencies arising from the losses sustained in certain districts of that country from the recent murrain in cattle and the damage caused by the inundations. The entire sum is to be repaid in a year or two.

The Hon. W. S. Fitzwilliam, member of the Supreme Legislative Councilof India, and one of the directors of the Indian Land Mortgage Bank, has left for India, with the view of at once commencing the operations of the company.

The following loans and new undertakings have been issued since our last :—

The National Steam Navigation Company (Limited), capital £2,000,000, in £100 shares, to establish, in the first instance, a fleet of screw steamers between London and Liverpool and New York, the service to be fortnightly.

The Mercantile Credit Association (Limited), capital £2,000,000, in £50 shares, to facilitate trading and commercial enterprises with the leading provincial towns of the United Kingdom, by the assistance afforded.

The English and Swedish Bank (Limited), capital £2,000,000, in £50 shares, to afford Sweden additional banking accommodation, and the means of increasing her foreign financial transactions, which are mostly adjusted in London.

The City and County Assurance Company (Limited), capital £500,000, in £20 shares, to conduct fire insurance business under a less arbitrary system than that adopted by the combined offices.

The London and Caledonian Marine Insurance Company (Limited), capital £5,000,000, in £25 shares, for the purpose of establishing a marine insurance company for Scotland, a field hitherto unoccupied

The Merchant Banking Company of London, capital £2,000.000, in £100 shares, to conduct on a joint-stock principle the trade of "Merchant Bankers," which has hitherto been in the hands of private merchants, and as such making advances to manufacturers, acting as agents for foreign and colonial Governments, &c.

Muntz's Metal Company (Limited), capital £600,000, in £20 shares to purchase and carry on the large and lucrative works for "Muntz Metal," which has extensively superseded the use of copper for marine purposes.

The Gloucestershire Smelting Company (Limited), capital £70,000, in £5 shares, for the purchase of smelting works in connection with the freehold of a colliery of about 150 acres, including adequate plant machinery.

A circular, notifying an issue of 7,800 new shares in the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, at a premium of £10 per share, has been forwarded to the proprietors.

The National Bank of Liverpool have announced an intended issue of 10,000 new shares, thus increasing the present capital from £1,000,000 to £2,000,000, to be issued rateably to the present proprietors at £5 premium.

The subscription for the £588,000 debentures of the Ottoman Railway Company was closed on the 7th instant.

The directors of the Union Bank of Australia will propose on the 11th instant the issue of 10,000 new shares of £25 each, at a premium of £20 per share, and payable by instalments.

The Board of Trade Returns for the month of September have made their appearance. The following were the exportations to the Far East in that period :—

To China.—Cotton Yarn : The quantity exported in September last was 511,320 lbs., against 160,336 lbs. in September, 1862, and 398,400 lbs. in September, 1861, and in the first nine months of this year 1,406,690 lbs., against 3,211,835 lbs. in 1862, and 5,903.250 lbs. in 1861. The value of the export for September last was £54,260, and for the first nine months of this year £144,815. Cotton Manufactures : Exported in September last 6.328,453 yards, against 1,522.713 yards in September, 1862, and 12,643,492 yards in September, 1861, and in the first nine months of this year 34.224.440 yards, against 75,483,698 yards in 1862, and 210,573.349 yards in 1861. Value of export in September last was £140,703, and in the first nine months of this year £830.589. Woollen and Worsted Manufactures : Export in September last 99,246 yards, against 85,192 in 1862, and 109.544 in 1861, and in the first nine months of this year 1,366,755 yards, against 1,603,424 in 1862, and 2,567,136 in 1861. Value of export for September last was £25,211, against £10,649 in September, 1862, and £13.693 in September, 1861 ; value of export for the nine months ending September 30th, £251,782, against £200,428 in 1862, and £320,892 in 1861. Worsted Stuffs : Exported in September last 842.546 yards, of the value of £60,974, against 485,122 yards in September, 1862, of the value of £24,012, and 128,744 in September, 1861, of the value of £9,622. Export in first nine months of this year 6,398,161 yards, of the value of £461,925, against 5,685,784 yards in 1862, of the value of £281,113. Lead : Exported in September last 663 tons, of the value of £13.841, against 566 tons in September, 1862, of the value of £12,081. Export in the first nine months of this year 1,239 tons, of the value of £243,128, against 7,785 tons, of the value of £144,896 in the corresponding period of 1862.

To Philippine Islands.—Cotton Manufactures : Export in September last 957,829 yards, of the value of £20,495, against 1,438,033 yards, of the value of £33,854, in September, 1862, and 1,907,570 yards, of the value of £31,035, in September, 1861. Exported in the first nine months of this year 11,110,563 yards, of the value of £273,010, against 12,625,882 yards, of the value of £252.329, in the corresponding period of 1862.

To Java. — Cotton Manufactures : Exported in September last 1,318,502 yards, against 118,800 yards in September, 1862, and 2 764,427 yards in September, 1861. Export for the first nine months of this year 10,373,296 yards, against 23,665,045 yards in 1862, and 37,350,264 yards in 1861. Value of export for the nine months ending September 30th £251,774, against 431,766 in 1862.

The amount of bullion by the P. and O. Company's steamer *Poonah*, from Southampton, on the 4th inst. was :—In gold, to Alexandria : £148,000. To Suez : £60. To Madras : £600. To Singapore ; £1,620. In Silver.—To Hong Kong : £5,214. 11s. 3d. To Foo-chow-Foo ; £1,800. To Shanghai : £9,945. Total in gold, £150,280. In silver, £16,959. 11s. 3d.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service, Limited	50	118 to 121	...
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	35 to 36x.u.	...
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	70 to 72	...
50	London Joint Stock	10	36 to 37	...
100	London and Westminster	20	79 to 80	...
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	57½ to 58½x.d.	...
50	Union of London	12	39 to 40	...
100	Hindustan, China, and Japan	25	2 to 3 pm.	...
20	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi	5	½ to ¾ p.x.u.	...
25	Bank of Egypt	All	25½ to 26½	...
100	Bank of London	50	...	...
	MISCELLANEOUS			
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	2⅞ to 3⅛	...
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	83 to 85	
50	Do. New	30	20 to 22 pm.	
10	Labuan Coal Company	8	...	...
10	China and Japan Steam Company	5	...	...
2	Telegraph to India Company	2	¾ to ¼ dis.	...
5	Bombay Gas	4	½d. to ⅝ pm.	...
10	E. I. and London Shipping B.	All	3 to 6	...
20	E. I. Irrigation and Canal	5	½d. to ¾ pm.	...
2	Indian Carrying Company	1	...	...
20	Madras Irrigation and Canal	1	2 to 2½ pm.	...
1	Oriental Gas	All	1¼ to 1½pm.	...
1	Do. New	½	¾ to ⅞ pm	...
10	O. Inland Steam	All	2 to 2¼	...
100	West India Steam Company	60	74 to 76x.d.	...
20	Ceylon Company	7	1 to 1¼pm.	...
20	International Finance Society	5	3¾ to 4¼ pm.	...
20	General Credit & Finance Company	4	2¾ to 3¼ pm.	...
50	London Financial Association	10	5½ to 5¾ pm.	...
20	Egyptian Com. & Trading Company	2	1¾ to 2 pm.	...
20	Hudson's Bay Company	15	1; to 1 dis.	...

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

Tea.—Notwithstanding the rapid rise in the value of money and the large quantity of Tea, nearly 30,000 Packages, declared for absolute sale on the 3rd instant, our market closes firmly both as to tone and prices. Low and dusty kinds of Congou have found buyers from 8d. to 10d. per lb.; the fair to good common are scarce, the latter being worth 1s. 1d. per lb. ; flavoury kinds, of old import, have been in very limited request, but prices show no alteration. Fair to good Ho Hows and Ning Chows, also second-class Honams, Monings, and Wopacks, of old season, have been saleable to a moderate extent, and latterly prices have advanced ½d. to 1d. per lb., fine, of old season, have been neglected. The medium Kaisow kinds, of new season, were at one time much depressed, but owing to a strong inquiry for fine to finest kinds they have become more saleable, especially out of the early ships. Fine to finest Kaisows have been in demand, and prices show a rise of 1d. to 2d. per lb. from the lowest point. The new season's Monings and Wopacks have sold from 2s. to 2s. 9d. per lb. Tayshans have sold at about previous prices. Common to fair Oolongs, of old import, have sold at about previous rates. The new season's have sold from 1s. 7d. to 2s. 3d. per lb., being fair prices. In Souchongs there has not been much done, the new season's have sold from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 10d. for fine to finest. Flowery Pekoes remain in very limited demand. Common to fair Scented Capers remain dull of sale at former prices. Good and fine are in fair request at full rates. Fair to good Scented Orange Pekoes, up to 1s. 7d. per lb., show an advance of ½d. to 1d. per lb. ; new season's, fair to good, have sold from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 11d., but the demand is not active ; a few really fine have sold from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d. Foo-Chow kinds are in request, and both old and new season's have sold rather dearer. Uncolored Japans were at one time in fair demand at fully former prices, but latterly they have sold at rather lower prices. Indian Teas have sold with spirit, and the finer kinds at 2d. per lb. advance. In Green Teas business has been limited, owing to the absence of fresh supplies, the large arrivals of the last few days not having yet been generally offered ; the demand continues good both for export and home consumption. Twankays and Hyson skins have sold at former prices. Japan kinds of Young Hyson have sold rather better, the quality of those, ex *Dunmore*, showing some improvement on former imports. Gunpowders generally are very scarce and command full rates, also fine Moyune Young Hysons. Canton Young Hysons continue to sell at public sale without reserve, at 8d. to 8½d. per lb. for fair quality, being much depressed. Canton Gunpowders have sold from 8½d. to 1s. for low to fair qualities, the medium kinds are difficult of sale, but good to fine are in demand from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. The Public Sales of Indian Tea comprised 2,579 packages, of which 2,160 packages were sold. Those of the 3rd instant comprised 53,157 packages, of which about 40,000 packages have passed auction, and about 25,000 found buyers, 23,800 packages being without reserve. The sales will finish to-morrow. Messrs. Travers and Son, in their circular, say :—"We repeat, that the largest transactions in first-hand Tea are made by private contract, and that the prices seldom transpire ; that they do not, therefore, exercise the corrective influence

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that establishes market value, but that prices are latterly more guided by the large re-sales of dealers at auction. Surely such a system cannot be beneficial to importers, and merchants would do better to sell their Teas directly at public sale, guarding against the prejudice against second-hand Teas, by printing in their catalogues 'Sold for account of the importers,' in the words adopted in the notice of sales."

SILK.—The activity in the silk market has continued during the past month, though the aggregate of business has not been equal to that of September, as might naturally be expected after the recent important advance in prices. The deliveries for the month are 3,739 bales of China, and 2,081 bales of Japan. The last letters from China report total settlements to date 13,700 bales, against 32,000 bales at the same period in 1862, and 18,000 bales in 1861. Unsold stock on the market was estimated at 15,000 bales, against 12,000 bales in 1862, and 20,000 bales in 1861. Prices had at one moment shown some weakness, but as the demand increased dealers succeeded in re-establishing former quotations.

	Ordinary.				Superior.			
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Taatlee, No. 1 and 2	—	— to	—	—				
,, No. 3 and 4	20	6	21	9	22	0	22	6
,, No. 5	19	0	20	0				
Ditto, Hang-Chow	19	6	20	0	20	6		
Yuenfa	10	0	21	0	22	0	23	0
Taysaam	15	6	19	0	20	0	21	0
Ditto, skeins	16	0	16	6				
Ditto, long reel	16	6	17	6	18	0	18	6
Canton	11	0	16	0	17	6	18	0
Chinese Thrown	15	0	19	0	21	0	22	0
Maibash, dyepot Japan	20	0	23	0	23	6	24	6
Ida, bricks	18	6	20	6	23	0	26	0
Sodui ,,	19	0	20	6	21	6	22	6
Oshu, re-reeled	17	6	20	0	21	0	22	6
Koshu, Sclé	19	0	20	0	21	6	23	6
Aechezan, slips	15	0	18	6	20	0	21	0
Mashtah ,,	17	0	18	0	19	0	20	0
Hatchojee, Tussah	18	0	18	9	19	0		

STATE OF THE WAREHOUSES.

	Sold Stock.		Unsold Stock.		Delivered.	
	Nov. 1, 1863.	Nov. 1, 1862.	Nov. 1, 1863.	Nov. 1, 1862.	Jan. 1 to Nov. 7, 1863.	Jan. 1 to Nov. 7, 1862.
Bengal	1,419	1,340	4,231	3,423	4,996	5,776
China	7,106	12,336	9,407	11,733	37,665	54,778
Japan	4,166	1,158	3,985	2,130	15,854	8,460
Canton	480	822	492	1,851	8,297	1,557
Chinese Thrown	553	980	760	1,497	1,232	2,509

SUGAR.—Increase in the rate of discount has arrested the rapid rise in prices. No further immediate advance can be anticipated. The total stock is 97,247 tons. Purchases for export have been small.

COFFEE.—This market has been dull, with very limited business privately; and 323 bales very common sold at auction at 75s. to 77s. 6d. per cwt., being cheap.

RICE.—The general market much more active; business very large, and prices 3d. to 6d. per cwt. higher. Very firm; only 15 bales at auction, half sold at 5d. to 10½d. per lb. for middling to good.

SAGO.—Pearl: Small steady, but medium and large neglected, and rather lower. Of 1,002 cases at auction, about one-fourth sold at 23s. to 23s. 6d. per cwt. for fair to good small, and 18s. to 18s. 6d. greyish large. Flour: Steady; private transactions at fully former terms; 983 bags at auction retired.

SPICES.—Cinnamon: Quiet; 17 cases at auction all retired. Mace and Nutmegs: Three cases at auction sold at 2½d. per lb.; 12 cases paste all retired. Cassia: Has further and steadily advanced 1s. 6d. per lb., and several cases sold at the progressive rates. Ginger: Calicut and Cochin, £3. 5s. to £7. per cwt.; little doing. Pepper: Black steady, but without much animation; and 3,064 bags Singapore at auction sold at 3⅝d. to 3¾d. per lb.; but of 7,451 bags Penang, only about one-fifth sold at 3½d. for fair brownish, and 3⅝d. to 3¾d. good Trang. White: Steady; and 123 bags Singapore at auction sold at 5⅜d. to 5½d. per lb., and 524 bags Penang at 5⅜d. to 5½d. Cloves: Penang are fully 1d. per lb. cheaper; and of 25 cases at auction, only half sold at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 2½d. for very good. Zanzibar: Abundant, and prices unfavourably affected Of 198 bags at auction, a few only sold at 3½d. per lb. for middling.

COTTON.—Prices declined 1d. per lb. last week, but demand good and fair business done. Tinnevelli, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 1d.; northern and western, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 0½d.

HEMP.—Manila: Market very strong and active at advancing prices; business large, including floating parcels, mainly at £28. 10s. to £31 per ton for common to good roping, and £31 to £31. 10s. Sorsogon. Sunn: Sales firm and very scarce; £18 to £33 per ton.

TIN.—This market remains very flat, and a further reduction in terms of £1 to £2 per ton in Straits has not led to any augmented demand. We quote Banca, £119 to £120; Straits, £114 to £116.

JAPAN WAX.—Quotation, 58s. to 70s. per cwt.; quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Galls: 519 cases Japan sold at auction at 52s. to 54s. per cwt. for fair to good, being about 5s. per cwt. dearer. Elephants Teeth: The quarterly sales have opened favourably; current quotation: 70 lbs. and upwards, £33 to £39; 40 to 60 lbs., £31 to £38; 20 to 40 lb., £27 to £34 per cwt. Camphor: The downward tendency continues, and of 144 cases China at auction, one-third only sold at £6 per cwt. Very little done privately. Cocoa Nut Oil: Transactions limited; 640 casks Cochin at auction sold from £45 to £48 per ton. Cubebs: Flat and rather lower. Dragon's Blood: Steady, and of 14 cases at auction three-fourths sold at £7 per cwt. for fair lump. Galangal Root: Flat, no business doing; quotation 21s. to 24s. per cwt. Senna: 2½d. to 6d. per lb. Turmeric: So scarce as to preclude business; quotation 30s. to 35s per cwt. Gutta Percha: Only 3½ tons at auction, sold at 2s. 4d. per lb. for good natural, and 9d. ordinary reboiled. Sapan Wood: Increased demand has led to improved rates, and somewhat large business has been done privately in both Siam and Manila. Of 42 tons Siam at auction one-fourth sold at £9 per ton; and 28 tons Manila, all retired. Rattans: In request; 3s. to 12s. per cwt.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £7. 15s. to £8.; nail rod, £8. 5s. to £8. 10s.; hoops, £10. 10s.; sheets, single, £11. 10s.; Staffordshire bars, £9. 10s.; rails, £7.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £16 to £16. 10s.

COPPER.—Sheet and Sheathing, £105 per ton; yellow metal, 8¼d. to 9d. per lb.

TIN.—115s. for block; 116s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, I.C., 29s. to 30s. per box.

LEAD, &c.—English pig £20. 5s. to £20. 10s.; W.B., £21. 10s.; shot, patent, £23. 10s., sheet, £20. 10s. to £20. 15s.; spelter, £18. to £18. 5s.; zinc, English sheet, £24; quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

The following remarks are from the circular of Messrs. French and Smith:—The Metal Market continued good all the past month. The business transacted having been mainly for actual orders, and the amount of speculation but trifling, we do not look for much reduction in prices, consequent upon the advance in the rate of interest. Iron: A large business is being done both for Welsh and Staffordshire. Scotch Pig Iron is in good demand, and the shipments are large. Copper: The price is well maintained, owing mainly to the great scarcity of Ores. Foreign is steady. Burra £100. Kapunda £102. Chili £90. Tin: English is inactive. Banca and Straits are depressed, and parcels are forced on the market for sale. In Holland there is but little doing, quotation 71 florins. Tin Plates continue in good demand, and price very firm. The shipments last month were about 94,000 Boxes, in October, 1862, they were 62,000. Lead is firm, and price well maintained. Spelter is very flat at £18 on spot. The stock in London is 5,423 tons, against 4,566 tons same date in 1862.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from Southampton from the 30th June by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers.

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	£255,118
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	8,140
Hong Kong	—	411,198
Amoy	—	—
Singapore	£3,750	79,910
Penang	—	24,255

FROM MARSEILLES.

(BY THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.)

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	£85,998
Hong Kong	—	26,000
Singapore	—	—
Penang	—	—
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	—

PER FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS SINCE 30TH JUNE.

	Gold.	Silver.
To Singapore	—	£72,136
To Saigon	—	158,606*
To Hong Kong	—	209,470
To Shanghai	—	59,600

* 43,480 shipped by French Government.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold (per ounce)	£3 17 9	
Spanish Doubloons	3 16 3	to 3 17
United States Gold Coin	3 16 2½	
Silver in Bars	0 5 1⅛	
Mexican Dollars	0 5 3½	

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., 18s. 6d.; 8.4 lb., 21s. 6d. to 22s.; 9.4, 25s. Cotton Yarn, Nos. 16 to 24, 2s. 9d. to 2s. 10d.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Oct. 26	Falmouth	Maulmain	Cameo	Law.
— 26	Do.	Akyab	Earl Canning	Westall.
— 26	Do.	Do.	Ocean Traveller	Stone.
— 26	Do.	Rangoon	Transit	Whitmore.
— 25	Off the Eddystone	Shanghai	Culnakyle	Morrison.
— 25	Falmouth	Akyab	Theodor Korner	Vennekohl.
— 28	London	Shanghai	Guinevere	McLean.
— 28	Liverpool	Do.	Oxus	Smith.
— 28	Cowes	Bassein	Morning Glory	Boardman.
— 29	Deal	Shanghai	Silver Eagle	Longman.
— 29	Do.	Do.	Seawfell	Thomson.
— 29	Do.	Foo-chow-Foo	City of Aberdeen	Taylor.
— 29	Do.	Canton	Jorgen Bruhn	Krabb.
— 29	Falmouth	Rangoon	Emma	McKenzie.
Sep. 14	Curacao	Batavia	Diligence	Smit.
Oct. 30	Deal	Shanghai	Glenaros	Buckland.
— 30	London	Foo-chow-Foo	Shakespere	Crathie.
— 30	Do.	Penang	America	Thompson.
— 31	Deal	Shanghai	East Lothian	Cragiel.
Nov. 2	London	Foo-chow-Foo	Star of China	Leask.
— 2	Do.	Canton	Valdivia	Billington.
Oct. 31	Plymouth	Rangoon	Felix	Arentsen.
— 31	Falmouth	Akyab	Argo	Nordberg.
Nov. 1	Marseilles	Alexandria	Peluse (str.)	
— 2	Liverpool	Manila	Tricolor	Price.
— 1	Queenstown	Hong Kong	Storm King	Callaghan.
Oct. 29	Texel	Bassein	George West	Snow.
— 31	Do.	Pasaroeang	Gelderland	Gaaf.
Nov. 3	London	China	Albion	
— 3	Deal	Canton	John Scott	Harrison.
— 3	Do.	Rangoon	Kinco	Peterson.
— 3	Do.	Shanghai	Chaa Sze	Shewan.
Oct.—	New York	China	Castlebon	
Nov. 4	London	Foo-chow-Foo	Maggie Leslie	Stephen.
— 4	Deal	Shanghai	Emperor	Page.
— 5	Do.	Manila	John Banks	Cobb.
— 5	Do.	Macao	Notas	Peterson.
— 5	Falmouth	Akyab	Deborah Pennell	Pennell.
— 7	London	Shanghai	Thessalia	Harrison.
— 8	Falmouth	Maulmain	John Watt	Winchell.
— 9	Deal	Rangoon	Statesman	Marshall.
— 9	Do.	Singapore	Mountain Ash	Dickson.
— 7	Rotterdam	Java	Lobelia	Joblig.
— 4	Helvoet	Batavia	Fortuna	De Ligny

(*See Commercial Postscript.*)

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DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Oct. 23	Cowes	Batavia	Ouderkirk a.d. Amstel	Swart.
— 23	Deal	Singapore	Kosmos	Kruger.
— 28	Newport	Hong Kong	Margaret Mitchell	Gibson.
— 24	Sunderland	Do.	Nieuwland	Pott.
— 29	London	Shanghai	Min	Smith.
— 27	Deal	Batavia	Australie	Lucas.
— 26	Cardiff	Shanghai	Nicoline	Winter.
— 26	Queenstown	Do.	Achilles	
— 26	Liverpool	Cork and Singapore	Fortitude	Steeble.
— 28	Shields	Singapore	Mariana	
— 31	London	Hong Kong & Canton	Edward Percy	Stuart.
— 9	Bahiah	China	Storm King	
— 9	Off Broadstairs	Batavia	Vereeniging	Jongh.
Nov. 2	Deal	Do.	Koophandel	
— 2	Torbay	Do.	Noord Brabant	Loos.
Oct. 2	Rio Janeiro	Shanghai	Swallow	Scott.
Nov. 6	London	Do.	Ellen Rodger	Mackinnon.
— 7	Do.	Hong Kong & Canton	Falcon	Keary.
— 7	Liverpool	Singapore	Admiral	Hindle.
— 5	Do.	Hong Kong & Canton	Serica	Innes.
— 7	Do.	Batavia & Sourabaya	Fop Smit	Lever-tein.
— 7	Do.	Manila	Patriot King	Cragg.
— 7	Do.	Do.	Sales	Menderzona.

(*See Commercial Postscript.*)

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Hakodadi: Ocean Gem. For Kanagawa: Patricia, Kwang-Foong. For Shanghai: Brockham, Challenger, Coulnakyle, Annette, Guinevere, Star of China, City of Aberdeen. For Hong Kong: Childers. For Hong Kong and Canton: Robin Hood, Flying Spur. For Hong Kong, Canton, Amoy, and Foo-Cow-Foo: Yang Tsze. For Manila Perla, San Luis. For Singapore and Penang: Ferozepore. For Singapore: Benvenue.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Shanghai: Eliza Shaw, Southern Cross. For Hong Kong and Canton: Young Lochinvar, G. H. Wappaus, Euphrates. For Singapore: Athelstan, Bolden Lawn, Liriope. For Manila: Jose y Maria. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Pieter. For Batavia and Singapore: Carl Frederik.

At GLASGOW.—For Batavia and Singapore: Majestic. For Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya: Alexander. For Singapore and Penang: Bothwell Castle. For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Figaro. For Singapore: Bacchante.

SPOKEN.

ADELINE ELISA, Bordeaux to Hong Kong, Sept. 27, 3 N., 24 W.
ONDERNEMING (D. b.) Flushing to Batavia, out 14 d., Oct. 21, 45 N., 13 W.
URRE (?), Hong Kong to Liverpool, Sept. 5, 35 S., 19 E.
HER MAJESTY, London to Hong Kong, Oct. 5, 7 N., 27 W.
BARON V. HFEMSTRA, Flushing to Batazia, Oct. 21, 46 N., 13 W.
CARAUSIUS (barque), Yedo to London, July 12, 6 N., 134 E.
ASTEROPE (Fr. barq.), Macao to Havre, July 26, in Straits of Manissa.
GOVERNOR GENERAL (ship), Manila to London, July 27, do., do.
OPHIR (barque), Shanghai to Liverpool, 42 days out, July 27, do., do.
KOSSACK (Russian ship), Sourabaya to Cronstadt, Sept. 3, 35 S., 21 E.
ANTONY (Dutch ship), Batavia to Amsterdam, Sept. 5, 34 S. 16 E.
VICTORIA CROSS (ship), Liverpool to Shanghai, Oct. 27, 49 N., 10 W.
SCOTLAND (ship), Clyde to Singapore, Sept. 24, 9 N., 25 W.
LOUISA, Rotterdam to Singapore, Sept. 18, 1 S., 21 W.
ÆGEAN, Cardiff to Shanghai, Sept. 27, 6 N., 23 W.
CATHERINE, Batavia to Amsterdam, Oct. 8, 11 N., 27 W.
SIRIUS (Dutch brig), Amsterdam to Batavia, Aug 28.
H.M.'s LOUISA, London to Hong Kong, Aug. 21, 26 N., 22 W.
JAVA, Bordeaux to Batavia, Sept. 3, 10 N., 26 W.
HOLLAND (Dutch barque), Amsterdam to Batavia, Sept. 9, 6 N., 19 W.
WEST KAPELLE, for Batavia, Sept. 28, 8 S., 29 W.
SEABON, Sunderland to Shanghai, Oct. 9, 12 N., 28 W.
ALGERNON (ship), Liverpool to Hong Kong, Aug. 28, 38 S., 29 E.
KORTENAAR (Dutch ship), Rottm. to Batavia, July 30, 11 N., 25 W.
SCHELDE (Dutch ship), Amsterdam to Batavia, Sept. 11, 35 S., 38 E.
MARTINUS JACOBUS (Dut. barq.), S'd'land to Sing., July 19, 6 N., 17 W.
PRESIDENT VAN RYCKEVORSEL (D. s.), Rott. to Bat., July 19, 6 N., 17 W.
AVALANCHE (ship), Penang to London, Sept. 11, 16 S., 86 E.
NILE (Dutch barq.), Java to Holland, Sept. 3, 28 S., 79 E.
COREA (Eng. ship), Foo-chow-Foo to London, Sept. 6, 9 S., 126 E.
HAMLET (Amer. ship), Manila to New York, Sept. 9.
HINDOSTAN, Sunderland to Singapore, Sept 17, on the line, 21 W.
MAYFLOWER (of London), Liverpool to Shanghai, Aug. 20, 32 N., 18 W.
THESSALIA, Shanghai to London, Oct. 8, 10 N., 23 W.
PAUL JOHAN, Shields to Onrush, 37 S., 22 W.
LOUISA, Batavia to Middelburg, Sept. 17, off Prince's Island.
ALDEBARAN, Shields to Batavia, Aug. 29, 38 S., 67 E.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

(*Advices by this Mail in another column.*)

From JAPAN.—At LONDON: Copernicus, Carusius, Jacob and Anna, Mavaria, Kent, Prudhoe.

From CHINA.—At LONDON: Antipodes, West Australian, Monarch, Beatrice, Chanticleer, Raphael, Corriemulzie, Vigil, Capriolani, Banian, Kennington, Procymatia, Rosella, Eastern Chief, Caroline Coventry, Kestrel, Philomela, Chrysolite, James Paton, Aerolite, Friar Tuck, Empress Eugene, Celestial, White Adder, Southern Belle, Mexicana, Aerolite, Pegasus, Assyrian, George Avery, Gabalva, Grenadier, Humphrey Nelson, Whimfrel, Corea, Lord Clyde, Harkaway, Warwickshire, Strathmore, Theodore and Julie, Edinburgh, Garrawault, India, Sir W. F. Williams, Sunbeam, Cambalu, Runnymeade, Solent, Yaratilda, Mary Mildred, Spray of the Ocean, Naomi, Patna, Jubilee, Monita, Carisbrook, Thames, Maha Ranee, Gananogue, Melrose, Canadian, Artemsia. At LIVERPOOL: Merrington, Forfarshire, Joshua Bates, Montgomery, Alfred Kay, Flatworth, Inca, Ophir, West Derby, Empress of India, Jura, Eliza Stewart, Invincible, Veronica, John Nicholson, Verbena, Oangondy, Iron Crown, Regina. At FALMOUTH: Alfred Hawley, Panama.

From MANILA.—At LONDON: Caribbean, Governor General, Thrudvang. At LIVERPOOL: Alarac, Areta, Flora, Mariatana. At FALMOUTH: Java, Amtmand Thesen, Agricola, Frederick, Hermelin. At QUEENSTOWN: Duiveland.

From SINGAPORE.—At LONDON: Lawley Cluden, Oscar, Ellenborough, Dewa Gungadhur, Harry Puddomsey, Sawey, Prince Alfred, Maid of the Tyne, Andromeda. At LIVERPOOL: Tigris, Finland, Sparkler, Bagota, Alfred Roy, Thomas Mitchell, Lous Cezard. At FALMOUTH: Lorenzo, Carl and Aguste, Panic. At SHIELDS: Zes Gezustus. At Bordeaux: Chene.

From BATAVIA.—At LONDON: William Simpson, Java. At CHANNEL: Ceres, Sud, Helene. At FALMOUTH: Frederika.

From PENANG.—At LONDON: Isabella, Avalanche. At FALMOUTH: John Land, Schlosser.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Outward freights remain without alteration, and the different berths are well supplied with shipping. Homeward freights are steady at 75s. from China, and 80s. from Manila.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth:—To Kanagawa: 55s. weight, 50s. meast. To Nagasaki: 65s. To Hankow: 65s. weight, 60s. meast. To Amoy and Foo-chow-Foo: 50s. weight, 42s. 6d. meast. To Shanghai: 50s. weight, 27s. 6d. to 30s. meast. To Hong Kong: 40s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meast. To Manila and Labuan: 50s. weight or measurement. To Singapore: 30s. to 35s. weight or measurement. To Penang: 40s. weight or measurement. To Batavia: 40s. weight, 30s. measurement. To Bankok: 60s. weight or measurement.

The *Yang-tsze* is taking out for Hong Kong shot, shell, &c.

The quotations for coal and iron from the North are as follows:—For Hong Kong: £46 and £2. For Shanghai: £53 and £2. 10s. 0d. to £2. 12s. 6d. For Manila: £1. 10s. For the Philippine Islands, Penay, or Zebu: £2 (nominal). For Singapore: £26. 10s. and £1. 6s. For Penang: £24. These rates are from the Wear or Tyne, and Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, respectively.

CASUALTIES, &c.

Amsterdam, Oct. 22.—The Argo, Gesterkamp, from Shields, (not Cardiff, as before reported,) to Batavia, which put into Simon's Bay, Sept. 19, was leaky, and had thrown part of her cargo overboard, having encountered heavy gales from Sept. 5 to 11, in lat. 37 and 38 S., lon. 25 E.

The Star of China, Leask, which arrived at London, Nov. 1, from Foo-chow-Foo, had had stormy weather and heavy squalls since she passed the Azores, and had encountered a severe gale from N.E., on Oct 25.

The Catharina Jacoba Henrietta, Tonjes, from Nieuwe Diep to Batavia, put into Cowes, Nov. 1, leaky.

The Amsterdam, Wehdemeyer, from Batavia to Amsterdam, was stranded at Kykduin, Nov. 4, and will be lost. The crew (except one man) have been saved.

The Gottingen, Lachwitz, from Hamburg for Hong Kong, put into the Mauritius, Sept. 20, with loss of some bulwarks, galley and boat, and rudder sprung, having experienced hard gales, Aug. 24, in 37 S., 25 E., during which she sprung a leak.

The Chene, (French barque,) Blanchard, from Singapore to Bordeaux, which put into the Mauritius, Sept. 5, for survey, having been on shore in Banca Straits, was found to be leaky.

The Doggersbank, Dutch ship, Nuss, from Batavia, to Rotterdam, with sugar and coffee, put into the Mauritius, Sept. 6, leaky, having experienced hard gales Aug. 26, in lat. 14 S., long. 88 E. She had discharged part of her cargo, and was repairing on Oct. 5, caulking her upper works, &c.

The Agricola, British barque, McLeod, from Manila, at Singapore to Falmouth, with sugar and pepper, put into the Mauritius, Sept. 7, leaky, and making eighteen inches water per hour at sea, having experienced hard gales Aug. 22, in lat 9 S., long. 99 E., and Aug. 30 in lat. 15 S., long. 79 E. She was discharging cargo on Oct. 5.

The Thomas, W. Sears, American ship, Wilson, from Padang to New York, with coffee, &c., put into the Mauritius Sept. 28, having experienced a heavy gale off the Cape of Good of Hope, from the 10th to 25th Aug., during which she sprung a leak, and was obliged to throw some cargo overboard, and also had her mizen-mast sprung and lost a suit of sails. On Sept. 12, in lat. 37 S., long. 58 E., the master, Ichaboe, was lost overboard. The vessel was discharging on Oct. 5.

The Flora, Cobb, from Manila to Liverpool, which put into Bahia 11th October, leaky, had been surveyed, and would have to discharge; she was making two feet of water per hour, and would probably be condemned.

The Lady Ebrington, from London to Shanghai, put into Table Bay Sept. 21, her crew being mutinous.

Intelligence was received here on the 5th inst. of the destruction by pirates in the China Seas, of the Parana, Captain Morrish, from Macao to Liverpool, and of the murder of the captain, officers and crew.

ANTWERP, Nov. 6.—The Amsterdam, Wehdemeyer, from Batavia to Amsterdam, stranded at Kykduin, has broken in the middle. Only twenty-seven chests of tea had been landed, and the salvage was being continued with great difficulty; all the cargo was wet, and some of the coffee had washed ashore.

Advices from Curacoa dated 7th October state that the Diligence, Smit, from Batavia to Amsterdam, which put in there leaky, 14th Sept., had been condemned; the damaged part of the cargo would be sold.

The Benlida, after discharging her cargo of teas, in proceeding down river was capsized in a squall and beached. She has since been got afloat, and we hear been sold.

Havre, Nov. 6.—The Pomone, French, Girand, from Bankok to Cherbourg, which put into Mauritius, August 6, leaky, has been condemned there.

AT ST. VINCENT.—Oct. 7, Bahama (st.), Rowe, from London, and left, 8, for China; 6, Sterling (st.), Henderson, from Cardiff, and left, 8, for Borneo.

The Fuchs, Fuchs, arrived at Simon's Bay Sept. 3, from Bordeaux, and sailed 6th for China—not the Focke, Focke, as before reported.

AT MAURITIUS.—Sept. 7, Maritana, M'Lellan, from Manila; 10, Vellore, Didier, from Singapore; 11, Ararat, Moreau, from Singapore. Sailed, Oct. 3, Shooeyleen (st.), Mann, for Singapore.

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Tap, do.	1s. 6d.
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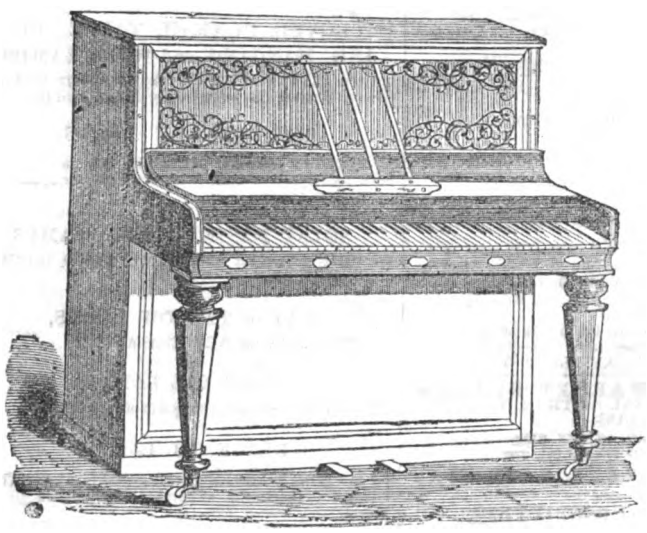

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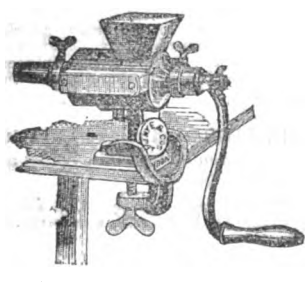

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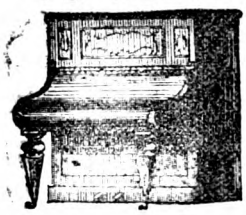

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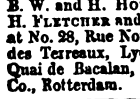

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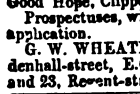

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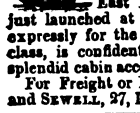

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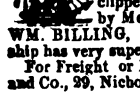

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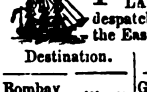

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Calcutta	Camperdown	A 1	915	Nov. 19.
Hong Kong and Whampoa ...	City of Aberdeen... ...	A 1 14 yrs.	551	Dec. 1.
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H. Kong & Whampoa	Robin Hood	E.I.D.	Nov. 20.
H. Kong & Whampoa	Star of China	W.I.D.	With des.
Singapore	Valdivia	W.I.D.	With des.
Manila	San Luis ...	W.I.D.	With des.
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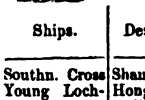

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Singapore	RomanLassie	L.D.	With des.

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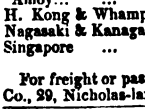

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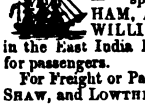

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THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

THE FOURTH Volume of this JOURNAL was completed on the 14th Nov. 1863. The Subscription is 18s. per annum, or 5s. per quarter, not including Postage, and to the Export Supplement 12s. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines; and 6d. for each additional line.

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THE ATTACK ON KAGOSIMA.

(LONDON GAZETTE.)

EARL RUSSELL TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL NEALE.

Foreign-office, December 24, 1862.

Sir,—The barbarous murder of Mr. Richardson, and the murderous assault on two gentlemen and a lady who were in his company, have inspired Her Majesty's Government with great and just indignation. It was to be hoped that the instant trial and condign punishment of the murderers, together with an offer of further reparation, would have shown, on the part of the Japanese Government, a due sense of the magnitude of the offence which had been committed. But the letter of the Japanese Ministers of Foreign Affairs, dated the 16th of September, dispels this hope. In a tone of helplessness or evasion they say that, in the answer which Saboolo gave to their officer, there is something very improper, and that they will have the whole state of the case more accurately inquired into, and inform you of the result. There could have been no doubt in the minds of the Ministers of Japan that a barbarous murder had been committed; no doubt that other murders had, at the same time, been contemplated; and the only course which a Government sensible of its duties, and able to perform them, could have pursued, was to arrest, try, convict, and execute the murderers. But even the first step of this process does not seem to have been taken. In fixing the reparation to be required, Her Majesty's Government have had to consider the anomalous state of political rule in Japan. They find two parties who are responsible to the British Government; first, the Government of Yedo, who, when British subjects are attacked and murdered on the high road, in full daylight, by persons who are known, nevertheless allow those persons to remain unpunished; secondly, the Daimio Prince of Satsuma, whose relation, Simadzoo Saboolo, permitted, if he did not actually order, his retainers to commit this horrible crime, and who do not punish it.

You are instructed to ask as reparation from the Japanese Government—1. An ample and formal apology for the offence of permitting a murderous attack on British subjects passing on a road open by treaty to them. 2. The payment of £100,000 as a penalty on Japan for this offence.

Next you will demand from the Daimio Prince of Satsuma—1. The immediate trial and capital execution, in the presence of one or more of Her Majesty's naval officers, of the chief perpetrators of the murder of Mr. Richardson, and of the murderous assault upon the lady and gentlemen who accompanied him. 2. The payment of £25,000, to be distributed to the relations of the murdered man, and to those who escaped with their lives the swords of the assassins on that occasion.

If the Japanese Government should refuse the redress you are thus instructed to demand, you will inform thereof the admiral or senior naval officer on the station, and you will call upon him to adopt such measures of reprisal or blockade, or of both, as he may judge best calculated to attain the end proposed. You will at the same time communicate the substance of your instructions to the envoys and naval commanders in Japan of other European powers; and you will concert with the British admiral and the naval officers of those Powers arrangements for the safety of foreigners during coercive operations.

If the Daimio Satsuma should not immediately agree to carry into effect the terms demanded of him, the admiral should go with his own ship, and with such others as he may think fit to take with him, or he should send a sufficient force to the territory of the Prince, which I have been informed is a peninsula on the most southerly point of the island. He has a port, I am told, at the south-west end of the Island of Kiu-siu. The admiral or senior naval officer will be better able to judge than Her Majesty's Government can be whether it will be most expedient to blockade this port, or whether it will be possible or advisable to shell the residence of the Prince. I have also been informed that the Prince of Satsuma has steamships brought from Europe of considerable value; these might be seized or detained till redress is obtained.

During these operations, whether against the Government of Japan or the Prince of Satsuma, care must be taken by the admiral to protect the ports where British persons and property may be in jeopardy. The distinction between the Government and the Daimios is one that must be kept in view.

The Prince of Satsuma is said by one of the Japanese Ministers to be a powerful Daimio, who could not easily be coerced by the Japanese Government. He must not, nor must the other Daimios, escape, on that account, the penalty of their misdeeds.—I am, &c.,

(Signed) RUSSELL.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL NEALE TO EARL RUSSELL.

(Received August 27.)

Yokohama, June 24, 1863.

I hasten to announce to your lordship that I have received within the walls of Her Majesty's Legation the whole amount of the indemnities demanded by Her Majesty's Government from the Government at Yedo, amounting to £110,000 sterling, represented by 440,000 Mexican dollars; the reparation affixed for the families of the guards murdered at Her Majesty's Legation on the 26th June is comprised in this amount.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL NEALE TO EARL RUSSELL.

(Received September 14.)

Yokohama, July 13, 1863.

My Lord,—I have the satisfaction of transmitting herewith to your lordship the letter of apology addressed to me by the Japanese Government, expressive of regret at the murders and outrages committed in this country upon British subjects during the course of last year. I transmit this paper in original Japanese, accompanied by a literal translation, as well as by a translation of the Dutch version. Thus the demands I have been instructed to make upon the Government at Yedo have been happily brought to a satisfactory and successful issue, not, however, without the most persistent efforts on my part to resist all difficulties and obstructions opposed by the distracted Government of this country at so serious a crisis. In respect to the apology, however expedient I had deemed it to abstain from being over-exacting as to the terms in which it should be expressed—especially as the payment at last, without comment, of the indemnity was of itself an acknowledgment of the justice of the reparation demanded—still I was under the necessity of twice declining to accept two other written apologies tendered to me, as in translation they were obscure and undefined. The third I conceive to be clear and acceptable; and it remains for me to trust it will be found sufficiently satisfactory by Her Majesty's Government.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) EDWD. ST. JOHN NEALE.

THE JAPANESE MINISTERS FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL NEALE.

Inclosure.—(Literal translation from the Japanese.)

We communicate with you by a despatch. Last year at the British Legation in Yedo a wicked and murderous act took place. Again, on the tokaido a British subject was murdered. Such unfortunate affairs were for us highly to be regretted. Thus we hope that affairs likely to break off the intercourse between the two countries may not again arise. We desire to inform you thus much.—Respectful and humble communication.

(July 3, 1863.)

Yokohama, August 26, 1863.

My Lord,—I had the honour to inform your lordship upon closing the last mail, that I was on the point of embarking on board the flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Kuper, and of proceeding with the squadron under his command to Kagosima, the capital of the Prince of Satsuma. I deemed it right to acquaint the Tycoon's government of my intentions, and I accordingly addressed them a letter, a copy of which I have the honour to enclose. I promptly received a reply soliciting me at least to postpone the projected expedition. I had hardly received this communication, a copy of which is likewise enclosed, when a vice-minister came down from Yedo and sought an interview with me on the 5th instant. Far from urging further arguments to dissuade me from the intention of proceeding to the territory of Satsuma, he stated that the Tycoon's government purposed sending a Japanese steamer with us, having a high official on board. No steamer, however, appeared then or at any subsequent period.

The squadron, consisting of her Majesty's ships *Euryalus*, *Pearl*, *Perseus*, *Argus*, *Coquette*, *Racehorse*, and *Havoc*, weighed from its anchorage at Yokohama, on the 6th instant. I was accompanied by most of the members of Her Majesty's legation, distributed over Her Majesty's ships—their more or less proficiency in the Japanese language, it was deemed, might be highly useful, and the result has confirmed this expectation. Under easy steam and sail Her Majesty's squadron reached the entrance of the Bay of Kagosima on the evening of the 11th instant, and anchoring ground was found about ten p.m., after some difficulty, in the extreme depth of water, which was found generally to prevail in that noble bay.

Early in the morning of the ensuing day, the first boat, containing two officials, came off from the shore to the flagship. They inquired the nationality of the ships, whether it was our intention to proceed farther into the bay, whether a native pilot was on board, what number of guns the ship carried, and other questions of this nature, which having been replied to, the boat returned to Kagosima. Her Majesty's squadron a few hours afterwards weighed and cast anchor off the batteries of the town. A second boat, with four other officials, came off immediately to the flagship, and stated that it was understood to be their intention to deliver a letter addressed to the Prince of Satsuma. My despatch, as originally written, a copy of which I have already had the honour to transmit to your lordship, and amended only in respect to the altered dates, together with a supplementary letter announcing the admiral's arrival with the squadron, and my own presence on board, were delivered to the officials, who undertook to return, with a receipt, copies of both of which, in their amended form, I have the honour to enclose. This they did in a few hours, and at the same time informed me that the Prince of Satsuma was not at Kagosima, but at a residence inland, about fifty miles distant; the officials again came on board, and stated that they were charged by the three members composing the Prince of Satsuma's council to request that Admiral Kuper and myself would come on shore, where a building for the reception of foreigners had been specially arranged for our interview. Great anxiety was evinced that we should accede to this proposal; and they urged that it would be impossible to commit to writing all that might be discussed. Admiral Kuper fully concurred with me in replying that the only business which had brought us to Kagosima was fully set forth in the despatch I had presented, and which was clearly conveyed in three languages—English, Japanese, and Dutch. We declined to proceed on shore or enter into any discussions. The officials departed much disconcerted that we should not land. Viewed by the light of the occurrences which followed, it may well be assumed that treachery and violence was in store for us, had we unsuspectingly fallen into their designs.

On the 13th instant several officials, one of whom was stated to be of superior rank, again came alongside the flagship, accompanied by numerous two-sworded adherents in several boats. They entered into long parley before coming on board, requested to know whether I would personally receive the high official; of this they were assured. They then requested permission that he should be accompanied on deck by at least forty of his adherents, which was acceded to by the admiral, who at the same time directed a guard of Marines to be drawn up, with fixed bayonets, facing the gangway by which they entered. Upon reaching the deck these armed retainers of Satsuma were disposed of in single file along the line of guns, and at once assumed their natural position of sitting in a kneeling attitude. The high personage referred to then finally decided upon ascending the ship's side. I received him, the admiral being present, when he exhibited the utmost agitation and confusion. He was speechless, when one of his attendant officers stated that he was charged to speak for his chief, and that he had to inform me that he was the bearer of the written reply to my despatch, but that they had some serious matters to add in connection with it. No sooner had he proceeded thus far when it was found that a boat, waving a flag, had reached the ship and communicated something, which, when made known to the chief official, caused him to rise suddenly and leave the cabin, return to it, and leave it again. Finally, I was informed by him that he must return to the shore immediately, as he had received a message to the effect that a mistake had been made in the despatch, which must be rectified; upon which he hurriedly left with the undelivered despatch, if, indeed, he had been the bearer of any such.

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During the interval occupied by these communications, the batteries on shore were constantly manned, and the guns diligently trained and pointed at the ships of the squadron, and especially on the flagship, the whole of them being within range. These and other suspicious circumstances induced the admiral to determine upon shifting the anchorage of the squadron to as convenient a position, though still partially within range, as the extreme depth of the water would admit. As the Japanese officials were descending the ship's side, the anchors of the squadron were weighing.

Contrary to my expectation, the official last referred to returned late in the evening to the flagship at the new anchorage, and delivered into my hands the answer to my despatch preferring the demands. A careful translation of that document I have here the honour to lay before your lordship. Having no further communication to make to me, the bearer of the letter left the ship. I deemed the general tone and purport of this reply of Satsuma's counsellers to be utterly unsatisfactory. It raised the question whether, according to the laws of Japan, a Daimio, travelling with his retinue, is not fully justified in beating or thrusting off the road all persons who encounter him on the highway. It raised also the question whether or not the Tycoon was free from blame for not having inserted in the treaty these assumed and extravagant privileges. The indemnity demanded, it is said in the reply, will be an after consideration, when it had been decided whether the Tycoon or the Daimio was to blame. Such being the general purport of the reply which I had received, I considered it to be my unavoidable and immediate duty to call upon Admiral Kuper at once to resort to such preliminary measures of coercion, by reprisals or otherwise, as he might deem most expedient and best calculated to arouse the Prince of Satsuma to a sense of the serious nature of our mission. I have the honour to enclose a copy of my despatch, addressed in that sense to the admiral.

A relation of what ensued I can best convey to your lordship by laying before you the succinct and graphic despatch which Admiral Kuper addressed to me at the close of the operations which were enacted. It would be unbecoming in me to indulge in expressions of admiration at the able and gallant manner in which the operations, suddenly rendered necessary, were determined upon, and immediately carried out by the ships of Her Majesty's squadron, under the immediate command and direction of Vice-Admiral Kuper, upon whom it devolves to bring to the knowledge of Her Majesty's Government the spirited incidents and all sufficient results which attended the combat at Kagosima. The strength of the batteries, mounting 81 guns, the gale blowing during the action, the comparatively severe loss sustained by us, especially in the untimely fate of those brilliant and deplored officers, Captains Josling and Wilmot, of the flag-ship, will be duly appreciated by Her Majesty's Government. I did not hesitate to convey to Admiral Kuper my unqualified opinion that enough had been effected to vindicate the outrage committed upon British subjects by the adherents of Satsuma, at least until I had the honour to receive your lordship's further instructions. The chief agent of that outrage is generally understood to have been Shimadzu Saboolo, the father of the Prince; his guards but obeyed his instructions. No power as yet brought to bear upon Japan by Her Majesty's Government is calculated to coerce the Prince of Satsuma to deliver up his father to condign punishment, as the principal perpetrator of the outrage committed. It was determined upon this to return to Yokohama, when, after a series of severe gales and typhoons prevailing at this season on this dangerous coast, the squadron returned to this anchorage on the 24th inst.

Thus I have the satisfaction to report to your lordship, that the instructions with which I have been charged, onerous as they were palpably and in fact, and having reference to the outrage of last September, have been carried out in letter and in spirit. The indemnities demanded of the Tycoon's government are afloat on board Her Majesty's ships. I have had the honour to transmit to your lordship the written apology of the government of Yedo; and in respect to the Prince of Satsuma having ill-advisedly sought to evade the specific demands which Her Majesty's Government deemed it advisable to direct me to make upon him, after due consideration of all the circumstances, and after long forbearance, his capital is in ashes, his foundries destroyed, and his steamers burnt. It remains for me to trust that Her Majesty's Government may deem that my instructions have been thus fulfilled in a manner best adapted to the difficult circumstances with which I have been, and still continue to be, surrounded.

In conclusion, I trust your lordship will pardon me if I do not resist the natural impulse of desiring to bring under your lordship's notice the special and unlooked-for services rendered on the occasion of the expedition to Satsuma of Messrs. Eusden, Gower, Macdonald, Willis, Fletcher, Von Siebold, and Satow, of this legation. In their absence all communication with the shore at Kagosima must have failed. Interpreters from the shore were held back and never appeared; an attempt to impede all explanations rendered nugatory by a ready knowledge of their own language, which they found on board, nor shall I have accomplished my duty were I to omit to solicit your lordship's favourable notice to the devotion with which these members of Her Majesty's civil service exposed themselves to the anticipated perils of naval combat, unaccompanied by any ostensible prospect of the ordinary honours and rewards attending the exposure of life in the profession of arms.—I have, &c.,

EDWD. ST. JOHN NEALE.

P. S. I have the honour to annex to this despatch memoranda of interviews held on board Her Majesty's ship *Euryalus* with the officers of the Prince of Satsuma. E. ST. JNO. N.

The Right Hon. the Earl Russell, K.G.

(Inclosure.)

FROM THE JAPANESE MINISTERS FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EDWARD ST. JOHN NEALE.

Yedo, August 4, 1863.

On receipt of your despatch of the 3rd August, we have fully understood that you intend to go, within three days, to the territory of the Prince of Satsuma, with the men-of-war now lying in the Bay of Yokohama, in order to demand satisfaction for the murder of a British merchant on the Tokaido last year. But owing to the present unsettled state of affairs in our empire, which you witness and hear of, we are in great trouble, and intend to carry out several plans. Supposing, now, something untoward were to happen, then all the trouble and care both you and we have taken would have been in vain and fruitless; therefore we request the said departure may be delayed for the present. With respect and consideration.

(Signed) MATSDAIRA BUZENNO KAMI.
MIDDZOONG IDZOOMINO KAMI.
ITAKOORA SOOWONGO KAMI.
INOWOO-YAY KAWATSINGO KAMI.

Translated by (Signed) R. EUSDEN.

(Inclosure.)

TO HIS HIGHNESS MATSUDAIRA SHIURI NO DAIBOO, THE DAIMIO PRINCE OF SATSUMA.

Her Britannic Majesty's Legation in Japan,
Yokohama, August 1, 1863.

Your Highness,—It is well known to you that a barbarous murder of an unarmed and unoffending British subject and merchant was perpetrated on the 14th of the month of September last (21st day of 8th month of 2nd year of Bung-Kew of Japanese reckoning), upon the Tokaido, near Kanagawa, by persons attending the procession and surrounding the norimon of Shimadzu Saboolo, who, I am informed, is the father of your Highness. It is equally known to you that a murderous assault was made at the same time by the same retinue upon a lady and two other gentlemen, British subjects, by whom he was accompanied, the two gentlemen having been severely and seriously wounded, and the lady escaping by a miracle.

The names of the British subjects here referred to are as follows:—Charles Lenox, murdered; Mrs. Borradaile, Mr. William Clarke, severely wounded; Mr. William Marshal, severely wounded. This event filled with great and just indignation the British Government and people, and excited the sympathy of, and produced a painful impression upon, all civilised countries. Impressed with friendly and considerate feelings towards the Government of the Tycoon, with whom the Queen of Great Britain, my august Sovereign, is in relations by treaty of peace and amity, I acted with proper consideration for the Tycoon's Government by leaving in its hands the legitimate means of speedily arresting and bringing to capital punishment the murderers from among Shimadzu Saboolo's retinue. This necessary forbearance on my part has been entirely approved of by my Government, and appreciated and acknowledged by the Government of the Tycoon. A different course proposed at the moment to be adopted in the excitement attending this barbarous outrage might have resulted in the capture, and, perhaps, death, by summary retribution, of Shimadzu Saboolo himself.

Ten months have now elapsed since the perpetration of this unprovoked outrage, during which period my Government has been duly informed by me of the circumstances attending it, while the Tycoon's ministers have held out to me from time to time assurances and hopes that the murderers would be given up to your highness, according to the Tycoon's desire, and sent to Yedo for trial and execution. But I have had occasion to report to my Government that, removed in your distant domain from the direct influence of the Supreme Government, and shielded also by certain privileges and immunities which belong to Daimios of this empire, you had utterly disregarded all orders or decrees of the Japanese Government calling upon you to afford justice by sending the real criminals to Yedo. They have not been arrested nor sent; and no redress has consequently been afforded by the Tycoon's Government, however desirous it may be of doing so. In the meanwhile I have received the explicit instructions of my own Government how to act in this matter.

The Tycoon's Government may be impeded by the laws of this country, and more especially by political embarrassments, from enforcing its desires upon Daimios of the empire in regard to criminal acts committed by their adherents; but when British subjects are the victims of those acts, Japan, as a nation, must, through its Government, pay a penal y, and disavow the misdeeds of its subjects, to whatever rank they may belong. Under instructions from my Government, I demanded from the Tycoon's Government an apology and the payment of a considerable penalty for permitting the murderous attack made by your retainers on British subjects passing on a road open to them by treaty. Both these demands have been acceded to. But the British Government has also decided that those circumstances constitute no reason why the real delinquents and actual murderers should be shielded by your highness, or by any means escape the condign punishment which they merit, and which they would be subjected to for great crimes, such as they have committed, in all other parts of the world.

It has thereupon been determined by my Government, and I am instructed to demand of your highness, as follows:—First. The immediate trial and execution, in the presence of one or more of Her Majesty's naval officers, of the chief perpetrators of the murder of Mr. Richardson, and of the murderous assault upon the lady and the gentlemen who accompanied him. Secondly. The payment of £25,000 sterling, to be distributed to the relations of the murdered man, and to those who escaped with their lives the swords of the assassins on that occasion. These demands are required by Her Majesty's Government to be acceded to by your highness immediately upon their being made known to you. And upon your refusing, neglecting, or evading to do so, the admiral commanding the British forces in these seas will adopt such coercive measures, increasing in their severity, as he may deem expedient to obtain the required satisfaction.

The commander of Her Majesty's ship of war charged with the delivery of this letter is made acquainted with the specific demands which I have the honour to communicate to you in this letter, and, according as they are accepted or refused, he has received instructions either to carry out and witness their execution within a period of days which will be named, or in the event of a refusal, to commence at once coercive operations pending the arrival of additional forces. Your highness is therefore earnestly requested seriously to consider the course you will adopt upon receipt of this communication, the terms of which it is not in my power to modify, alter, or discuss. I avail myself of this occasion to offer to your highness the assurance of my respect and consideration.

(Signed) EDWD. ST. JOHN NEALE.
Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in Japan.

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(Inclosure.)

TRANSLATION OF A DESPATCH IN JAPANESE FROM KAWAKAMI TAJIMA, MINISTER OF MATSDAIRA SHIURI NO DAIBOO, PRINCE OF SATSUMA, TO COLONEL NEALE, HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CHARGE D'AFFAIRES.

It is just that a man who has killed another should be arrested and punished by death, as there is nothing more sacred than human life, and although we should like to secure them (the murderers), as we have endeavoured to do since last year, it is impossible for us to do so, owing to the political differences at present existing between the Daimios of Japan, some of whom even hide and protect such people; besides this, the murderers are not one, but several persons, and therefore find easier means of escape.

The journey to Yedo (undertaken by Shimadzu Saboolo) was not with the object of committing murders, but to conciliate the two courts of Yedo and Kioto; and you will easily, therefore, believe that our master (Shimadzu) could not have ordered it (the murder). Great offenders against the laws of their country (Japan) who escape, are liable to capital punishment. If, therefore, we can detect those in question, and, after examination, find them to be guilty, they shall be punished, and we will then inform the commanders of your men-of-war at Nagasaki, or at Yokohama, in order that they may come to witness their execution. You must therefore consent to the unavoidable delay which is necessary to carry out these measures. If we were to execute criminals condemned for other offences, and told you that they were the offenders (above referred to), you would not be able to recognise them; and this would be deceiving you, and not acting in accordance with the spirit of our ancestors.

The (provincial) Governments of Japan are subordinate to the Yedo Government, and, as you are well aware, are subservient to the orders received from it. We have heard something about a treaty having been negotiated in which a certain limit was assigned to foreigners to move about in; but we have not heard of any stipulation by which they are authorised to impede the passage of a road. Supposing this happened in your country, travelling with a large number of retainers as we do here, would you not chastise (push out of the way and beat) anyone thus disregarding and breaking the existing laws of the country? If this were neglected Princes could no longer travel. We repeat that we agree with you that the taking of human life is a very grave matter. On the other hand, the insufficiency of the Yedo Government, who govern and direct everything, is shown by their neglecting to insert in the treaty [with foreigners] the laws of the country [in respect to these matters] which have existed from ancient times. You will, therefore, be able to judge yourself whether the Yedo Government [for not inserting these laws] or my master [for carrying them out] is to be blamed. To decide on this important matter, a high official of the Yedo Government, and one of our Government, ought to discuss it before you, and find out who is in the right. After the above question has thus been judged and settled, the money indemnity shall be arranged.

We have not received from the Tycoon any order or communications by steamer that your men-of-war were coming here. Such statements are probably made with the object of representing us in a bad light. If it were not with this object you would certainly have them in writing from the Gorogio; and if so we request you to let us see them. In consequence of such mis-statements great misunderstandings are caused. All this surprises us much. Does it not surprise you? Our Government acts in everything according to the orders of the Yedo Government. This is our open-hearted reply to the different subjects mentioned in your despatch.

29th day of the 6th month of the 3rd year of Bung-kew.
18th August, 1863.

(Signed) KAWAKAMI TAJIMA.
SHISSEI, Minister.

Translated by
(Signed) A. O. J. GOWER.
A. VON SIEBOLD.

(Inclosure.)

Euryalus, in the Bay of Kagosima, Aug. 17, 1863.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 14th inst., in which you request me to enter upon such measures of coercion as I may deem expedient and best calculated to awaken the Prince of Satsuma to a sense of the serious nature of the determinations which have brought Her Majesty's squadron to this anchorage.

I immediately directed Captain Borlase of the *Pearl* to proceed at daylight on the following morning with a portion of the squadron, to a bay to the northward of Kagosima, for the purpose of seizing and bringing to our anchorage three steamers, the property of the Prince, which had been previously ascertained to be lying there; Captain Borlase was also desired to avoid as much as possible all unnecessary bloodshed or active hostility. This service was executed with much zeal and discretion by Captain Borlase; and the three steamers, namely, *England*, screw, 759 tons; *Sir George Grey*, screw, 492 tons; *Contest*, screw, 350 tons; arrived at the anchorage during the forenoon of the 15th inst., lashed alongside three of Her Majesty's ships; the object I had in view being the detention of these vessels as reprisals until such time as the Prince of Satsuma should either comply with the demands made upon him, or should make advances with a view to their settlement.

These considerations were however suddenly and unexpectedly set aside by the assumption of hostilities on the part of the Japanese; for at noon of the same day, the batteries opened fire with shot and shell on the squadron, an act which it became necessary immediately to resent, in vindication of the honour of the flag, and as a punishment for the outrage; and as it was impossible for the small force at my command to carry out the requisite operations, and at the same time to retain possession of the three steamers in question, I gave orders that they should be set on fire and destroyed, which was accordingly done.

The squadron then, as you are aware, proceeded to engage the batteries of Kagosima, advancing in line of battle (the *Euryalus* leading) from the northermost battery, along the whole line, and finally attacking the southernmost or spit battery, after which I deemed it advisable, in order to ensure the safety of Her Majesty's ships, to direct them to seek an anchorage; the weather, which had been threatening for a gale, becoming at this time most unfavourable, and as night was approaching, the signal was made to discontinue the action, and the squadron returned to an anchorage under Sakura Sima. It was impossible to ascertain precisely the extent of the injury inflicted upon the batteries; but considering the heavy fire which was kept up from the ships, at point blank range, the effect must have been considerable, many guns were observed to be dismounted, the batteries were several times cleared, and the explosion of various magazines gave evidence of the destructive effects of our shell; one half of the town was in flames and entirely destroyed, as well as a very extensive arsenal or factory and gun foundry, and five large Loo-Chew junks, the property of the Prince, in addition to the three steamers as already described. A heavy typhoon blew during the night, and the conflagration increasing in proportion to the height of the storm, illuminated the entire bay. On the following afternoon, the gale having moderated, and as I deemed it necessary to remove the squadron to a safer anchorage than the great depth of water opposite Kagosima afforded, and having also observed the Japanese at work erecting batteries on the hill immediately above the little bay where the small vessels were at anchor, close to the shore, we weighed, and passing in line between the batteries of Kagosima, steamed out and anchored to the southward of the island. This opportunity was taken advantage of to shell the batteries on the Sakura Sima side which had not been previously engaged, and also the palace of the Prince in Kagosima. These operations were attended with complete success. There is every reason to suppose that the palace has been destroyed, as many shell were seen to burst in it, and the fire, which is still raging, affords reasonable ground for believing that the entire town of Kagosima is now a mass of ruins.

Thus having accomplished every act of retribution and punishment within the scope of operations of a small naval force, and having received from yourself the verbal expression of your satisfaction with the extent of those operations, I purpose returning with the squadron to Yokohama, immediately the partial refit which is now in progress shall admit of our putting to sea.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) AUGUSTUS S. KUPER.

Lieut.-Colonel Edward St. Jno. Neale, &c.

A despatch, of which the following is an extract, has been received from Vice-Admiral Kuper, C.B., the Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's ships and vessels on the East India and China station:—

"EXPEDITION TO KAGOSIMA.

"*Euryalus*, Gulf of Yedo, August 22.

"In the forenoon of the 14th I proceeded in the *Havoc*, partly for the purpose of satisfying myself as to the position of the three steamers mentioned above, and also to examine the large bay or lake at the head of the gulf above Sakura Sima; it proved to be everywhere as deep as any part we have yet sounded, there being generally fifty fathoms within 100 yards of the shore. A strong breeze from the eastward had already sprung up, and the rapid falling of the barometer indicating the probable approach of a typhoon or heavy gale, the top-gallant masts were sent on deck.

"I have now to report to their lordships the further progress of the events following the receipt, on the evening of this day (14th instant), of a despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, and its enclosures, in which I was requested to enter upon such measures of coercion as I might deem expedient and best calculated to awaken the Prince of Satsuma to a sense of the serious nature of the determinations which had brought Her Majesty's squadron to the Bay of Kagosima.

"The *Pearl*, *Coquette*, *Argus*, *Racehorse*, and *Havoc*, were sent at daylight on the 15th, under the orders of Captain Borlase, to seize the three steamers already referred to, and which may be briefly described as follows:—*England*, screw, 1,150 tons, purchased for 125,000 dollars; *Sir George Grey*, screw, 492 tons, purchased for 85,000 dollars; *Contest*, screw, 350 tons, purchases for 95,000 dollars. Captain Borlase was further directed to avoid, as much as possible, all unnecessary bloodshed or active hostility. The steamers were accordingly taken possession of without opposition, and brought down to our anchorage during the forenoon of the 15th, lashed alongside the *Coquette*, *Argus*, and *Racehorse*, which vessels anchored in the same bay as before; the object I had in view being the detention of these steamers as reprisals, until the Prince of Satsuma should either comply with the demands, or make overtures to Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires which might lead to their settlement.

"The weather still looked threatening.

"At noon, during a squall, accompanied by much rain, the whole of the batteries on the Kagosima side suddenly opened fire upon the *Euryalus*, the only ship within range, but, although many shot and shell passed over and close around her, no damage was done beyond cutting away a few ropes. Finding that the springs on the cable would not keep the ship's broadside on, and as it was impossible with the comparatively small force at my command, to engage the batteries underweigh, and at the same time to retain possession of the steamers, I signalled to the *Coquette*, *Argus*, and *Racehorse* to burn their prizes, and then to the whole squadron to weigh and form the line of battle according to seniority, the *Havoc* being directed to secure the destruction of the three steamers.

"Previous to this, the *Perseus* having slipped her cable, was directed to fire on the north battery until the signal was made to form line-of-battle, which service was executed by Commander A. J. Kingston with great promptness.

"Although the weather was now very dirty, with every indication of a typhoon, I considered it advisable not to postpone, until another day, the return of the fire of the Japanese, to punish the Prince of Satsuma for the outrage, and to vindicate the honour of the flag; and everything being now ready, I proceeded towards the batteries, opening fire upon the northernmost one with considerable effect, and passed, at slow speed, along the whole line, within point-blank range. Owing probably to the unfavourable state of the weather, the ships astern did not maintain their positions in as close order as I could have wished, and the *Euryalus* was consequently exposed to a very heavy and well-directed fire from several of the batteries at the same time, and suffered somewhat severely. About this time, also, and whilst in the thickest of the action, I deeply regret to state that I was deprived, at the same moment, of the assistance of Capt. Josling and Commander Wilmot, both of whom were killed by the same shot whilst standing by me on the bridge of the *Euryalus*, directing the

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fire of the quarters, and setting an example of coolness and gallantry which was emulated throughout the entire ship.

"In consequence of the dense smoke, and occasional heavy showers, it was difficult to ascertain the extent of the damage done to the earthwork batteries, but by the time the *Euryalus* got abreast of the last or southernmost battery, I could observe the town to be on fire in several places; and the weather having now assumed a most threatening appearance, I considered it advisable to discontinue the engagement, and to seek a secure anchorage for Her Majesty's ships. The *Racehorse*, owing to a momentary stoppage of her engines, unfortunately took the ground opposite the northern battery, but by the prompt energy of the commanders of the *Coquette*, *Argus*, and *Havoc*, which vessels were despatched to her assistance, she was got off without damage. The steady fire kept up by Commander Charles R. F. Boxer prevented the *Racehorse* receiving any serious injury from the battery, which had already been much disabled by the fire of the other ships. The *Havoc* was then ordered to set fire to five large junks belonging to the Prince of Satsuma, which Lieutenant George Poole accomplished in a most satisfactory manner; and these, as well as a very extensive arsenal and foundry, for the manufacture of guns, shot, and shell, together with large storehouses adjoining, were also completely destroyed.

"During the whole of the succeeding night it blew almost a hurricane, but all the vessels of the squadron rode it out without accident, with the exception of the *Perseus*, which vessel dragged her anchors off the bank into sixty fathoms water, and was compelled to slip her cable during the following forenoon, when the gale had somewhat moderated. The gale subsided gradually during the 16th, and as I observed the Japanese at work, apparently erecting batteries on the hill above the anchorage, enveloped in trees and bushes, and which might have inflicted much damage upon the small vessels lying within pistol shot of the shore, I became anxious for their safety, and determined to move the squadron out to the anchorage we had occupied on the night of our arrival in the Gulf, for the purpose of repairing damages, fishing spars and refitting, previous to proceeding to sea.

"The squadron accordingly weighed at 3 P.M. of the 16th, and passing in line between the batteries of Kagosima and Sakura Sima, steamed through the channel and anchored to the southward of the island, taking advantage of the occasion to shell the batteries on the Sakura side, which had not been previously engaged, and also the palace of the Prince in Kagosima. A feeble fire only was returned from the batteries which had not been closely engaged in the first attack, and this happily without effect upon Her Majesty's ships.

"The injury inflicted upon the possessions and property of the Prince of Satsuma, during the operations above described, may be briefly summed up as follows, viz.:—The disabling of many guns, explosion of magazines, and other serious damage to the principal batteries, the destruction by fire of the three steamers and five large junks before mentioned, the whole of the town of Kagosima and palace of the Prince, together with the large arsenal and gun factory and adjacent storehouses, added to which may be noticed the injury to many of the junks lying in the inner harbour, caused by explosion of shells which may have passed over the batteries. The conflagration thus created continued with unabated ardour up to the time of the departure of the squadron, forty-eight hours subsequently to the first attack.

"I have already reported to their lordships, in a separate despatch, the severe loss the profession has sustained in the melancholy death of Capt. John J. S. Josling and Com. Edward Wilmot, both of this ship, who fell while gallantly doing their duty in the face of a heavy and destructive fire. With much regret I have to add that the returns received from the various ships present a list of casualties unusually great, being no less than thirteen killed and fifty wounded, the half of which occurred in my flagship alone. The particulars of these casualties will be found in an enclosure to this despatch.

"Having thus accomplished every act of retribution and punishment within the scope of the operations of a small naval force, and having received from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires the expression of his satisfaction with the extent and complete result of those operations, and of which I trust Her Majesty's Government may also be pleased to approve, I left the Gulf of Kagosima, in company with the squadron, on the afternoon of the 7th inst., on my return to Yokohama.

"It now becomes my duty to point out to their lordships the zealous and efficient assistance I received during the above operations, carried out in a totally unknown port, and under circumstances of considerable difficulty, from stress of weather, &c., from the various officers present at Kagosima. I deemed it proper to convey to the squadron generally (as will be seen by the annexed copy of a memorandum issued on the 16th inst.) the sense I entertained of the gallantry and zeal displayed by all classes; and although the melancholy termination of the gallant career of Captain Josling and Commander Wilmot has enabled me to reward with immediate promotion a few of the officers engaged, I should be wanting in appreciation of the same high qualities displayed by others were I not to bring their names prominently to the notice of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for their favourable consideration.

"The services of Captain John Borlase, C.B., of the *Pearl*, have been so frequently brought before their lordships by my predecessor in this command that I feel it will be unnecessary for me to do more than to add my testimony to the valuable assistance I have invariably received from that officer, and particularly during the operations I have here had the honour of describing. Commander John H. I. Alexander, of the *Coquette* (since promoted); Commander L. J. Moore, of the *Argus*; Commander A. J. Kingston, of the *Perseus*; and C. R. F. Boxer, of the *Racehorse*, were severally and collectively most active and energetic in their co-operation, and in their efforts to carry out my wishes in every respect. Lieutenant George Poole, commanding the gunboat *Havoc*, an officer of long standing and high character, rendered most useful and efficient assistance in zealously performing the various duties with which he was entrusted, and merited my warmest acknowledgments.

"The services of other officers under my command, I would also desire to commend to their lordships' favourable notice; but those which have been brought more prominently to my knowledge are those of Mr. W. H. Parker, master of my flagship, who, with the assistance of the master of the ships present, succeeded in making a rough survey of the Bay of Kagosima, without which the squadron would have been unable to take up the eligible position it subsequently occupied whilst attacking the batteries. The steady and confident manner in which Mr. Parker steered the *Euryalus* within point blank range deserved my highest commendations.

"I have also to thank Captain Frederick Brine, Royal Engineers, whose services were placed at my disposal by the Major-General commanding in China, for much useful information as to the strength and position of the batteries, &c.

"Their lordships will observe the testimony borne by Mr. Morgan, surgeon, to the able assistance rendered him by Mr. Charles R. Godfrey, acting-surgeon of the *Vulcan*, who at the time of the engagement was on board this ship waiting a passage to Shanghai.

"In order to make the nature of the operations described in this despatch the more intelligible to their lordships, I have the honour to enclose a chart of the bay of Kagosima and position of the batteries, together with an approximate return of the guns they respectively contained at the time of the attack.—I have, &c.,

"AUGUSTUS L. KUPER,
"Vice-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

"To the Secretary of the Admiralty, London."

Euryalus, at Kagosima, August 17, 1863.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, a detailed statement of the casualties in the squadron engaged with the forts at Kagosima, on the afternoon of the 15th instant. I would beg to bring to the notice of the Commander in-Chief the able assistance rendered me by Mr. Charles R. Godfrey, acting-surgeon of Her Majesty's ship *Vulcan*, who was awaiting passage to that vessel, trusting the Commander-in-Chief will be pleased to bring the same before the favourable notice of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Mr. Edward A. Birch, acting assistant-surgeon, I would beg also to mention, who was untiring in his attention to the wounded.—I have, &c.,

D. L. MORGAN, Surgeon.

Commander James E. Hunter, Commanding
Officer of Her Majesty's ship *Euryalus*.

LIST OF CASUALTIES IN THE SQUADRON EMPLOYED AGAINST THE FORTS AT KAGOSIMA, ON THE 15TH OF AUGUST, 1863.

Euryalus, Kagosima Bay, Aug. 17, 1863.

Her Majesty's Ship *Euryalus*.—J. J. S. Josling, captain, age 37, killed, skull shot away; Ed. Wilmot, commander, age 30, killed, back part of skull shot away; Michael Hegarty, A.B., age 22, killed, compound fracture of the skull and jaws; Patrick Fleming, private R.M. light infantry, age 23, killed, fracture of base of skull; William Lindsey, A.B., age 21, killed, fracture of base of skull; John Warren, ordinary, age 19, killed, compound fracture of skull; John Smith, A.B., age 22, killed, compound fracture of skull, and compound fracture of pelvis; William Yardley, A.B., age 24, killed, compound fracture of skull; John Hawkins, ordinary, aged 19, mortally, died the same evening, compound fracture of pelvis and upper third of femur; Thomas Harding, boy, 1st class, age 17, mortally (since dead), right side of chest torn away by shell, ribs fractured, lungs lacerated, also compound fracture of arm; Alfred Jephson, lieutenant, age 22, slightly, contused wound from shell on right shoulder, face burnt by explosion, also various minor contusions; George W. Jones, assistant-paymaster, 1st class, age 26, slightly, contused splinter wound right leg; James Kennett, ordinary, age 28, slightly, face and arms burnt by explosion of shell; John Pittman, ordinary, age 20, slightly, splinter scalp wound, face burnt by explosion of shell; Silvanus Abbott, A.B., age 22, slightly, splinter wound in back of both forearms, and contusion of inside of left thigh; John Skinner, ordinary, age 19, slightly, face scorched with powder; W. Mitchell, ordinary, age 22, slightly, scalp wound (splinter); George Reader, leading seaman, age 23, slightly, contusion of right arm (splinter); Samuel Fox, A.B., age 22, slightly, contusion of both arms, contusion of right groin and leg; Henry Oram, ordinary, age 19, slightly, contused wound of left leg (splinter); Isaac Newberry, ordinary, age 19, slightly, wound of scalp and left foot by splinters; William Badcock, wardroom cook, age 40, slightly, contusion of left side and arm (splinter); William Huggett, ordinary, age 19, slightly, contusion of right leg (splinter); W. Howden, private R.M. light inf., age 26, dangerously, right side of face shattered by shell, right half of lower jaw excised; Daniel Leary, private R.M. light inf., age 21, severely, shell wound of right thigh, eyes, face, and arms scorched by explosion; William Sale, gunner, R.M.A., age 27, slightly, contusion of chest from splinter; Eugene Neil, leading seamen, age 24, slightly, contusion of left arm, fingers and face scorched by explosion of shell; John Stiff, A.B., aged 23, slightly, lacerated wound of left foot by splinter; George Bartlett, ordinary, aged 19, slightly, face burnt by explosion; George Alexander, ordinary, age 19, slightly, contusion of right thigh (splinter); Thomas Mitchell, A.B., age 22, slightly, splinter wound of foot, face scorched by explosion of shell.

Her Majesty's Ship *Pearl*.—Mr. Armstrong, carpenter, 2nd class, age 38, slightly, splinter wound of forehead and ankle; James Friend, quartermaster, age 44, dangerous, splinter wounds of face and left thigh; William Farrell, drummer, R.M., light inf., age 18, severe, splinter wounds of buttocks, thighs, and feet; H. Mercer, A.B., age 26, slight, splinter wounds of ankles; George Kimmins, ordinary, age 21, slightly, splinter wound of calf of leg; F. Dobson, blacksmith, age 32, slightly, splinter wound of finger; James Mitchell, boy, 2nd class, age 16, slightly, splinter wound of calf of leg.

Her Majesty's Ship *Coquette*.—Thomas Finn, gunner, R.M.A., age 27, killed, compound fracture of pelvis; Henry Gale, captain maintop, age 29, mortally (dead), compound fracture of upper third of right thigh; D. A. Denny, lieutenant, age 26, dangerously, gunshot wound of left knee; William Harris, gunner, R.M.A., age 30, dangerously, gunshot wound of left leg; William Mumford, private, R.M., age 35, severely, contused wound of right thigh; William Vernon, boy, 1st class, aged 17, slightly, contused wound of left side.

Her Majesty's Ship *Perseus*.—George Head, boy, 2nd class, aged 16, mortally (dead), compound fracture of both legs; Fras. J. Pitt, lieutenant, age 22, slightly, incised wound on left leg and contusion of right leg; Robert Gilpin, master, age 33, slightly, burn of right hand from effects of

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a shell; H. Cook, acting chief engineer, age 40, slightly, incised wound of the third finger of right hand from splinter; J. R. Aylen, midshipman, age 17, slightly, contusion and punctured wound under right scapula from splinter; Thomas Biggs, 2nd captain foretop, age 29, slightly, lacerated wound of right arm; William Knight, cooper, 25, slightly, incised wound of left arm from splinter; Charles Suitors, A.B., age 27, slightly, lacerated wound of left ancle from splinter; Wm. Gibson, ordinary, age 21, severely, lacerated and contused wound of both arms from splinter; Charles Gale, private R.M. light inf., age 26, dangerously, compound fracture of right arm and wound of right thigh from splinter.

Her Majesty's ship *Argus*.—Wm. Barnes, captain afterguard, aged 31, slightly, splinter wound of leg; John Fountain, A.B., aged 29, slightly, splinter wound of face; James Hemett, ordinary, aged 20, slightly, splinter wound of leg; Thomas Lardner, private R.M.L.I., aged 22, slightly, splinter wound of leg; George Doyne, gunner's mate, aged 30, slightly, splinter wound of arm; William Cooper, captain forecastle, aged 41, slightly, splinter wound of face.

Her Majesty's ship *Racehorse*.—William Chilton, A.B., aged 28, dangerously, amputation of left arm; James Keenan, 2nd captain foretop, aged 28, slightly, laceration of thumb on right hand; James Purr, boy, 1st class, age 19, slightly, contusion of right arm.

D. L. MORGAN, F.R.C.S., Surgeon.
(Approved.) JAMES E. HUNTER, Commander.

ABSTRACT.

Euryalus.—Killed, 10; wounded, 21; total, 31. *Pearl*.—Wounded, 7. *Coquette*.—Killed, 2; wounded, 4; total, 6. *Argus*.—Wounded, 6. *Perseus*.—Killed, 1; wounded, 9; total, 10. *Racehorse*.—Wounded, 3. Killed, 13; wounded, 50; total, 63.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(THE TIMES.)

The report of the naval action in the harbour of Kagosima will be read, we fear, with more interest than satisfaction. Five English ships of war, with an Admiral in command, entered the bay on the 11th of August to demand satisfaction for the murder of a British subject. The demand was refused, or evaded, in the manner our past experience of the Japanese authorities might have led us to expect; and a signal and immediate retaliation was made—more promptly, perhaps, than the native officials, if they judged us by our past forbearance, could have anticipated. After an engagement of six hours with the twelve well-armed forts that line the harbour, all the batteries were silenced, their magazines blown up, and a great portion of the town of Kagosima destroyed by fire. If the blow should really prove a lesson, and convince the Government that the Treaty with the European Powers is a compact of which the observance will certainly be exacted, the effect may be salutary; but the cost of the lesson has been heavy enough to make us seriously regret its necessity. That the collision was inevitable we feel assured. It had been calculated, prepared for, and sought. The long line of forts, with their eighty-eight guns and mortars, could not have been hastily constructed and mounted; nor could the rapidity and precision of the fire with which the English vessels were met, and which told so fatally on the *Euryalus*, have been attained by men unused to the service of artillery. The fighting, indeed, was very severe. The action was not short, but certainly sharp, and, in the local result, sufficiently decisive. Prince Satsuma's town is in ashes, his batteries dismantled, and his three English steamers captured and burnt. But the return of the killed and wounded in the action appended to the report might have been less in number for a greater battle, with an enemy we should have thought more formidable. Altogether, the engagement compels us to consider the extraordinary condition of our relations with the Japanese Empire.

That we are fighting is, unhappily, but too evident. But are we at war; and, if so, with whom, or what? We have come in contact with a social system and a political organisation we do not yet understand. Even when dealing with the more simply constructed Administration of China, the conclusion of a treaty of peace was no security against an act of violence cunningly contrived as a piece of treachery, and yet very stupid as a calculation of consequences. We were not at war with the Chinese Government when our ships were fired on in the Peiho river; and, notwithstanding the engagement between our ships and the forts in the harbour of Kagosima, we are still at peace with the Government of Japan. But a peace liable to incidents which have all the worst features of war evidently requires explanation. One side or the other grossly misunderstands its principles. Something requires to be cleared up. We fear the question is much more complicated than it appears. As seen from the Japanese side, it may be there is no Treaty existing at all. There was much discussion, signing, and interchanging of signatures, with which European diplomacy thinks everything accomplished. We regard the Treaty as a solemn compact. The authorities of Japan seem, at the time it was made, to have considered it rather as a device to pacify and get rid of the intrusive foreigners. They have evaded and broken its provisions continually from the hour it was concluded, their audacity increasing exactly in proportion as time lessened their first apprehensions. How, when, and by what means the Japanese made their preparations for the open defiance we have now encountered we may hereafter learn; but we doubt whether, at the date of the Treaty, Prince Satsuma possessed three war steamers, well-built forts mounted with heavy artillery and mortars, and troops capable of firing them for six hours with singular "rapidity and precision." The Prince is a great feudal chief, one of the wealthy and powerful vassals whom European sovereigns in past times found so capriciously loyal. But the Prince is only one of many such potetates in Japan, and we should like to know more distinctly why he has drawn the British thunder on himself so readily. Here is the complication of the matter. We are fighting with a subject who seems as strong for hostilities as the Government, yet we are at peace with the Government itself. Now, as al the Daimios of Japan keep trains of ruffianly retainers, who are the terror of the mass of the people themselves, it is a remarkable circumstance that Mr. Richardson should have been murdered by the armed servants of the only Japanese noble who had staamers, a harbour, such forts, and guns. We have punished Prince Satsuma by the kind of vigour with which we should burn out a Malay pirate's stronghold. But this incident may expand into hostilities with a populous empire, and before going further we ought to know whether the Prince really stands alone in his defiance of Great Britain, or whether he is identified with the Japanese Government. Are we, in fact, at war with the Tycoon, or the Mikado, or with both, or with Prince Satsuma only, or with all three together, and the whole princely class of Japan besides? If there is to be any intercourse at all between the two nations, we must be secured from the outrages which have been too often repeated to be accidental. But to obtain that security we must find out where the real power of Government in Japan is placed. Of the two Emperors, one, we are told, is a ruler in name only. At present it suits a purpose to assure us that the second sovereign of the d uality is powerless also, and we are referred for redress to a subject for whose misdeeds the Government does not hold itself responsible. Prince Satsuma happens to be a kind of Japanese Baron of the Cinque Ports, charged with the defence of the seacoast. He was, therefore, assailable, and may be more prudent for the future. But what shall we do if any British residents are murdered by the retainers of an inland potentate? We shall require an army, an invasion, and an occupation of the country to get at him. Other nations must protect their citizens in the same manner, as we cannot possibly assume the championship of all Europe; and what is the prospect such a state of things holds out? In our own interest we are bound to discover whether the apparent order and regularity of the Japanese system of administration is only a disguised Oligarchy. If so, our Chinese experience will be of little service to us. There was always an Imperial Government at Pekin which could make and unmake the local officials, who were to a great extent responsible for their acts. But independent Princes, having enormous revenues of their own, with which they can maintain armies, and now, it seems, even purchase fleets, are a very different class from the Chinese Mandarians. We hardly anticipated this difficulty in Japan, which we represented to ourselves rather as another China. But that nation may have gone through some stages of development Japan has hitherto escaped.

Will Europe furnish the invaders who are to consolidate its Government into something more like an empire than it can be if Prince Satsuma is really a specimen of his class? If he is, we have stumbled on another India in entering Japan, and may have a repetition of much of our Indian policy forced on us. We should contemplate the necessity with very qualified satisfaction. We have no wish to become territorial lords in Japan. We should be quite satisfied to retain the character in which we first went there—that of merchants. If compelled to assert our power to secure our own safety, the change will be forced on us, and we should not stand alone in the transformation. If Japan has anything to render it a prize, it will be shared among the European Powers, and what is now influence would become dominion by some process of partition. That change is possible in the East we see by what is going on in China, and both China and Japan contain elements which an encroaching and ambitious policy might with little difficulty turn to account. Under European training and leaders the Chinese become good soldiers, whether Imperialists or rebels. Those leaders may not always be content to serve either cause, if they can carve out a throne for themselves. The retainers of Prince Satsuma were scarcely converted into excellent artillerymen without European instruction. That kind of training might be turned against the present authorities, as it is being directed by the adventurous spirits who are appearing as military chiefs in China. We hope the Government of Japan will be found stronger than it describes itself, for if it cannot be treated with as a Power, or give any protection to Europeans, they will find means of protecting themselves, and the fate of the native Princes of India may be that of the powerful nobles of Japan.

(MORNING POST.)

The details of the late naval engagement in the Japan seas confirm the impression at first made on our mind that its results afforded slight matter for congratulation. We shall doubtless claim a victory, but impartial inquirers may well question the grounds on which that claim will be based. If the object with which our fleet was despatched to Kagosima was attained, we have a right to proclaim ourselves successful; but if that object was not attained, then it is difficult to avoid drawing the opposite conclusion—that we have been worsted. Engagements, however, both on sea and land, are but seldom decisive; and the aggressor, though he may fail to annihilate his opponent, may justly pride himself on having inflicted more damage than he received. Now, the object with which the English fleet, under Admiral Kuper, proceeded to Kagosima was to obtain reparation from Prince Satsuma for the outrages recently committed on English residents in Japan. After some tedious negotiation, this reparation was refused. An engagement between the fleet and the batteries defending the town of Kagosima then followed, the Japanese being the first to open fire. The contest began about noon and closed at sunset, at which time some of the Japanese batteries were silenced and the town of Kagosima in several places set in flames, whilst on their side the English had lost thirteen killed, inclusive of a naval captain and a commander' and fifty wounded, besides the damage sustained by the fleet in the course of the action. On the following day the fleet again engaged the batteries, but at long range, and then stood out to sea without having suffered, or to any appearance inflicted, any additional loss. That the object for which the fleet sailed to Kagosima was not attained is sufficiently evident, and, consequently, we are obliged to fall back on the reflection that the punishment inflicted on the Japanese was greater than that which we ourselves received. Even of this, however, there may be some question, and when we glance at the long list of casualties we may well doubt whether our victory has not been bought too dear. Of the actual damage sustained by the Japanese we are but imperfectly acquainted. The effect of silencing a battery is only manifest during the remainder of the engagement in which that result is produced; and there can be no reason to doubt that, had the attack been renewed three days later, the Japanese would have been enabled to offer as effective a resistance as on the first occasion. But the town, we are informed, is a mass of ruins, and the palace, the factories, the arsenal' and the warehouses are totally destroyed. This, however, is mere conjecture. During the time the engagement lasted the smoke from the

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ships was carried towards the land, and rendered it impossible, except at intervals, for those on board the fleet to see the forts with which they were engaged. When night set in the aspect of the sky gave evidence of a considerable conflagration. All we know for certain is that we destroyed three steamers and some junks, and that we inflicted some damage, possibly considerable, on the batteries and the town. We also know that on the following day the fleet stood out to sea, and that an immediate renewal of the bombardment was not at that time probable. Under these circumstances, then, we think we are right in saying that we have but scant subject-matter for congratulation.

The fleet, which was composed of seven vessels, entered Kagosima Bay on Tuesday, the 11th of July. The *Euryalus*, the Admiral's flag-ship, carried 35 guns, the *Pearl* 21, the *Perseus* 17, and the remainder only carried from two to six guns each. On the 12th the fleet anchored in front of the town, under cover of the batteries, and negotiations were then opened with the Japanese with a view of obtaining from Prince Satsuma the reparation which was required. This and the two following days were occupied in negotiation, and on the morning of Saturday, the 15th, the Japanese authorities having refused to comply with our demands, the fleet having in the meantime withdrawn to a greater distance from the shore, three of the vessels composing it proceeded up the bay, took possession of three of Prince Satsuma's steamers, and, together with their prizes, rejoined the rest of the fleet. This operation appears to have been effected without any opposition, but about two hours afterwards the batteries opened fire on the *Euryalus* and *Perseus*, which were at anchor within range of their guns. The fleet thereupon weighed anchor; and, having set fire to the prizes, formed line of battle, and proceeded to engage the batteries. The latter, which were ten in number, mounted in the aggregate about ninety guns, inclusive of four mortars, and were situated at intervals along the shore of the bay. The weather, which had been stormy in the morning, became still worse in the course or the day, and the engagement appears to have been fought in the midst of a hurricane. At dusk the town was fired in several places, and three of the ten batteries silenced. The ships then returned to their anchorage, with the exception of one—the *Racehorse*—which had gone aground under the fire of neighbouring battery, but which, with the assistance of the *Argus*, was ultimately enabled to rejoin her companions. Whilst the fight was at its hottest the captain and commander of the *Euraylus* were struck down by the same shot, and a shell from one of the batteries exploding on the deck of the same vessel killed simultaneously seven men and wounded severely six others. When such havoc was made by one of the few shells which the Japanese succeeded in dropping into one of our vessels, we may well congratulate ourselves that the remainder went wide of the mark. The guns used by the Japenese varied between 150-pounders and 32-pounders, and are said to have been of American manufacture.

However gallantly Admiral Kuper's fleet behaved, and however severe may have been the loss inflicted on the Japanese, there can be but little doubt that the force was not sufficiently powerful for the enterprise which was undertaken. If it was our object to reduce Prince Satsuma to submission, we have undoubtedly failed to do so, and if the batteries which line Kagosima Bay are not only to be silenced, but dismantled, a more powerful fleet than that at the Admiral's disposal must be employed. The ships are said to have expended a considerable quantity of ammunition, and we are almost led to conjecture that deficient supplies contributed as much as anything else to render necessary their withdrawal from the scene of action. It is probable also that the English Admiral was convinced by the results of the first day's engagement of the inexpediency of attempting the absolute reduction of Kagosima and its batteries with his present force. He will await reinforcements, and then return to the attack. In the meanwhile, however, the delay cannot but be prejudicial to our interests. The loss of his steamers and the destruction of a portion of his town will, doubtless, make Prince Satsuma regret that he did not in the first instance comply with our demands; but they will not in themselves bring him to terms. We have no alternative now but to proceed vigorously with the war which has been thus inaugurated; much, however, remains to be done before we can hope to bring it to a successful issue.

(HERALD—CONSERVATIVE.)

We are hard at work civilising the Japanese. Before we intruded our company upon them they were very well content with their old manners and customs. They had no particular wish of their own for a closer contact with the Western nations, being deterred from it by the same kind of instinct as that which taught the earthen pot of the fable that it was unadvisable to swim down the river in close company with the iron pot. We, however, thought better. We pitied these poor barbarians in their obstinate and self-afflicting isolation. We would teach them our customs, inoculate them with our superior civilisation, make them know the advantages of commerce, the working of those political institutions which answer so admirably in Europe as well as in America; we would teach them to use pocket-handkerchiefs, wear stockings, and dress in tail-coats. More than this, we would convert them to Christianity. But however good all this might be, there is no denying that we addressed ourselves to the task in a strange way. No one thought of trying persuasion or argument. That would be too slow. The door was not at once opened to our knocking, and so we broke it open. The fortress of a thousand years did not admit us at the first summons, and so we breached it with cannon-balls. Lord Elgin, with a fleet of steamers, made an armed entrance into Japan, and forced his treaty of commerce down the throat of the reluctant Tycoon and still more reluctant Mikado. This was a strange method of persuasion, a fashion of civilising scarce heard of since the time of Charlemagne, who drove the Germans to baptism at the point of the sword. If the beginning of our recent acquaintance was bad, the Japanese have a still better right to conclude from our late conduct that our views of Christian civilisation are of the same decided nature as those which the verse of "Hudibras" ascribed to the Puritans of this day. We oo are—

> "Such as do build our faith upon
> The holy text of pike and gun,
> Decide all controversies by
> Infallible artillery;
> And prove our doctrine orthodox
> By apostolic blows and knocks."

It is scarcely by such sanguinary proceedings as the burning of Kagosima that we can hope to vindicate the honour of the British name, inculcate a becoming regard for our superior civilisation, or commend to the hearts of the heathen the religion of Christ.

Our readers must have already perused with the interest which it deserves the history which we have extracted from the columns of the *Japan Herald*. We do not mean to say a word in defence of the titled miscreant whom Admiral Kuper has thus attempted to chastise. Satsuma is one of the richest of the Daimios of Japan, a determined enemy of foreigners, and adherent of the party of the Mikado as opposed to that or the Tycoon, which is said to favour us. In the extent of his territory, of which he seems absolute lord, in his wealth and influence, and by reason of his great ability and commanding character, he is something more than a feudatory, he is almost the equal of Mikado and Tycoon. His temper appears to be vindictive and cruel, but his tastes are to some extent civilised and progressive. While he hates foreigners, he condescends to buy steam-boats from them, and constructs his batteries on the most approved European model. It was by the retainers of this man, and probably by his orders, that Mr. Richardson was brutally murdered at Yokohama. Our Government had, of course, no choice but to demand an indemnity and full atonement for the outrage. The Government of the Tycoon paid the money, but declared that it could do no more. It had no power to apprehend the murderers or to touch Prince Satsuma, who rested secure among his subjects, enthroned as a monarch in the midst of his vast possessions, which comprehend a large portion of the Island of Kewsew.

In a deep bay to the south of that island lies the beautiful town of Kagosima. To that bay Admiral Kuper repaired with his fleet, with Colonel Neale, the British envoy, on board the flag-ship. So far it was right. We have always recommended, in default of proper amends being made by the Japanese Government, that an attempt should be made to chastise the real offender. If it had been in the power of the British admiral to lay hold of this insolent ruffian and make an example of him—to cut off his head, shoot him, drown him, hang him at the yard-arm, nail him to a barn door *pour encourager les autres*, or administer any other kind of corporal punishment that might be thought desirable or becoming, we should not have made the least objection to it. We can have no pity—we ought to have none—for the brute who is said to have looked on and given his orders, while poor Richardson, helpless and alone, was hacked to pieces by the roadside. It is another thing to visit his fault upon thousands of innocent men, women, and children, who had done and thought no evil, and had probably never seen or heard of us till the day when they were burned in their homes by the red-hot shot of the *Euryalus*, or blown to pieces in the streets by British bombshells. When the retainers of Prince Satsuma refused satisfaction it was right enough to give him a lesson, to seize upon his property, those steamers which he had just bought from us, to destroy his place, blow up his arsenals, silence, if possible, his forts. We wish this could have been done without burning Kagosima to ashes. We shudder as we read that this unfortunate town of wooden houses contained 180,000 souls. It was not without a lamentable loss on our part that Admiral Kuper succeeded in destroying the city of Satsuma. The guns of his batteries seem to have been well served. A single shot deprived us of two of the ablest officers in the British service. Poor Josling and Wilmot were doing their duty as brave men when they died. Every officer and man in the fleet seems to have fought as an Englishman should. They were obeying orders; and it is not they who are to be blamed for this truculent example of a fatal and cruel theory, which supposes that the only way in which to deal with Asiatics is to strike terror, to spare none, to destroy the innocent with the guilty.

(DAILY NEWS.)

The new light cast upon our political relations with Japan imposes a new duty on all citizens concerned for the honour of their country. The blow long threatened has fallen upon the Japanese, and we are now able to estimate its effect. Our naval operations have been attended with the fullest success. As a demonstration of power, nothing could be more comple e. We have wiped out a great city, and the Japanese must now be convinced that it would be easy for us to repeat the operation round the entire circumference of their coast. Having done this, however, we are now told by those who ought to know best, that we have done nothing, and are so far from having attained the end of our endeavours, that the Japanese are as obstinate as they were before Kagosima was destroyed. It is said that they are so self-sufficing and self-satisfied a people that even if we should visit every port, and destroy every maritime city, the only effect would be that they would retire to the interior, and live contentedly without us. But this we are told must not be allowed on any account. The futility of our operations being now as conspicuous as their gallantry, it is assumed that we must carry war to the capital of the country.

Before any such resolution is come to we would earnestly appeal to our countrymen of every rank and degree, and especially we would call upon those of our statesmen who acknowledge a rule of right and wrong in the conduct of States, to reconsider seriously our relations with Japan by the light of recent events. Especially we appeal to Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone, who so nobly protested against an unnecessary China war, and with them to the high-minded statesman who stands at the head of the great Conservative party, not to suffer England to be pledged to the task of carrying death and sorrow into the homes of a people who were happy and inoffensive before we interfered to force upon them an intercourse which has been fruitful in disaster, and who even now desire no more than to be permitted to enjoy their own islands in peace. First of all, what objects do our Government seek in Japan? A British subject has been murdered, and it was necessary to require satisfaction; that satisfaction having been refused, has been taken an hundredfold at the cannon's mouth. Mr. Richardson's death has been expiated by the slaughter of hundreds of Japanese who never heard his name. Is that too little? And if so, where is vengeance to stop? But it is said we have treaties to maintain. But they are our own treaties, and it is always for us to consider how far and by what means it is right and expedient to enforce them. Let us beware of deluding ourselves by mere formal pleas. Embassies, treaties, and expeditions are only means to ends, and by the value of the ends we pursue in Japan, as by a standard, impartial history will try our measures. Those who come after us will not ask what technical rights we had, but how and for what

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purposes we used our power. Do the ends for which we seek to establish ourselves in Japan justify the terrible means which it is now seen we must employ if we will persist in forcing our intercourse upon that unwilling country? Only let the intelligence of England entertain, and the conscience of England decide that question, and we are perfectly willing to abide the result. Now, the sole business of Englishmen who go to Japan is to get money. We find this universally admitted. It is not suggested that our countrymen go there with any other object. If there is such an one we have not heard of it, and shall be glad to learn what it is. There is no need to enlarge on the beneficent effects of international commerce. We all acknowledge them where they exist. The question now is, whether we shall attempt to force trade by war, whether we are justified in destroying towns and slaughtering people to obtain access to a field of mercantile operations? We know what answer some would make to this question. They are ready to say that this is simply a practical matter; that a good trade is to be done with Japan if we will only use our fleets and armies to overcome opposition, and we shall be very foolish if we do not so employ them. To such persons we have nothing to say. We appeal to those who believe that considerations of justice and humanity are entitled to a place in all our dealings with our fellow-men. Ten years ago the Japanese were all but unknown to us. They dreaded intercourse with foreigners, and kept us out of their country. Since then English travellers have visited the interior of their islands, and been astonished at the order and prosperity visible on every side. The bright pictures of Japan drawn by the Bishop of Victoria will recur to many minds. Our intercourse began after the conclusion of the Chinese war of 1858, by the signature of a treaty which it is now acknowledged was obtained simply by the terror of our arms, which had just been so successfully displayed on the neighbouring continent. The Japanese have exhibited an unequivocal and unconquerable aversion to our presence. It would be easy to show from the signature of the treaty they have acted wrongly, that they probably never meant to keep their engagements, and that the devices they have resorted to to get rid of them are detestable. And if their wrong could constitute our right, our case would be unimpeachable. But when everything has been said on this point, the question returns in all its force. Are we, as a great Christian people, morally entitled to enter upon a sanguinary war for the sole purpose of extending trade? If we decide that we may wage war in order to open to our citizens new spheres in which to make money, how can we in future raise our voice against any war whatever? and how can we rebuke another nation for its absorbing devotion to the almighty dollar? If we could hope that these questions would be taken to heart by our countrymen and considered on their merit, we should have no fears for the result. The danger to be apprehended is, that people will be persuaded that, as a nation we are so completely under the dominion of circumstances that it is of no use asking what is right, but that we have only to resign ourselves to the inevitable. But posterity will hold this generation responsible for its faults, and will not absolve its misdeeds because they were perpetrated under the demoralising influence of a cowardly fatalism.

(STAR.)

It is a praiseworthy characteristic of Earl Russell as Foreign Secretary that he does not delay the publication of official intelligence. He has lost no time in making public the despatches relating to the hostilities in Japan. The *London Gazette* of Friday night has placed in our hands an authentic history of the bombardment of Kagosima,—beginning with Lord Russell's instructions to Colonel Neale, and ending with the surgeon's list of thirteen killed and fifty wounded. We know now by whose authority, and for what reason, these "casualties" have been sustained, and a provincial capital converted into a vast heap of smoking ruins.

It was hardly possible for a Minister writing from the other side of the world, and about an almost unknown country, to be more precise. There is no unnecessary vagueness about these instructions. Their spirit is clearly that of moderation. Our representatives in Japan are directed to obtain redress, but not to inflict punishment,—and least of all to visit upon a helpless and unoffending population the misdeeds of a solitary and powerful offender. No envoy or admiral in his senses could draw from this despatch, so temperately conceived and so carefully worded, authority to perpetrate a massacre and to demolish a great city. However anomalous the distinction drawn between the Tycoon and the Daimio—however unprecedented in political action and liable to abuse as a precedent—there can be no doubt that the motive to it was humanity and prudence. Lord Russell very properly desired to avoid war with the Japanese nation, while teaching certain turbulent members of the Japanese aristocracy that they could not be allowed to violate a treaty to which their Sovereign had assented. All other questions apart, we take this to be the obvious and laudable meaning of Lord Russell's despatch. He could not have dreamed that the answer to it would consist in the narrative of operations more bloody and destructive than any recorded in the annals of modern warfare.

The Government of Japan conceded the demands presented by Colonel Neale. After some discussion an acceptable apology was penned, and the fine of £100,000, with £10,000 as indemnity for a previous offence, was paid over in Mexican dollars. The Daimio had then to be settled with. The Tycoon seems to have been not unwilling to sanction, by the attendance of a war junk, the chastisement of that refractory vassal. But some delay arose, and the British fleet proceeded to Kagosima unaccompanied by any representative of the Government at Yeddo. In the communications that took place between our representatives and those of Satsuma, prior to the commencement of hostilities, it is very likely that the former had just cause of dissatisfaction. It was not unreasonable to suspect treachery, and little was to be hoped from delay. It may be assumed, at any rate, that the circumstances had arisen in which the measures of coercion indicated by Lord Russell might be employed. The seizure of the steamers, and possibly of a few junks had come within the letter of his lordship's instructions. But no necessity had arisen for bombarding even an isolated residence. It seems to us, therefore, that Admiral Kuper was guilty of a wanton display of barbarity as well as of gross bad taste when he threatened Satsuma's envoys with the destruction of their town, and bade them remember that they were about to encounter "one of the first nations of the world,"—and that they themselves, instead of being civilised people, as they thought, were really barbarians. The reply of the envoys, immediately rising to depart, "we cannot discuss these matters,"—may be taken in some quarters to represent a dignity which the first nations of the world are not always fortunate enough to send abroad in the person of their commanders. This interview took place on board the flagship, on the 14th of August. The same night Colonel Neale wrote to the Admiral desiring him to enter upon measures of coercion. Next morning the steamers were seized, and lashed alongside three of our smaller ships. With this, the Admiral states, he intended to remain content until the Prince made some advances to a settlement, but that his peaceful intentions were frustrated by the batteries opening fire upon his ship. No doubt he was entitled to return the fire, and to defend his prizes to the utmost. But, instead of this he burned the captured steamers and commenced that terrible work of destruction the completion of which he records in the appalling words, "The entire town of Kagosima is now a mass of ruins,"—and which Colonel Neale varies in self-complacent sentences by the terse equivalent, "his capital is in ashes."

We confidently believe that Colonel Neale will be wofully disappointed in his anticipation of the approval of Her Majesty' Government. We will not inquire now into the comparative responsibility of the Envoy and the Admiral for their frightful abuse of the powers entrusted to them. These two men have perpetrated an act which all humane and reasonable Englishmen must be profoundly ashamed of—an act which, if accidental, its authors should be the first to deplore, but which was too clearly foreseen and deliberate—an act as infinitely in excess of Earl Russell's instructions as of justice and necessity. Authorised to capture a few Japanese vessels, to blockade a port, or at the most to demolish a palace, they set fire to a populous city, watched it burning through a gloomy night, fed the conflagration with fresh showers of shot and shell on the calmer morning of the next day; and, as they steamed off, forty-eight hours after the hellish work began, saw the smoke and flames still rolling over the ruined homes of a hundred and eighty thousand people. And these are the deeds of men who boast themselves the representatives of one of the most civilised of nations!

(ECONOMIST.)

The third, and far the most difficult and painful question, is how far we were warranted either by the usages of war or the dictates of humanity in bombarding and destroying by fire the city of Kagosima. Under the peculiar internal polity of Japan (which we have more than once explained), we entertain no doubt whatever that we were justified in demanding reparation from the Prince of Satsuma rather than from the Tycoon. Neither can we doubt that on his refusal to afford such reparation—if, indeed, that reparation was just in amount and kind, and if it was virtually refused, as is believed and assumed - we were justified in destroying the batteries and seizing the steamers belonging to the Prince. It is possible also—perhaps probable—that we were also warranted in destroying the forts and foundries which he had established and the palace in which he resided. If the outrage justified violence at all—the enforcement of redress—then it clearly must be held to justify violence up to this extent. But if it be true that in addition we intentionally shelled and kept in conflagration for at least forty-eight hours a city said to contain 150,000 inhabitants, many thousands of whom may have perished in the flames, and perhaps not one of whom had committed any offence against us or were at all aware even what the quarrel was about, and whose only crime was living in a town belonging to a prince who had wronged us, and owing allegiance to him—then we confess we do seem to have outstepped all the now recognised boundaries of civilised and credible warfare. We have in that case needlessly made war on non-combatants. We have assaulted and destroyed a place that was not fortified and that did not impede our military operations, and artisans who were not soldiers, nor in arms, nor offering resistance. It is likely enough that if we had not taken signal vengeance for the outrage complained of the safety of Englishmen in Japan would have been seriously jeopardised, if not actually sacrificed. But it is absolutely certain that in punishing that outrage by burning to the ground a populous, defenceless, and unoffending city as large as Sheffield, we have jeopardised, if not sacrificed, the reputation of our country for justice, mercy, and moderation.

(SPECTATOR.)

If there is a source of power which Great Britain possesses apart from shells and bayonets, it is her steady advocacy of the claim of human beings to be exempt from causeless slaughter. That influence will, by this catastrophe, be utterly destroyed. Whether Admiral Kuper be innocent or guilty, innocent of all but the heartlessness of his despatches, or guilty of firing upon an unarmed town, the broad fact will still remain. Great Britain, in order to punish an individual assassin—for the Tycoon had apologised and paid for the official wrong—has fired a vast and peaceful city, destroyed the commercial sources of wealth of a whole province, slaughtered human beings by the thousand—for thousands must have perished in that conflagration which, says the Admiral who produced it, "burnt with unabated ardour for forty-eight hours"—and reduced a population equal to that of a first-class European city to the certainty of beggary and the imminent risk of starvation. There may be excuses to be made for all those upon the spot. Colonel Neale may have had private instructions which he has misinterpreted. Seamen with shell whistling through their rigging, and their comrades falling fast, are not expected to reason with philosophic coolness, or even much humanity. But if Englishmen sitting in comfort at home, chuckling over the vast expenditure they have incurred in order to avoid the very suffering they have inflicted on the Japanese, sanction the burning of Kagosima, their remonstrances against cruelty, hitherto so operative, must cease for very shame.

(ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.)

The particulars of the serious engagement which took place between the British naval forces, under the command of Admiral Kuper, and the Japanese in Kagosima Bay, on the 15th of August, are now before the public. We regret that the great demand which exists upon our space will not permit us to dwell upon the subject at the length which its importance deserves; but the different accounts of the operations, which we give elsewhere, will readily enable our readers to arrive at the same conclusion which we ourselves have reached; and that is, the success of our gallant countrymen was not so great as we could wish, nor equal to that which the bravery exhibited most unquestionably merited. Our office:

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and their crews fought as Englishmen always do fight when properly led. They comported themselves before the enemy as men. We can pay them no higher compliment. The force was numerically small in *matériel* and in *personnel;* but as it was opposed to a set of "barbarians," as Admiral Kuper describes the Japanese, it should have been sufficient not only to have effectually silenced the batteries, destroyed the stronghold of Satsuma, but if the punishment thus inflicted upon the abettor of the murder of Mr. Richardson had not been severe enough, to have allowed the British men-of-war to have remained off the smoking ruins of the once densely-inhabited city until such time as reinforcements should have come up, so as to have sanctioned a disembarkation, and thus have followed up the previous victory. But we fear our flag was not carried out of the "beautiful bay" with that degree of glory surrounding it which we, as amongst its most ardent admirers, could have desired. It is quite evident that we underrated the prowess of the Japanese as artillerists; and we only discovered our mistake when we had to mark to our surprise the rapidity and precision with which they fired. That terrible shell which burst at one of the main-deck ports of the *Euryalus* has left its mark upon the memory of the survivors of the fight which will not be easily obliterated. Then, again, that destructive shot which at once took the lives of two young and useful men, and jeopardised those of the admiral and master, will not fail to impress upon us all that times have changed in the Eastern seas, when a few ships belonging to the Honourable East India Company, feebly manned and armed, could with safety defy the united forces of China and Japan. We have since then done that which led to the fall of the old Roman Empire—taught our enemies to fight. It behoves us, therefore, now to be cautious. The Japanese have 8 inch guns and 8 and 10-inch mortars, and if they are as wise as we suspect them to be, they will soon have much heavier ordnance. Our ships, if they had been supplied with guns such as the Americans, French, or even the Russians now have on board their war vessels, could have quietly taken up a position beyond the range of the mischievous power of the smooth-bores of the Daimio, and thus have done all the harm upon him that could have been wished, while we should have quitted the engagement, in all probability, scatheless. We cannot refrain from expressing our regret and astonishment that the three superior officers and the master of the *Euryalus* should have permitted themselves to have been enfiladed on the bridge. The admiral and master escaped by a miracle, and it is to be hoped that the terrible lesson which we have learned on the occasion will not be thrown away upon us, and that unless an imperative necessity (and we cannot conceive any such) exists, no such assemblage will again be allowed in so exposed a position when any of Her Majesty's ships may be under fire.

ADMIRAL KUPER CONDEMNED.

(To the Editor of *The Times.*)

SIR,—Of course, if a word be breathed against the doings of Admiral Kuper at Kagosima, the usual stale cant will be talked about the cruelty of blaming public servants when not by to defend themselves; just as if the public had not the right to keep an eye on the doings of its servants, and as if they were to be free from the wholesome fear of public censure! Now, as to the gallantry and decision of character shown by Admiral Kuper there can happily be no question; but as to the judgment and humanity shown in the burning of the town there is room, I think, for two opinions.

When the first telegram came reporting the burning of Kagosima one could not but hope that it might prove to have been an accident which everyone would deplore, but for which no one could be blamed. That hope has been dissipated by the despatches. It appears that the day before the attack Admiral Kuper stated on board his own ship to the Japanese Envoy, that "the settlement of this matter can no longer be delayed; Kagosima is at my mercy; hostilities once commenced, your town will be destroyed."

This shows the Admiral's deliberate intention, in his own words, to "destroy the town." After the engagement the Admiral sums up "the injury inflicted upon the possessions and property of the Prince of Satsuma" as follows:—"The disabling of many guns, explosion of magazines, and other serious damage to the principal batteries. The destruction by fire of three steamers and five large junks, the whole of the town of Kagosima, and the Palace of the Prince," &c. "The conflagration thus created continued with unabated ardour up to the time of the departure of the squadron, forty-eight hours subsequent to the first attack." It appears that Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires "expressed his satisfaction with the extent and complete result of these operations."

Now, it is to be observed that the town was set on fire in several places during the first day, but the main destruction would seem to have taken place on the second day, when, we are told, "a feeble fire only was returned" from some batteries out of the way. This "feeble fire" did no damage whatever to the ships. It needs no stretch of imagination to conceive the horrors of that day in the town of Kagosima. Being built of wood and paper, wherever a shell lighted the flames must instantly have spread far and wide. The town contained 180,000 people, and in the awful consternation with which that vast multitude must have been seized, with fires blazing forth in all parts of the town, and shells bursting among them, it is impossible to hope that there was not frightful loss of life (and that by the most terrible of deaths) among the children, the aged, and the sick; and such horrors might, of course, have been foreseen, with a hurricane blowing at the time, which could not but kindle the flames to tenfold fury.

But I fear the loss of life at the moment was but a small part of the misery that must have ensued. Fancy a multitude of 180,000 men, women, and children suddenly driven from their homes, utterly penniless, without food, without shelter! How were these poor wretches to be kept from starvation even for a single week? Where was the charity that could save them? And what can become of the survivors during the winter? Let it be remembered that, as the *Quarterly Review* says, "woollen goods had of all English products the fairest prospect of meeting with a steady demand in Japan, on account of the severe cold in the winter." And how terrible it is to reflect that the horrors were mainly inflicted after the resistance even of these batteries had virtually ceased, and when the town lay utterly defenceless before our guns!

Sir, let it be remembered that in thus destroying the houses of the unarmed inhabitants we are setting a new precedent, and one which may be inconceivably disastrous to mankind. There has now for very many year been a common understanding among all civilised nations that in wa] private property is not to be destroyed. And though this may not have been laid down as an absolute principle by all the leading writers on international law, still the history of modern times demonstrates that such is the universal practice. Examples of its transgression may, no doubt, be found. Napoleon, for instance, had no more scruple to destroy private property than to commit any other crime that would help him to his ends. And as in war, most especially, "necessity knows no law," occasions may, no doubt, often arise in which a due regard for the safety or the comfort of his men, or for the success of his operations, compels even the most humane general to do some injury to private property and persons. And, again, the soldiery themselves cannot always be withheld from wanton devastation, or both sides may become so enraged that all restraint is flung aside.

But, though some exceptional cases arising from these causes may be found, it cannot be denied that, as a rule, unarmed individuals and their property are regarded as sacred. In fact, during the last few years, we have had constant discussion of the question whether private property at sea should enjoy the same immunity as private property on land—thus admitting the principle as regards the latter. And experience has shown the utter fallacy of the only objection that has ever been made to this usage—viz., that the more harm war does, the sooner it will end. Experience has shown, on the contrary, that no wars are so lasting and deadly as those in which men are enraged by cruelty.

But even if this principle should be disputed, no man can deny that the bombardment of a town—and how much more of a town whose resistance has ceased—is looked upon by every people of Europe with horror. The suggestion to burn Odessa, and thus deprive the Russian Emperor of the supplies for his army, was scouted with contempt. Palermo was in armed resistance to its lawful Sovereign; yet the nickname of "King Bomba" was fixed by the loathing of Europe on the cowardly scoundrel who ordered its bombardment. When, a few weeks ago, Gilmore threw some shells of Greek fire into Charleston you, Sir, did but utter the feeling of every man who had the feelings of a man in your indignant protests. Yet, in that case Charleston was still encompassed by vast fortifications. A large army lay within her walls. In the view of the Federals she was in flagrant rebellion against the Government and law of the land. It was of the highest moment to them to break her resistance down. Yet, which of us did not boil with indignation at such an atrocity? But what words could have uttered our feelings if this had been done in cold blood, after her batteries had been virtually silenced, while she lay defenceless before the enemy's guns? How fearful again would the aggravation have been if this had been done without notice; twenty-four hours notice was given there, but what if her people had suddenly found themselves hailed upon by a tempest of shells? And if her houses had been of wood and a hurricane had been blowing, would not the wrath of Europe have waxed high?

And, in the case of Japan, every principle of justice and of policy demanded gentleness and self-restraint. The murder of Mr. Richardson was atrocious; no one dreams of palliating it. We were quite right to insist on compensation and on the punishment of the murderers; and failing that, it probably was right and wise to destroy the fortifications and the fleet of the Government which refused us redress. But who will say that it was either right or wise to visit this vengeance upon the heads of the unoffending people of Kagosima? They were no more responsible for the murder of Mr. Richardson than the people of Birmingham.

But, rising above these local considerations, ought it not to be one of the first and foremost principles of British statesmanship that England should invariably be on the side of humanity? Let Russians fill Poland with blood; they have shown themselves to be but savages. Let a Neapolitan king bombard his subjects, he only did after his kind. Let Butler, and Turchin, and Gilmore disgrace the Federal cause: civil war can never be free from horrors. But the question for us is whether England is to follow or to abjure such examples. Are we to take the lead in replacing among the usages of war the bombardment of unresisting towns? Should not the precedents set by England be all precedents on the side of humanity, and of noble, generous dealing with weaker Powers? Earnestly do I trust that Lord Russell will repudiate Admiral Kuper's act, and thus rid mankind of such a ruinous precedent, and save the fair fame of England from being stained by what our neighbours, at any rate, will took upon as a shameful crime.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Foxwarren, Cobham, Nov. 1. CHARLES BUXTON.

Mr. Cobden on this subject writes:—"Now, let me ask you to consider for a moment what is really implied by the destruction with incendiary shells, without previous warning, of a city of even 100,000 inhabitants? There are always in such towns hundreds of infants at their mother's breasts, thousands of children under five years of age, hospitals with their sick, and numbers of aged and infirm, tottering on the brink of the grave; there, too, must be women over whom the pangs of maternity are impending, and there will be found homes filled with mourning for the dead which are awaiting the rites of sepulture. Such is the normal condition of every large city, whether in Asia or Europe. Now, picture this great commercial entrepot, with all its contents, reduced in forty-eight hours to a heap of ashes; try to realise in imagination the fate of its population, and then ask yourself what great crime they had committed to bring on themselves this havoc and destruction. To our shame and confusion the answer must be that this is the way in which Englishmen, under the command of Admiral Kuper and Colonel Neale, administer justice for the murder of an individual 100 miles away—of which crime the inhabitants of Kagosima were as guiltless of all knowledge and complicity as your own neighbours in Rochdale. It is precisely as though an enemy should lay Bristol in ashes because an individual had been murdered on the highway between London and Brentford. And the chief actors in this outrage on humanity, instead of expressing one word of regret, or even emotion, coolly lay claim to the approbation of their Government."

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The London and China Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

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Latest Advices.

	From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Kanagawa			Sept. 28
Nagasaki			„ 28
Hakodadi			
CHINA—			
Peking			„ 14
Tien-tsin			„ 17
Hankow			Oct. 3
Shanghai	Aug. 10	Sept. 30	„ 9
Foo-Chow-Foo			„ 12
Amoy			„ 13
Swatow			
Hong Kong	Aug. 26	Oct. 6	„ 16
Canton			
Macao			
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	Aug. 10		„ 9
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			
Saigon			„ 8
SIAM—			
Bankok			„ 7
BORNEO—			
Labuan			„ 4
Sarawak			„ 15
JAVA—			
Batavia			„ 15
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	Sept. 10	Oct. 12	Oct. 23
Penang	„ „	„ 10	„ 25
CEYLON—			
Colombo			
Galle			

"Advices from Japan, *via* Hong Kong, October 26, state that a French officer has been murdered by the Japanese. Immediate reparation was demanded. Hostilities by the combined French and English forces were generally expected." This reaches us by French mail and Suez telegram.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Marseilles, per Euxine, arrived Nov. 25.—From Hong Kong: Messrs. J. L. Sandford, J. B. Crane, C. C. Fish, Fairbridge, and Brown.—From Singapore: Mr. Ellinghuysen and native servant, Mr. T. Purvis.

To Southampton, per Poonah, expected to arrive Dec. 1.—From Shanghai: Captain Cow.—From Hong Kong: Captain Purcell, Messrs. W. Douglas and J. Douglas, J. Tucker, A. Voorloop, C. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Bonifacee, Mr. Burman, J. Geddes.

To Gibraltar.—From Hong Kong: Mr. Monceba.

To Suez, per Bengal.—From Singapore: Mr. Van der Hyde.

To Alexandria.—From Hong Kong: Mrs. Duddell.—From Penang: Mr. E. Taylor.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

By last mail, per Pera, Nov. 20, from Southampton.—To Shanghai: G. Richards, Mr. Campbell's groom.—To Hong Kong: Deputy Commissary General Servantes and Mrs. Servantes, Mr. Forreste, Mr. Harvey, Lieut. R. de B. Hawtrey, R.N., and G. Fleming.—To Penang: Mr. J. P. Stewart.—To Calcutta: Mr. W. H. Jones, Captain Cayler, Mr. J. C. Hutchinson, Capt. and Mrs. Harris and European female servant, Mr. J. H. Urquhart, Hon. Mrs. Pellew, Rev. T. Skelton, Mr. F. S. Growse, Mr. G. N. Dodd, Miss Allen, Captain Betts, Mr. Coxhead, Miss Trimnick, Mr. G. Dalton, Mrs. Brownlow, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Crawford, Mr. Kennedy, Miss Thompson, Messrs. W. Finlayson, Beal, and J. W. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. McNair, Rev. W. Handcock, Lieut. McCausland, Mr. Ellis, Miss Waylen, Assistant Surgeon Stewart, Miss Howey, Mrs. Blandford, Mrs. Poynder, Mrs. J. Taylor and infant, Mr. Saville, Capt. Barlow, Miss Rivers, Messrs. A. Stokes, Prosser, and C. Otter, John Begg, C. Hoggarty.—To Madras: Captain T. Sweet, Mrs. Bruce, three children, and European female servant, Mrs. Hamilton and child, Miss Faunce, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell, infant, and native female servant, Messrs. A. C. Smith, P. J. Duff, McCally, and C. Cuningham, Miss Spring, Mrs. Fisher and infant.—To Ceylon: Miss M. A. Williams, Robert Potter, Mr. A. Bayley, Alex. Milne.—To Alexandria: Mr. C. F. Fawcett, Mr. and Mrs. Cunliffe and female servant, and seven second-class passengers.—From Gibraltar.—To Alexandria: Messrs. Kennard and Brassey.—From Suez.—To Calcutta: Mr. G. Tamvaco and European male servant, Mr. C. S. Quinn, Mr. and Mrs. H. Balfour, Mr. Sheriff, Mr. A. Sheriff.—To Madras: Dr. Donaldson, Capt. and Mrs. Raynsford, Mr. J. D. B. Gribble.

From Marseilles, per Vectis, to leave Nov. 28.—To Singapore: Messrs. C. R. Rigg, J. Fraser, J. Guthrie, and J. M. Webster.—To Shanghai: Mr. Nering Bogel.—To Hong Kong: Commander John Moresby, Lieutenants T. Gooch and E. Barkley.—To Calcutta: Mr. Bandon, Mr. and Mrs. Brandreth, Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. Gunn, Mr. and Mrs. Lattey, two infants, and European female servant, Messrs. H. S. Reid, M. R. Cowie, J. Buckland, G. Webster, W. Newton, T. Owen, W. J. Galwey, and S. J. Whitty, Major and Mrs. Hopkinson, Rev. T. H. Fitzpatrick, Mr. W. Clark, Miss Grant, Miss de Nudy, Hon. R. Stewart, Capt. and Mrs. Oakes, Mr. A. T. Peterson, Mr. Clark.—To Madras: Mr. F. L. Moncreiff, Mr. J. H. Latham, Capt. R. Church.—To Ceylon: Mr. R. H. Ellis.—To Alexandria: Miss Taylor, Mr. Cameron.

Per P. and O. steamer, Ripon, Dec. 4, from Southampton.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. Whitty, Lieuts. Lloyd and Brereton, Ensign Eyre, Miss Simpson.—To Singapore: Mr. Kennedy, Mrs. Wilson and two children.—From Marseilles, Dec. 12.—To Shanghai: Mr. Dealtry, Mr. A. K. McDonell.—To Hong Kong: Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. J. F. Holliday, Mr. F. Parry, Mr. C. A. Lutz, Mr. R. S. Dana.—To Singapore: Miss Blankenhagen, Mr. Caspar Glinz, Mr. Thomson, Mr. T. C. W. Heyn, Mr. Frank Adam, Mr. Masfen.

Per P. and O. steamer, Ceylon, from Marseilles, Dec. 20.—To Shanghai, via Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Oppert.

Per P. and O. steamer, Poonah, Dec. 20, from Southampton.—To Hong Kong: Mr. S. Brenell, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Galton.—To Shanghai: Mr. W. H. Haslam.—To Penang: Mr. Brown.—To Singapore: Mr. J. C. Gray. From Marseilles, Dec. 28.—To Shanghai: Sir Rutherford and Lady Alcock.

Per P. and O. steamer, Jan. 4, 1864, from Southampton.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Dixon.—To Singapore: Mr. O. A. Vidal.

Per French Mail steamer, Moeris, from Marseilles, 19th inst.—To Yokohama: Mr. Neville.—To Shanghai: Mrs. Morton.—To Hong Kong: Messrs. Kerr and Severs.—To Singapore: Lieut. Burn, Messrs. Edwards, R. S. Scott, and J. S. Scott.

PER "CHALLENGER," TO SHANGHAI, SAILED 18TH.—Mr. and Mrs. Treasure Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

Nothing is known of Admiral Kuper's movements, and negotiations appeared to be at a standstill. The Prince of Satsuma has formally called on the Tycoon to aid him against foreigners, but the latter has not yet replied. The Daimios are said to be bringing pressure to bear on the Tycoon with the same object. It appears that the Spiritual Emperor has been demanding of the Daimios the cause of "the long delay in putting away foreigners."

The principal affair has been that of the three Princes Owaru, Mito, and Kisiu, from whom alone the Tycoon can be chosen. Owaru, who was the principal speaker, urged the Daimios to make preparations for war, saying to the lesser Daimios assembled, "If you have not money we will provide you with it; to those of you who do not possess 10,000 kokus we will lend up to the amount of 40,000 itzibus. You can then buy all you want for the war, arms, swords, bows, muskets, lances." After the sitting was closed, on the same day, Midzo Idsu-n Kami reproduced this discourse to all the Hatomotos, and the day following documents were sent to every Governor and head of of police to be distributed through all Japan, stating the terms on which those capable of bearing arms would be received into the army.

It is said in some Japanese quarters that the proceedings of the Prince of Nangato in attacking the foreign vessels without orders from his superiors have been severely reprobated by the Mikado, and that Mori has been condemned to an arrest for a long period in his own dominions. Nangato is thus under the ban of his Sovereign's displeasure, not, however, in punishment for the act itself, but for having been beaten when the French effected their landing. His excuse is that he had everything prepared to blow into dust and to cut into pieces the "barbarians," but unfortunately the men who had been placed in the forts to the number of 600, had all got intoxicated after dinner.

Numbers of armed Limonoseki men and Yaconins were pouring into Nagasaki, and a band of sailors heavily armed, nightly patrolled the town. Several of the Japanese merchants of Osaco and Hiogo, who carry on foreign trade through their agents at Yokohama, had been murdered, and the people had been directed by the Mikado to withdraw all intercourse from them, and not to pay their debts. In correspondence with the French Minister with reference to the closing of the inland sea, and the decree of expulsion, it was promised that the Prince of Kanga too should be summoned to Yedo.

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YOKOHAMA.

The *Japan Herald* has the following in reference to the correspondence of the French Minister with the Japanese Ministers on the subject of the closing of the ports, and excluding foreigners from Japan :—

The Minister grounds a hope for the ready withdrawal of this document upon the fact of the disgrace of the Minister by whom it was written, directly after it was issued. Then comes a letter to the Tycoon in which the French Minister dwells in very impressive terms upon the many proofs of good feeling and friendships evinced by foreign Governments for Japan, and points out the injurious effects of a rupture of good understanding, and the grave responsibility upon those in authority who shall allow events to fructify to such an end. He then points out to the Tycoon four lines of action which it would appear necessary to pursue to avert from the reigning dynasty the gravest responsibility :—

1. That the Tycoon should declare the letter of Ongassawara to be withdrawn, and the Treaties in full force.

2. That the Tycoon shall repress all aggression, and procure complete satisfaction for the outrages committed on the foreign flags.

3. That the Tycoon shall engage to protect foreigners in their persons, their property, and their trade, and

4. That he shall guard and endeavour to promote the extension of relations between Japan and foreign countries, especially in respect to the opening of Osaco and Hiogo.

The Japanese Ministers reply to this in a manner which at once testifies their recognition of the important truths thus held up to them, and cleverly avoids the indication of any intended line of policy. They avow that "it is very natural that when one of the subjects of the Empire commits an act of violence against the flag of a friendly power, the Tycoon must be much afflicted thereby, and admit—(and this seems to be the great end gained by the correspondence)—that 'such acts call for an evidence of its disapprobation by a solemn arrangement by the government;' but then, they say, in consequence of the form of their government, such arrangements take a long time for execution, and cannot be made in an instant, and then throw out something more than a broad hint that their present aim is some measures which may satisfy at the same time the public mind and the foreign powers."

They further state that when it is necessary to take proceedings consequent upon any illegal acts in any Princedom, the Prince or one of his chief subjects is called—the circumstances are judged, and the amount of culpability decided, and then they give an assurance that the Government have for some time sought occasion to prove that it has been occupied in considerations of the different Powers, and would do all it could.

What "evidence by solemn arrangement" may be looked for; what the end of that arrangement, or with what end the "consideration of the different Powers" now that the public mind and the foreigners' requirements are proposed to be united—none of these is apparent in this very carefully worded document; nor do we see that they are drawn into any admission as to the connection of the removal of Ongasawara and the withdrawal of the letter of expulsion. But one avowal of great signifiance was made by the Minister Kawadje Saye Monnodzfo, viz., that the acts of aggression committed by Nangato were not authorised by the Tycoon or his Government, but his own independent act. The Government admit that this act which they state "naturally afflicts the Tycoon, calls for an evidence of solemn arrangement," and then they go on to expose their form of procedure in the investigation of such illegal acts, namely the citation to Yedo of the offender.

We now shall watch with some curiosity to see if Nangsto is really summoned; if he appears; in case of his refusal what course will be pursued by the Government : or if, on the other hand, as our information of last week had it, he is really now under punishment ostensibly for acting as he did without orders, but really for being beaten. In the meantime we have no information as to the safety of the passage through the inland sea; whether the recent lessons there read may be supposed to have been effectual and that foreign ships will be allowed to pass without molestation or the reverse. We have some ground for belief that the question will not long remain in abeyance. The main point involved in this correspondence cannot be avoided or parried off, or covered up by matters of less consequence. The truth is clear and undeniable, and cannot be put in terms too distinct :—the blessings of peace and security can never again be known to Japan until the letter of expulsion,—a virtual declaration of war against every nation with which is has a treaty, be repudiated and withdrawn.

The following official notice had appeared :—

The undersigned was this day informed, by the Governor of Kanagawa, that instructions had been received from Yedo, to the effect that measures had been taken to render the conveyance of silk to this settlement, from to-morrow or the day following, as unrestricted as it was prior to the supposed restriction.

The undersigned, who was further authorised by the Governor to communicate the above to the British mercantile community, hopes the event may fulfil the assurance.

(Signed) CHARLES A. WINCHESTER.
H.B.M.'s Consul.

September 24, 1863.

In Osaco and in Miako a very disturbed state of affairs existed. Several assassinations were reported, and the victims were said to be merchants of the higher class, who are known to have trading relations with the Yokohama merchants. The assassins pass as "Ronins," the secret as to whom they serve with their murderous swords being hitherto well kept. In the first week of September notices were posted throughout Miako threatening those who continued to trade with foreigners. We have not yet received a translation of this notice, but it runs much to the following effect :—

"The Tycoon has secret doings with the foreigners : this is with the aid of our bad merchants who do business with foreigners. These merchants go to Yokohama, sell everything, silk tea, and other produce ; therefore all produce is very dear, and all people are much troubled. If we were not to take care all would be oppressed. We are charged to punish these merchants. You who may owe money to Yokohama traders do not pay them, and if they complain to the officers at Yedo have no care on that account, but say you will cause them to be cut to pieces. Coshiu, Oshiu, Sinchu merchants, merchants from all the silk provinces, see to this matter. Take care that you send neither silk, tea, nor cotton to Yedo. If you disregard this you, your children, and your relations shall be crushed."

"We cannot," says the *Japan Herald*, "quite assure ourselves of the signature to this. It is, however, one of those anonymous affairs so common with the Japanese, but is supposed to have its origin in the highest quarter. One interpretation we have of the signature is, 'The workers (or executioners) of justice.' Rumours are becoming more authenticated as to a conjoint movement by Satsuma, Choshu, and Toza, to raise a large body of troops, with designs upon Miako."

NAGASAKI.

Affairs at this port appear in a most unsatisfactory state. The residents are again armed to the teeth, and prepared to embark at a moment's notice. It appears that large bodies of Simonosaki men have arrived lately, and intend doing mischief there. The Vice-Governor of Nagasaki called upon the British Consul, and warned him that a large body of disaffected Yaconins, over whom he (the Governor) had no jurisdiction, was crowding into the town. He therefore recommended foreigners never to enter the town after dark, and whenever necessity compelled them to leave their homes, to go armed. The consequence of this communication was that a meeting of residents was held at the Consulate, and at night a guard of sailors heavily armed patrolled the settlement. That the authorities consider these reports authentic and important, may be inferred from the fact that the commanding officers of the *Leopard* and *Rattler* have ordered the warrant officers to be on board ship by 7 p.m., and the commissioned officers by 11 p.m. The disturbances, it is said, are originated by the Prince of Chosew, who is determined to stop the trade of Nagasaki. He has detained sixty-seven junks, with cargo to and from Nagasaki, and will not allow a junk to pass. There is said to be a revolution at Chosew, the party in favour of foreigners being larger than that against foreigners, and that the Prince of Chosew is afraid to leave his castle; three junks only ran the blockade, and have arrived in Nagasaki. A number of armed men are said to be on the look out for those who have run the blockade at Simonosaki, and also some of the Tycoon's officers for allowing them to come here and sell their cargoes to foreigners. The senior naval officer, and the British Consul had an interview with the Governor to ascertain from him what steps he intended taking for the safety of foreigners, but it came to nothing. The Governor told Captain Leckie that he could not be responsible for the acts committed by the Ronins, and had no power to arrest them. Captain Leckie in return told the Governor that should they molest any foreigner, he should fire upon them, and if any shell or rockets set fire to the town, he could not be responsible for it. Trade remains dull, and will continue so until Admiral Kuper decides on sending a man-of-war through the Straits of Simonosaki. A correspondent complains that the Chinese absorb a considerable portion of the trade. Almost all business in exports is done for Chinese consumption ; and, of course, if the Chinese carry on the trade themselves, foreigners cannot compete with them. A murder has been committed by a shipchandler named Cavanagh, under the influence of liquor. He went home drunk, dragged his bookkeeper out of bed, and beat him to death without the slightest provocation. Cavanagh has been found guilty of manslaughter by the American consul, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment with hard labour.

CHINA.

PEKING.

The *China Mail* has the following on this port :—

"From Peking we have intelligence of importance. The Nyenfei are said to have lately appeared near Tien-tsin, but the report wants confirmation. Sir F. Bruce's policy of supporting the imperial power, and of constantly urging them to exertion, is beginning to bear fruit, and an effort is being made to bring a larger force of men into the field. Although our influence at

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the Court of Peking is considerable, and our material support to the Government nearly invaluable, it is a mistake to suppose that the Chinese love us heartily; and, let matters assume the very best aspect, we must not forget that anti-foreign leanings are by no means removed from the Chinese mind. Our position in the country will be a difficult one for many years to come. Nothing has as yet transpired as to the convention at Peking of Mr. Lay, General Brown, and Captain Sherard Osborn. There is not much likelihood of their designs proving abortive, however, for the British Minister, with his plenipotentiary functions, can determine the direction and extent of British support whether moral or otherwise, and has thereby means at his command of carrying out whatever views he may choose to adopt That he will further the views of Mr. Lay and Captain Osborn is not at all unlikely."

The *Friend of China* says:—"At Tientsin, when the *Swatow* left on Sept. 17, the current report was that Horatio Nelson Lay intended to throw off the customs tie at once, and demand of Prince Kung the appointment of Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Both southern and interior advices confirm this;—and what is more, French Jesuits declare that, after a period to be fixed by the Emperor, Napoleon will take his own course in managing China affairs."

SHANGHAI.

The dates are up to October 9th. The London mail of 10th August arrived on 30th September.

On the Anglo-Chinese forces the *Friend of China* says:—

Our reports from the seat of war are both profuse in quantity and peculiar in quality. We give them as hearsay, and for what they are worth only:—

1. Tatseang, a place which on Chinese maps is as far beyond the boundary of thirty miles as Sungkong (which is on the verge) appears distant from Shanghai, is garrisoned by H.M.'s 67th and Royal Artillery with one Armstrong gun, two 12-pounder howitzers and two Congreve rocket tubes. These troops first went to Quinsan direct, but as Gordon's plans were not completed, marched on to Tatseang.

2. Quinsan, as before reported, is garrisoned by H.M.'s Belooches.

3. Gordon has taken all the stockades before Soochow, and is now planting guns for a regular siege. The disciplined, under his orders, number 3,000. Other Chinese troops between 60,000 and 70,000.

4. Burgevine and Gordon have met several times on board the *Hyson* (and there are other stories in connection with these meetings so singular that we do not repeat them).

5. Gordon says he is bound to have Soochow.

6. Gordon says Soochow is too many for him.

7. 30,000 Taipings were seen marching into Soochow a day or two before the last fight.

8. Gordon is afraid he will be surrounded, and, in all haste, has sent to Tatseang for Her Majesty's forces.

9. Some of the line officers object to go into action with Taipings without direct orders under General Brown's hand (poor Tinling's Dew-ful fate being dreaded).

10. The officer shot last week was a new hand. He is not shot dead, but cannot recover.

11. The *Kanjoor* floats the Sungkong flag in gallant style, close to Soochow, and dares the *Hyson* and *Firefly* to come on!

12. Burgevine's men have nothing to eat.

13. Burgevine's men have beef, flour, tea, and vegetables in any quantity.

Later arrivals from Quinsan say the French went in heavy and got heavily mauled—half a dozen of them are wounded—Gordon fell through a bridge, and is seriously hurt—Burgevine, under a flag of truce, has announced himself Commander-in-Chief of the Taipings forces, and wants to know whether the war is to be conducted on strict western principle, prisoners to be dealt with humanely, &c.

The *North China Herald* has the following:—"By late news received from Major Gordon's force, we learn that the lines around Soochow are being gradually drawn closer, preparatory to the commencement of a siege. With a view to contracting the lines on the east and south sides of the city to a more reasonable limit than from Way-quay-dong to Kah-poo, Major Gordon left the former place on the 28th ult. with 500 Infantry and 200 Artillery of his own force, and 300 Franco-Chinese, under Captain Bonnefoi, accompanied by the *Hyson* and *Firefly*, and sixty or seventy gunboats. The force arrived at the Patachow stockades, on the grand canal, on the following morning—a miserably wet one. The steamers and gunboats at once opened fire from the front, while the flank was turned by the 1st Regiment and the Franco-Chinese. According to their usual custom, when they see themselves menaced in the rear, the rebels took to flight—an exercise in which they seem every month to be attaining a greater proficiency—and effectually out-distanced their pursuers until they reached the city. Under its walls they rallied and looked calmly on until the latter began to retire on Patachow, when, aided by a reinforcement of 2,000 men from the city, led by Europeans, they attempted an attack in the rear. The fire from the *Hyson* and gunboats, however, drove them back with considerable loss, and several Europeans were seen to fall. In the afternoon a considerable body again sallied from the city, and marched down in line on the flank of Patachow, but were driven back in confusion on the right bank by the infantry, and made to take to cover by shells thrown with unpleasant precision on the left by the steamers. Night coming on, they gradually withdrew, leaving Major Gordon in quiet possession of the 9 stockades. The only Imperialist casualties were two French privates and six Chinese wounded. This success is an important step towards hemming in the rebels, who from the slight resistance offered, appear to be losing all confidence in their own prowess. Since the capture of Tai-tsan, Major Gordon's appearance before a rebel fortification has been the signal for its evacuation. Unless a much more determined resistance is offered at Soochow than has been shown of late, the attack on that city will be a less formidable undertaking than has been generally anticipated."

The *Tien-tsin*, one of Commodore Osborn's vessels, has arrived at Shanghai. She spoke the *Aurora*, dismanted, bearing up for Swatow.

At a recent meeting of the Municipal Council it was determined to revert to the old scale of wharfage dues, as a decrease of 20 per cent. was experienced under the plan alluded to in our last issue.

Captain Kemp, of the barque *Barracouta*, has asked us to deny the report that Captain Staples, of the *Nellie Merrill*, had refused to accept his share of the subscription raised at Hakodadi in behalf of the sufferers by the wreck of the *Barracouta*, in order to remove the impression which might arise that the $469 had come into his possession and been retained by him.

The following report is from the *Daily Shipping News*:—"The evidence given before the U.S. consul during the trial of Williams and Carrol, for piracy and murder on the Yang-tsze, discloses a state of lawlessness and crime on that river which we should hardly have imagined could have existed even in a country where the executive is so notoriously weak as in China. Until the decision of the Court be made public, we, of course, refrain from examining the case as affecting the prisoners now on trial; and merely design to call the attention of Captain Sherard Osborn and his officers to the existence of crime, before which trading in arms with the rebels becomes an insignificant misdemeanor. Whether or not the prisoners now on trial at the American Consulate committed the piracy on the *Jupiter*, the commission of that piracy and of three foul and unprovoked murders, is an admitted fact. Three armed Europeans, afterwards reinforced by five 'friends,' board a lorcha in broad daylight, compel those on board to give them a large sum of money, and deliberately shoot three Chinese in very wantoness of cruelty. No excuse is attempted to be assigned for the deed; one was shot because he laughed, and the others, apparently, because the two second ruffians would not be behind their comrade. But the record of criminality does not end with the piracy, although, from the outrageous nature of the circumstances attending the deed, the minor offences of the *Jupiter* are so effectually cast into the shade as, apparently, to have escaped notice. Notwithstanding that she had papers from the Custom-house in this particular instance, the *Jupiter* appears to have been plying a thriving trade with Nanking. In fact, according to the evidence of the Frenchman, Marie Antoine, it was the fact of her having 'made three trips to Nanking' without having been caught, which first suggested to the individuals who robbed her, the idea of doing so. The *Maria*, too, had before been carrying on a contraband trade in salt, paper, &c., between various places on the Yang-tse; and when she 'saw a Custom-house boat was in the habit of throwing her cargo overboard.' Then again, Thomas Sayers, *alias* Charlie, whose name is David Williams, gives a list of acquaintance whose very pseudonyms are sufficient, at least, to throw suspicion on the nature of their pursuits, and to suggest the impression

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that they are members of anything but a respectable clique. It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that, 'Tom the Greek;' 'Old White Head;' 'Young White Head;' and the 'Man with one eye,' are not respectable characters; and that they are members of a more numerous fraternity not more respectable than themselves. People do not give themselves such names; and the selection does not say much for the refined taste of the donors. Many of these lorchas, however, appear to turn their attention to piracy, smuggling, and legitimate trading alternately, as occasion offers, or as either is most profitable, a fact which must considerably enhance the difficulty of detecting them. Still, one or two of Sherard Osborn's steamers might be advantageously employed in cruising on the Yang-tsze, and overhauling suspected vessels—the especial purpose for which, according to Mr. Layard's statement in the House of Commons, they were organised."

Lieut. Ridge, of the Osborn fleet, with a party of men, proceeded with a warrant to search the house of Mr. Tarrant, editor and proprietor of the *Friend of China*, on suspicion of secreting General Burgevine, and having papers in his possession connected with the rebels. Nothing was found, and there the matter ended. Mr. Tarrant, in his paper of 23rd, gives the details in a letter of remonstrance to the Consul. Truly the Osborn-Ley fleet and British officers have descended mightily to be Chinese police officers. However, if they are paid for it, they must do it. We should like to see them actively employed in clearing off the Yang-tse rowdies.

What with a jockey club, a cricket club, and a Chamber of Commerce, the Ying-tse community seem to be pretty well advanced in the northern world of China.

The trial of a Mr. Pinder, in the United States Consulate, had created great excitement. Pinder is the Marshal of the United States Court. The following account of the trial is from the *North China Herald*:—"A boat, containing a large quantity of arms, and manned by nine foreigners, was seized on the 20th ult. by H.I.C.M.'s *Amoy*; and a boat's crew, under the command of Commander Moriarty, of H.I.C.M.'s *Ballarat*, on the following day, seized the *Rose*, a lorcha which the *Amoy* had in chase after she had captured the boat above referred to. It was said that Burgevine was on board the *Rose*, but the *Amoy* went ashore, and thus lost the opportunity of ascertaining the fact. When the *Rose* was seized, she had one European on board, together with a quantity of provisions. Great interest was excited by the seizure, in consequence of the Marshal of the U.S. Consulate being on board the former boat. When arrested he declared that he had himself captured the boat with the aid of the Europeans then on board, and that the former crew had beached her and run away when they saw him in pursuit. The commander of the *Amoy* considered the statement open to considerable doubt, as Pinder, when captured, was beating down stream away from Shanghai, against a head wind. The latter said his object was to get provisions at Woosung, he having been out all night; but the explanation was not considered satisfactory, and he together with those of his companions who were Americans, was made over to the United States Consul. The Englishmen found on board were made over to H. B. M. Consul. Further suspicion attached to Pinder from the fact that he was found to be the charterer of the *Rose*, which had fled from the *Amoy*, and on board which a quantity of provisions had been found, which it was suspected was intended for the rebels. The evidence, however, was only inferential, and the Consul, after a trial of two days, recorded a verdict of acquittal. This was, of course, tantamount to a declaration that the men taken with Pinder were also guiltless of any intention to join the rebels, and they were released also. The English prisoners were taken before Mr. Markham on remand, and dismissed. In fact, the procedure was a mere matter of form, as the judgment given in Pinder's case necessitated their acquittal."

Messrs. Dent and Co.'s new steamer, the *Fusi-yama*, made her first trip under steam, and gave the highest satisfaction. Starting with ten pounds of steam on, within fifteen minutes of hooking on the blowers, she exhibited twenty-five pounds. The blowers being then taken off, the quantity named was maintained on the gauge, all the way, with a moderate draft. Wheel revolutions, twenty. Her speed may be inferred from the run off the end of Blockhouse to the Red buoy in forty minutes, and from the Red buoy to her old anchorage here, in sixty-five minutes, all against a strong tide. If she can keep at this, loaded against the current, she may be deemed a fast boat. Mr. Henry Dent, who was on board, with Captain Macqueen, late of the *Cosmopolite*, her intended commander, is said to have expressed to Messrs. Collyer and Lambert, the *Fusi-hama's* builders, the highest opinion of their ability in the specimen before us.

HANE

The report of the refusal of the Chinese Viceroy to recognize Mr. Evans as Portguese Consul has been denied by that gentleman.

KIU-KIANG.

The British Vice Consul, Mr. Hughes, has issued a notice to the effect that his Excellency Tsing-Qu-Fan has expressed his determination to continue the imposition of the local tax imposed upon produce in the interior. The merchants sent a reply to Mr. Hughes as follows:—

Concluding that you have remonstrated in vain with the Chinese authorities on this subject, we are of opinion that, instead of informing us of the determination of H. E. Tsing-Qu-Fan to continue those impositions, it would be clearly your duty to lay the matter before his Excellency Sir W. F. A. Bruce, K.C.B., &c., &c. Should you not already have done this, we have now to request that you will take the earliest opportunity of adopting such a course.

This did not please Mr. Hughes, who replied:—

Gentlemen,—I am in receipt of your letter. Though to pass it over in silence would be, perhaps, a more becoming course, I notice it out of respect to the good sense of some who signed the letter, and who must have done so under misapprehension of the facts.

Some races were got up by the foreign community, and came off with great *éclat*. The programme was well filled, the weather was favourable, Aunt Sallies were on the ground, a grand stand was erected, and everything went off as pleasantly as could be desired. The Chinese, especially the mandarins, appear to have taken great interest in the proceedings, and to have mustered in considerable numbers on the course.

NINGPO.

From this port we learn that the Franco-Chinese corps mustering 850 men, carried Fo-yang by assault on the 20th Sept., after a combat of five hours, with a loss of twelve killed and thirty wounded. Fo-yang was first besieged by the Futai of Che-keang nearly four months ago, with an army which he himself said numbered 70,000 men, but which may probably be put down at a quarter that number without danger of too low an estimate. Since then he has made several attacks, and each time been repulsed, but has until very lately persistently refused aid from the foreign contingents. He appears at length to have awoke to the conviction of his own powerlessness, and accepted the proferred aid of the Franco-Chinese; and foreign discipline and arms, as usual, carried the day.

HONG KONG.

The dates are up to the 15th of October. The London mail of August 26 arrived on the 6th of October. The news arrived the day previous by the *Clan Alpine*. The French mail steamer *Donnai* arrived on the 29th of September, with dates from London to the 17th of August, and Marseilles to the 19th. The following items are collected from the *China Mail* and *Evening Mail*:—

What of the new coinage for Hong Kong? An answer to this will be found in another part of our impression. Complaints were current that the Surveyor-General did not efficiently perform the work of his office, and it was ridiculous to expect he would on £1,000 per annum, his private practice being worth far more. We can tell our friends in Hong Kong that a good man can be got for this sum.

The new China Coolie ordinance had caused a strike, and not a Coolie could be got. Attention has been drawn to the miserable condition of the Court House, which is badly ventilated, and not yet water-tight. It is quite a treat for a misanthropic man to go into court and observe the sorry plight in which the barristers are placed, their only revenge being the break-down of the misanthrope if he rashly takes a seat, the forms being more or less aged, and not exempt from the general law of decay. The Court House, altogether, is not up to the requirements of the time, and a new building is a reform which we are glad to believe has been determined upon.

A grievance connected with the new mode of collecting the police and lighting rates was exposed. It appears that no more than forty or fifty receipts can be granted at the office to Chinamen in one day, and it appears that a hundred ratepayers are usually in attendance. They wait, some of them, all day and then fail to get their receipt; some of them have been known to give three days' attendance before being allowed to pay over their rates. The collection used to be made by a travelling agent which suited very well; the present plan is annoying to

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the public and vexatious to Mr. Forth, the colonial treasurer. It is a most indecent spectacle to see work put upon the shoulders of a man receiving £1,000 a year, which used to be done by a Portuguese at £100.

A trial trip of the paddle steamer *Kinshan* (850 tons) took place. The *Kinshan* was brought from New York to Whampoa in pieces, and there erected. She belongs to Messrs Augustine Heard, & Co., and has commenced to run as a night boat between this and Canton, leaving either place at 5 P.M. It was recorded that the Clock Tower had been freed from debt after considerable trouble on the part of the Secretary. Two of the Banks subscribed after all, the other four gave nothing. It must not be forgotten that the clock was never charged for, being made a free gift of by the Secretary, just to get matters settled, and the Architect's fee still stands due. We have no doubt Mr. Rawling wil, continue solvent under the circumstances, but a professional man should have his commission for all that.

The *Daily Press* says:—"By the American barque *Philipe de la Noye*, from Nagasaki, a report has been received to the effect that Prince Satsuma made, or caused to be made. a descent upon that city with an army of 10,000 men, which put to death all Japanese having commercial intercourse with foreigners—thus destroying, root and brench, foreign trade. Foreign residents, generally, still remained; the ladies had, however, left. Nagasaki lies in the principality of the bloodthirsty Satsuma.

The following are the local bank returns as given in the *Gazette*:—

	Notes issued.	Specie in reserve.
Oriental Bank ..	$824,894	$300,000
Mercantile Bank..	637,087	300,000
Chartered Bank..	339,738	150,000
Total ..	$1,801,719	$750,000

JAVA.

The accounts of the damage done by the unseasonable rains continue to be of the most unfavourable nature. Not only have the crops of the present year been in a great measure destroyed, but much injury has been done to the crops of next season. This is especially the case with the coffee, the blossoms having in some places been knocked off by the rains. The tobacco planters are loud in their complaints, and the sugar manufacturers are also sufferers to a great extent. Great damage has been done to the second crops and the sawahs by the inundations.

A severe drought prevailed on the West coast of Sumatra in the month of August, accompanied by strong and cold winds, which lasted until the end of the month, when heavy squalls from the north-west were experienced. The coffee produce was much injured by the drought, the unripe berries being shrivelled up and dropping off.

On the 24th September last the English ship Cornwallis, Captain Blick, arrived at Pasoerean, having on board the passengers and crew of the ship Undaunted, Captain Clare, which had been wrecked in Torres Strait. The Undaunted was in ballast.

A frightful case of amok took place at Salatiga, on the island of Java, in September last. The Regent of Salatiga, Raden Tumengong Psawiro Kusumo, on the 21st and 22nd, had been celebrating the marriages of two of his daughters, and everything had passed off smoothly, when on the morning of the 23rd, about half-past six o'clock, the brother-in-law of the Regent, named Raden Prawiro Direjo, who was Coffee Mantri of Tengaran, suddenly began to stab every person he met in the palace. The Regent being disturbed by the uproar, came from his sleeping place to see what was the matter, when he was at once stabbed in the heatr by the amoker and fell down dead. The brother of the Regent then ran the smoker through the back with a spear and he was soon despatched. Besides the Regent, nine of his relations and followers were killed, and six were more or less severely wounded. The amoker was much given to the use of opium, and had at one time lost a valuable employment under government on account of his indolence and carelessness. Through the intercession of the Regent he had received another appointment, but was not satisfied with this, and appears to have conceived an ill-will towards his relation for not supporting his claims more strongly.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

The dates are to the 23rd October. The London mail of 10th September, arrived on 12th October. The French mail steamer with London dates, 17th September, arrived on 20th October, and sailed for Hong Kong *vix* Saigon.

A collision took place in the Straits of Malacca, between the steamer *John Bright*, Captain Betham, then on her way from Bombay to this, and the French barque *Salazes*, Captain Pelieu, bound to Penang. The barque sank within a few minutes after the collision, but the crew were saved and brought on to Singapore by the *John Bright*.

The steamer *Shooey Leen*, intended for the China waters, which left England in August, arrived from the Cape and Mauritius on the 19th of October.

The *Straits Times* says:—"Immediately before the departure of last mail, and after we had closed our *Overland Journal*, the Siamese steamer *Chow Phya* arrived from Bankok, bringing intelligence of a treaty which had been concluded by the French with the Viceroy of Cambodia. This Viceroy is the nominee of the King of Siam, and has no power to act independently, and as the Treaty he has just concluded places Cambodia in point of fact under the protection of the French, there can be no doubt that it will be as unpalatable to England as it is derogatory to Siam. We have not heard the French account of the transaction, but we believe that they will support the Treaty on the ground that Cambodia was, according to them, anciently a sort of debatable ground between Annam and Siam, and that for the sake of peace it was agreed about half a century ago to construct it into a separate kingdom with a monarch appointed alternately by the King of Siam and the King of Annam; and that, though the King of Annam has not latterly availed himself of his right of nomination, it still exists. The French claim their right to make this treaty under the King of Annam; but even if their historical data be correct, the treaty would be invalid without the assent of the King of Siam."

"We do not think there is much cause for uneasiness to England in the spread of the French empire in these parts, provided its commercial growth and prosperity keeps pace with its military strength. But here, we confess, the French proceedings in Cochin China are not altogether satisfactory; their military proceedings do not appear to be followed up by any measure of commercial prosperity at all commensurate with the expenditure they make; and still they go on adding piece by piece to their territory, and adding company by company to the troops they have already there in large numbers. The French are not good colonists, and it may be that the way they go about matters at Saigon is the result of inexperience; still, we shall be glad to witness a change in the condition of affairs there, to see a larger exportation of produce, a greater amount of trade, and a little less military pomp and circumstance."

"By the latest intelligence received from home, it would appear that all obstacles in the way of our transfer to the Colonial-office have now been very nearly removed. It is, however, only reasonable to suppose that the Supreme Government, before making any final arrangements, will first require an estimate of the revenue, and an approximate of the probable expense of carrying on the Government under the new system, to be drawn upon some more reliable and less biassed authority than that of the various statements which have hitherto found their way home in the newspapers and in the protests of the community. No doubt the preparation of this Budget will be entrusted to the Governor, and we hope he will bear in mind the real necessities of the settlement, and not load our expenditure with those few expensive sinecures which at present exist, and which have been created by the Indian administration less with a view to our requirements than to the employment of supernumerary Indian servants. Again, in respect to our revenue, it is to be hoped that some notice will be taken of the anticipated advance which our opium and other farms will bring next year."

The local authorities at Singapore seem to keep the intentions of the Home Government quiet, as nothing appears in reference to the expected visit of Sir Hercules Robinson.

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Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

ALLARDICE—On the 21st Nov., at 23, Lansdowne-road, Kensington-park, the wife o D. Allardice, Esq., of a daughter.

CARPENTER—On the 17th Nov., at Surbiton, the wife of F. S. Carpenter, Esq., Deputy Commissary-General, of a daughter.

CONGOR—On the 8th Oct., at Hong Kong, the wife of H. N. Congor, U.S. Consul, of a son.

FARQUHAR—On the 12th Nov., at Guernsey, the wife of A. B. Farquhar, Esq., Commanding the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship Carnatic, of a son.

HALKETT—On the 5th Sept., at Shanghai, the wife of R. W. Halkett, of a daughter.

HELBLING—On the 19th Nov., at 18, Albert-road, Regent's-park, the wife of J. C. Helbling, Esq., of a daughter.

HILL—On the 14th Nov., at 4, Richmond-terrace, Victoria-park-road, the wife of Mr. Thomas J. Hill, purser, Peninsular and Oriental Company's Service, of a son.

JONES—On the 22nd Nov., at The Grove, Blackheath, the wife of Henry Jones, Commander of the twin S.S.S. Far East, of a son.

JORDON—On the 1st Oct., at Shanghai, Mrs. G. P. Jordan, of a daughter.

MELVILLE—On the 14th Oct., at Singapore, the wife of Captain David Melville, of a daughter.

PICKWOAD—On the 23rd Nov., the wife of Edwin Pickwoad, of a daughter.

SMITH—On the 20th Nov., at Shopwyke, near Chichester, Sussex, the wife of J. Caldecott Smith, Esq., of a daughter.

STILL—On the 16th Nov., at Hillside House, Avening, Gloucestershire, the wife of E. A. Still, Esq., of a daughter.

TAVARES—On the 1st Oct., at Shanghai, Mrs. L. A. Tavares, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BAIN—BAIN.—On the 22nd Oct., at Singapore, by the Rev. J. Matheson, James Bain Esq., of Sarawak, to Barbara, fifth daughter of Hugh Bain, Esq., City-road, Glasgow.

BRUCE—THORNHILL.—On the 19th Nov., at Riddlesworth, by the Hon. and Rev. A. Phipps, the Hon. T. C. Bruce, youngest son of the late Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, to Sarah Caroline, eldest daughter of Thos. Thornhill, Esq., of Riddlesworth, Hall, Norfolk.

DEATHS.

BATTEN—On the 1st Oct., at Shanghai, of cholera, Louisa, the beloved wife of Ovid Batten, of Bexley Heath, Kent.

BLISH—On the 26th Sept., at Macao, Capt. Frank Blish, late Master of the barque Ly-ee-moon.

BOYNTON—On the 25th Sept., at Honque, Shanghai, William Boynton, a native of Maine, U.S.A., aged 37 years.

BRYANT—On the 8th Oct., at the Civil Hospital, Hong Kong, Oliver W. Bryant, keeper, of the City of Hamburg Tavern.

CARTIDGE—On the 11th Sept., at Shanghai, Thomas Curtidge, of the Clarence Hotel, Honque.

DAUELSBERG—On the 20th Oct., at Singapore, Richard, the infant son of Heinrich Dauelsberg, Esq., aged 4 months.

KING—On the 7th Sept., at Hong Kong, Sarah, youngest child of W. King, Ordnance, Department, aged two months.

LOCKWOOD—On the 2nd Oct., at Shanghai, Alfred L. Lockwood, of Stamford Conn. U.S.A., aged 24 years.

LYNCH—On the 25th Sept., at Honque, Capt. James Lynch, of the Quinsan garrison (This is the 21st officer of the garrison dead in three months.)

MANSFIELD—On the 24th Nov., at No. 2, Craven street, Strand, George Mansfield, Esq. of the late firm of G. I. Dare and Co., Singapore, and third son of the late J. Mansfield, Esq., shipbuilder, of Lyme Regis, Dorset, after a short illness of four days, aged 36, deeply lamented.

MOORE—On the 13th Oct., at Hong Kong, Susan, wife of C. E. Moore, H.M.'s Surveyor's Department.

PAYNE—On the 19th Sept., at Amoy, China, Rowland Henry Payne, second son of William Nelson Payne, of The High Elms, Church street, Hackney, in the 26th year of his age.

ROGERS—On the 19th Sept., at Quinsan, of dysentery, Lieut. Rogers, of the 4th Regt., formerly under-turnkey of the Hong Kong Gaol.

ROUSBY—On the 7th Sept., at Shanghai, Arthur, third son of the late James Edwards Rousby, Esq., of Cottisford House, Oxfordshire, and Captain of the China and Japan Company's steamship Titan.

STOILENG—On the 4th Oct., at the Seamen's Hospital, Hong Kong, George Stoiling, seaman ex Asiloter.

TRUBSHAW—On the 4th Oct., at Shanghai, James Trubshaw, of the firm of R. Mcgregor and Co.

TWIGG—On the 26th Sept., at Hongque, Henry Edward, aged four years; and on the 28th, Catherine Ann, aged two months, children of P. O. B. Twigg, manager of the Shanghai Carting Company.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CHINA EXPORTS.

TEA.—MACAO.—Tyshan prepared in Kysow fashion. Congou sales 3,500 half-chests, at 22.5 to 23.5 taels. Souchong sales 1,700 half-chests and 2,000 boxes, at 26 to 26.5 taels, common Tyshan Congou sales 2,000 half-chests, at 15.5 taels; no stock.

CANTON.—The teamen continue unwilling to make the required concessions in their asking rates for new Congous. The highest offers do not come nearer than 3 to 4 taels from the ideas of the native holders. The result is that no business is reported in this description. Two more full chops have arrived down. A small business has been transacted in Scented Teas and in Canton Gunpowders. Capers are a little cheaper, Pekoes as before, Gunpowders 1 tael lower. Of country Greens, arrivals are expected within a month. The following are the settlements of the fortnight:—Scented Teas, 5,500 boxes Caper, at 15 to 18 taels for common to fair, and 20 to 23½ taels for middling to good; 1,200 boxes ordinary Pekoe, at 18 to 22 taels for common to fair, 23 to 27 taels for middling to good, and 29 to 37 taels for fine to finest. Canton Gunpowder, 7,500 boxes, at 15 to 24 taels for common to good. The stock on the market s as under:—Congous, 44 chops. Oolongs, 3,500 half-chests. Scented Caper, rather large. Scented Orange Pekoe, moderate. Canton Gunpowder, uncertain.

SHANGHAI.—Black: Business since the departure of last mail has again been very dull, and settlements on this market only amount to twenty chops. Continued bad advices from home almost entirely checked buyers, and contracts could only be made at a decline on previous rates until we received the French mail on the 4th, reporting the arrival of the Bahama, and telegrams advising the opening of the market at very high prices; since then, more inquiry has sprung up, and holders are firmer. The bulk of the transactions have been in second and third crop Oopacks at from 30 to 33 taels, which, with the low rate of exchange, lay down nearly at present home rates. Settlements on the market, 20 chops, 10,588 chests Oopacks, Oonahms, Ningchows, and Hohows. Reshipped on owners' account, 45 chops, 21,616 chests Oopacks—32,204 chests; making total to date 266,668 chests. Stock waiting shipment, 27 chops. For re-sale, 30 chops, 57 chops. We quote second and third crop Oopacks and Ningchows, 28 to 34 taels; Oonahms, 23 to 28; Hohows, 20 to 28. Green: There has been a rather better inquiry for Pingsuey for the American market, and very full prices have been paid, the demand for England continues small, and at present our export is short of last year's. In country teas we have had no transactions, only a few small parcels having arrived. Our old stock of Shanghai packed and Japans is now nearly exhausted, as the demand amongst the Shansi traders still continues, and considerable shipments are being made to the north. We make no change in our quotations, but fine Pingsueys are rather higher. Reshipments and settlements, 1,154 half-chests Fychow, &c., 8,458 chests Pingsuey, 398 half-chests Japan, 10,010 half-chests, making total to date 42,762 half-chests. Stock of Green tea is estimated at 3,427 half-chests Fychow, &c., 2,500 half-chests Shanghai packed Japan; 7,375 chests Pingsuey—13,302 half-chests.

FOO-CHOW.—Transactions in Congou have continued on a large scale, and teamen having readily met the market prices declined 5 mace to one tael; arrivals from the country have not been coming in quite so freely, and holders during the last three or four days have been somewhat firmer, but no advance in prices can be quoted. The last two days the arrivals have been again large. Good common Congou may be called 15 taels. The supplies of Oolongs have been coming in more freely, and rates are about 5 mace lower. Good cargo may be quoted 20 to 21 taels. The following are the settlements of the fortnight:—Congous, 23,000 chests and 25,400 half-chests, at 6 to 15½ taels for ordinary to broken leaf; 15 to 19½ taels for good common to flavoury; and 18½ to 25 taels for Souchong to med. Kysow; fine, none. Souchong, 3,900 chests, at 18 to 36½ taels for common to good. Pekoe, 440 chests, at 23 to 28½ taels for common to good. Oolong, 7,500 half-chests, at 17 to 25 taels for inferior cargo to superior. Green Tea, 100 chests, at 26 taels for Gunpowder. Scented Tea: 400 boxes, at 11 to 31 taels for dusty and com. to fine.

AMOY.—Prices have had a downward tendency throughout the month, and as the teamen have evinced more desire to meet the market, a good business has been the result.

HANKOW.—During the early part of the fortnight there was more activity shown in the market which however has again subsided during the few days. Prices are as last quotations. But few chops of the finer grades now remain, the chief supply being of the medium and common kinds. It is estimated that there are still about 100 chops to come forward. Settlements for the fortnight amount to 52 chops including 7 contract, making the total settlements for the season 540 chops against 320 chops at same time last year. Stock on the market about 20 chops. Present quotations are:—Fair 3rd crop Oopack, Tls. 24 to 26 per picul, short price; medium Ningchow, Tls. 23 to 26 per picul, short price; Fair 3rd crop Leyling and Chongsowkyes, Tls. 22 to 25 per picul; common to fair Oonams, Tls. 17 to 20 per picul.

KEWKIANG.—Green Tea: The obstruction in the transit on the Poyang Lake owing to mandarin exactions still continues, and consequently supplies continue trifling. The difficulty will, doubtless, be overcome shortly, when the consequent augmentation of stock must necessarily cause the teamen to moderate their demands. The stock now on the market is about 8,000 hf.-ch., including 600 Kewkiang packed. Extreme rates are asked which exporters seem indisposed to entertain. Season being far advanced, the accumulation at the barriers must be considerable. There is no business to report. Black Tea: The settlements of the fortnight have been 1 chop Ningchow at 24½ taels, and 1 chop Hohow at 15 taels, these rates showing a small decline. There is but 1 chop on the market. The teamen prefer sending their congous on to Shanghai on their own account, to realising on the spot.

NAGASAKI.—Such high prices have been asked by holders that nothing has been done, and Stocks of medium and fine kinds have increased considerably.

YOKOHAMA.—The market has returned slightly in the buyer's favour, but the decline is nothing like sufficient to establish a fair range of prices. Should buyers abstain for a while, we may look for lower rates; supplies only moderate. In Cotton, a good business doing at $18½ for good quality; the new crop is spoken of as likely to be both plentiful and of good quality; some contracts have been entered into for future delivery at $17½ to $18. Stocks of Chow-chow goods are small, and the business s very limited.

RAW SILK.—SHANGHAI.—The restrictions placed upon the exports of this article from Japan, together with the decline in exchange here, have caused a steady demand to be maintained, including 500 or 600 Japans, are 2,500 bales for the fortnight, making a total of 22,500 bales for the season, against 37,500 bales same period last season, and 23,500 bales season before. The present unsold stock is 13,000 bales; same period last season it was 10,000; same period season before 23,000. Prices were already considerably above home rates, but, nevertheless, an advance has been established upon Tsatlees of 5 taels to 10; chop No. 3 being held for 430, offers of 425 having been refused. Taysams have not been in much request, but are firm at last prices. Quotations are as follows:—Tsatlees: No. 1 and 2, 440 to 470 taels per picul; No. 3, 420 to 433; inferior to 4, 375 to 410. Hangchow, 380 to 400 taels per picul. Yuenfa and Haining, 360 to 425 taels per picul. Taysams, No 1 and 2, 370 to 400 taels per picul; No. 3, 345 to 360. Inferior to 4, 320 to 340. Exports to date 12,203 bales against 37,476 last season.—The present steamer has 2,100 bales.

MACAO.—Loongkong, No. 1 sales, 12 piculs at $400 stock 10 piculs. Cumchook and No. 1 Kowkong sales, 25 piculs at $370 to 385 stock 60 piculs. A few piculs of inferior Kowkong and Sewlahm are also offering at 360 to 330 respectively.

CANTON.—The fifth crop silk—now nearly completed—has fallen off very much, both in quality and colour, since the date of the last report, owing, the Chinese say, to the late boisterous and wet weather, which partially injured the Cocoons, causing the silk to run fouler and coarser than usual, and the colour to be of a more uncertain tint. The silk of the sixth crop is expected in another week, and is reported by the dealers as likely to prove both good and abundant. During the fortnight, 36 bales of Loongkongs have been purchased for London. About 155 bales of Canton, Tsatlee, and imitation Japan go forward by the present mail steamer.

NAGASAKI.—There have been small arrivals, but not in sufficient quantities to establish rates. Itchozen Silk is held for extreme rates.

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YOKOHAMA.—The conditions and prospects of the Silk market are not satisfactory. The supply is still small, and although the prices of all descriptions have advanced from $20 to 25 a picul, still all that appears find ready buyers, and no stock is left on the market. The settlements do not average more than 50 bales a-day.

DRUGS, &c.—CANTON.—Cassia Lignea: Sales 200 piculs, at $16.50. Stock, 1,000 piculs. Cassia Oil, Cassia Buds, Star Anise ed, Aniseed Oil, Rhubarb, Gamboge, and Musk: No supplies, and therefore no trade. China Root: No settlements; stock, 300 piculs. Galangal: $3,75 to 4; no sales; stock, 300 piculs. Galls: 100 piculs are on the market, for which $17 are asked.

CAMPHOR.—HONG KONG.—No late supplies arrived, and but little disposed of during the fortnight. The stock on hand some 600 piculs held at $22 per picul unpacked.

RAW COTTON.—In Canton a good inquiry exists, and prices have been advancing; the quotations are for Shanghai, 15*t* 6*m* to 15*t* 9*m*, and Ningpo, 16*t* 5*m* to 17*t*. Stock in Canton of Shanghai and Ningpo is estimated at 4,500 to 5,000 bags.

HONGKONG.—In the early part of the fortnight little inclination to purchase was shown, but since the advices per last Mail Steamer of the high rates ruling in England and India, the demand has been more general and active, Indian Houses have been buying for shipments to England and Bombay, and considerable business has been done within this week at an advance of one to one and half dollar per picul. Sales during the fortnight are reported at 12,174 bags Shanghai at $21.80 to $23.50, and 4,625 bags Ningpo at $22.40 to $24.50, and 600 bales Japan at $25 to $26.50 per picul. Prices are quoted to-day for ordinary to good Shanghai at $23 to $23.50. Ningpo at $23.50 to $24.50, and Japan at $25.50 to $26.50 per picul.

SHANGHAI.—The new crop is arriving apace, and large purchases continue to be made for shipment to England. Best qualities are now quoted 14*t* 1*m* to 14*t* 2*m*; inferior, 13*t* 7*m* 5*c*. Arrangements for screwing are being made upon a large scale, and the probability is that the quantity sent forward will be limited only by the exhaustion of shipping. During the fortnight one ship has been despatched for Liverpool with 2,400 piculs, and another for London with 2,000 piculs. Upwards of twenty large ships are now being laden with the article, bound to Liverpool or London.

AMOY.—There have been no sales by foreigners during the month, and stocks are as last stated—namely, 925 bags—the nominal quotation being $19½ to $21. There have been trifling supplies to the Chinese, which appear to have satisfied the demand. Stocks in native hands are only 1,500 bags.

YOKOHAMA AND NINGPO.—Shipments are being made, most of which will probably find their way to England. The capacity of production of China and Japan for this staple will now be tested. The probability is, should political affairs in the United States remain as last advised, that China, at the present standard of rates, is capable of supplying as much cotton as will be required.

CHINA IMPORTS.

COTTON YARN has remained almost without any inquiry, and the sales reported amount to about 50 bales. By auction some 120 bales of damaged yarn have been moved off, but the prices realised do not come up to those fetched under similar circumstances during the previous fortnight.

GREY SHIRTINGS.—The sales reported of these goods amount to 750 pieces, and prices remain unchanged. 950 pieces of damaged have also been sold by auction.

WHITE SHIRTINGS have found buyers to the extent of 1,450 pieces, without alteration in value. There is not a single sale of any of the foregoing articles to report from Canton.

T-CLOTHS have not met with any inquiry, and there are not any settlements to report. Some 2,000 pieces sea-damaged goods have been moved off at auction.

AMERICAN DRILLS have not been sold on the market, but a small shipment of these goods has been recently made to India.

WHITE SPOTTED SHIRTINGS, DYED DO., BROCADES, WHITE AND COLOURED, have met with but small inquiry during the fortnight, and sales are limited to 500 pieces dyed spotted shirtings; in other kinds there has been nothing done.

DAMASKS have been purchased in this colony to the extent of 910 pieces.

CHINTZES AND HANDKERCHIEFS have been without any inquiry.

RAW COTTON.—There has been considerable animation in the market for this staple during the past few days, and the value of the various descriptions of stock has advanced considerably. Transactions are estimated at 4,250 bales purchased on foreign account, and about 10,000 bales taken by the dealers. In Canton, where prices remain without change, sales are put at 1,000 bales.

WOOLLENS.—Spanish Stripes, Medium Cloths, Ladies' and Habit Cloths: The inquiry for these goods noticed under date of last circular has been fully maintained during the fortnight which has since elapsed, but prices do not show any material alteration. The sales reported are 2,656 pieces of Spanish Stripes, and about 350 pieces of the other descriptions. In Canton 240 pieces of Spanish Stripes have found buyers at the rates previously current. Long Ells have likewise been in fair demand during the fortnight, and rates have partially recovered from the decline mentioned in last report. The amount of business done in these goods is estimated at 2,780 pieces. Camlets: A fair amount of business has been transacted, and the value of these fabrics has improved slightly; the sales of the fortnight are reported at 1,090 pieces of English, and 40 of Dutch manufacture. Lastings have been sold in Hong Kong to the extent of 574 pieces, the value of these goods remaining as quoted during the previous fortnight. Blankets have again been in request, and have found buyers to the extent of 600 pairs.

METALS.—IRON FLAT, &c.—Both in this colony, and in Canton, the demand for Iron has been active during the past fortnight, and (with the exception of Nail Rod, which, in Hong Kong, is quoted slightly lower), the prices obtainable at the date of last report have been fully maintained. In Canton, likewise, prices remain very firm, and in some instances a considerable advance has been established. The sales reported in Hong Kong are 5,340 piculs of Nail Rod, 800 piculs of Square and Flat, and 672 piculs of Hoop; while in Canton, transactions are put at 2,100 piculs of Nail Rod, and 350 of Hoop. Lead: notwithstanding a steady business having been done, this article has again given way in value, and the sales of the fortnight are put at 1,000 piculs. In Canton, where a decline has also been submitted to, the transactions are reported at 2,800 piculs. Tin has met with a good demand in Hong Kong, the sales of the fortnight being put at 1,800 piculs. Tin-Plates: 60 boxes sold. Steel: remains without enquiry.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

			Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael.)	6	months sight.	6s. 0d. to 6s. 1d.	6s. 1d. to 6s. 1⅛d.
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	6	ditto	...	...
At Canton, At Hong Kong, At Macao	6	ditto	4s. 9½d.	4s. 10d. to 4s. 11d.
At Singapore	6	ditto	4s. 10½d.	4s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.
At Manila	6	ditto	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6d.
At Batavia (guilders.)	6	ditto	..	..

The Exchange on India at Shanghai was 298 to 299 rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 284 per 100. Bar silver at Shanghai — per — tls., and Hong Kong 3½ per cent. prem. The current quotations at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 79 tls. per $100, and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 22 to 23 per cent. discount.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON 1863-64.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From June 1, to Sept. 30, 1863	29,441,913	26,420,800	8,459,227	66,379,270	21,066
Corresponding period last season	20,387,318	18,900,500	9,418,217	49,802,293	36,287
TO UNITED STATES.					
From June 1, to Sept. 30, 1863	...	...	...	4,977,993	...
Corresponding period last season	...	...	...	7,241,749	...
TO THE CONTINENT.					
					Bales.
From June 1, to Sept. 30, 1863	...	...	...	775,347	...
Corresponding period last season	...	...	...	391,000	...
TO SAN FRANCISCO.					
				Packages.	
From June 1, to Aug. 31, 1863	...	...	...	76,410	...
Corresponding period last season	...	...	...	9,414	...
TO AUSTRALIA.					
				Total lbs.	
From June 1, to Aug. 31, 1863	...	...	...	...	...
Corresponding period last season	...	...	...	...	...
TO GREAT BRITAIN.					
From 1843 to 1844	...	...	...	51,022,600	..
„ 1845 to 1846	...	...	...	57,334,200	18,604
„ 1850 to 1851	...	...	...	63,972,300	22,143
„ 1853 to 1854	...	...	...	77,327,800	61,980
„ 1855 to 1856	...	...	...	92,240,300	50,480
„ 1857 to 1858	...	...	...	76,990,255	68,311
„ 1858 to 1859	...	...	...	65,789,792	83,136
„ 1859 to 1860	...	...	...	85,560,452	64,163
„ 1860 to 1861	...	...	...	90,066,160	79,644
„ 1861 to 1862	...	...	...	109,854,040	70,199

The picul is 133⅓ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cent. and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

At HANKOW.—None.

At SHANGHAI.—From London: Sept. 30, Heroes of Alma. From Sunderland: 18, Eva, Eliza Dawson, Caravan; 27, Mary Glover. From Cardiff: 18, Spirit of Trade; 26, Indian; Oct. 5, from England, H.I. Chinese M.'s. Tien-tsin. From London: Cymbeline, (in Yang-tse.)

At FOO-CHOW.—None.

At AMOY.—From Sunderland; Sept. 15, Forerunner.

At SWATOW.—None.

At HONG KONG.—From London: Oct. 1, Tamerlane, Vibilia. From Sunderland. Sept. 29, Canton. From Dundee: Sept. 27, Elizabeth. From Marseilles: 29, Economic. From Hamburg: 28, Narciss; Oct. 7, Clipper. From New York: Sept. 28, Samuel Russell; Oct. 3, Hellespont, 5, Queen of the Sea.

At MANILA,—From Newcastle: Sept. 4, Albert Edward. From Cardiff: 10, Merchantman; 17, Amanda. From London: 22, Manila.

At SINGAPORE.—From London: Sept. 27, Lucknow. From Liverpool: Sept. 19, Electric; 27, John Paul; 29, Highlander; 30, Chinese war str. Kuangtung. From Glasgow: 27, Claymore. From Cardiff: Oct. 4, Bessie Stanton. From Sunderland: 7, Ibbeken. From Hamburg: Sept. 23, Catharina; Oct. 18, Soon Hong. From Antwerp: Oct. 3, Rosa. From Amsterdam: 7, Sir Robert Peel. From New York: Sept. 25, Marmion; 26, Caroline. From Boston: 29, Pearl.

At BATAVIA.—From Glasgow: Sept. 16, Graham. From Newcastle: 21, Henriette. From Amsterdam: 16, Anna Digna; 24, Susanna Elizabeth; 26, den E'Snout. From Rotterdam: 20, Jan Danel, Nova Zembla; 21, Hugo Grotius, Zephir; 26th, Bilderdyk, Paul Johan, Prest van Ryckevorsel; Oct. 7, Kosmopoliet. From Boston: Oct. 10, Castillian.

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DEPARTURES.

From JAPAN.—Sept. 22: Cambridge, London.

From HANKOW.—Sept. 26, Finzel, for London.

From SHANGHAI.—For London: Sept. 26, Edith; 29, Gauntlet; Oct. 2, Queen of Nations; 5, Clarendon. For Liverpool: Sept. 18, Jane Leech; 21, Lorton. For New York: Oct. 2, Claro Brbuyon.

From FOO-CHOW.—For London: Sept. 5, Naomi; 23, Prince Alfred. For New York: Sept. 2, Vesta; 10, White Eagle; 22, Maria Lucie; 27, Glenclune.

From AMOY.—For New York: Sept. 1, Sclavonia; 4, Hainan; Oct. 4, Moldavian.

From SWATOW.—None.

From HONG KONG and CANTON.—For Liverpool: Oct. 3, Eleanor.

From MANILA.—No report.

From SINGAPORE.—For London: Sept. 30, Andromeda; Oct. 10, Latona. For Liverpool: 6, Halton Castle. For Bordeaux: 17, Frehel, For New York: 16, Sclavonia; 21, Moldavia.

From BATAVIA.—For England: Sept. 15, Helena; For France: 13, Isly; 17, Alphonse N. Cezard. For Holland: 13, Jacob and Anna, Stad Middelburg; 20, Margaretha, Simoneta, Zwanan, Prinses Amalia; 22, Schoonderlor, Emergens, Hercules; 23, Tenanate, Hebe; 25, Stad Enschede; 27, Graaf V. H. Reinstein, Mescator, Amalia Augusta; 30, Stad Assan; Oct. 4, Hadda Frederika; 5, Ida Elizabeth; 12, Amphitrite, Johannes Christian; 13, President Plase, Anna, Watergens. For Rotterdam: Sept. 29, Jason.

LOADING.

At JAPAN.—For London: Broadwater, Isabella Ridley, J. C. Munro, Esperanza, Medina, Ravensbourne. For Liverpool: William Eggerts.

At HANKOW.—None.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Ironsides, Jas. Vinnicombe, Julia, Lord Macaulay, Mirage, Osprey, Palmerston, Peep o' Day, Phillip I., Spirit of the Deep, Fairlight, King Arthur. For Liverpool: Palmyra, Jas. Gibson, Lady Elizabeth, Niphon, Our Queen, Sarah Emma, Surat, Thomas S. Stowe, Chalmers, Childe Harold, Star of the North, Loodianah, Ranee, Victoria, Rheine.

At FOO-CHOW.—For London, Standard.

At HONG KONG and CANTON.—For London: Laurel, Bellissima, Lord Lyndhurst, Mary Ann Wilson. For Liverpool: Melbreck, Nile, Agra. For Hamburg: Siwa.

At MACAO.—For Hamburg: Johanna.

At MANILA.—No report.

At SINGAPORE.—For London: Avalanche, Arthur, Peter Simons, Maori. For Liverpool: Electric, Oasis.

At BATAVIA.—For Channel: Tinsko, Java, Richard, Der Nord, Fantasia, Mary, Constantia, Dygden, Bravo. For France: Chaptel, J. J. Grandville, Jules Cezard. For Sweden: L. A. Bang.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

YOKOHAMA.—To London: Cotton, £4; tea, £5; silk, £6. 10s.

SHANGHAI.—Tonnage is more inquired for. The rates are as follows:—To London and Liverpool, £3. 10s. for cotton and tea, and £4. 10s. for silk, with an upward tendency. To New York, $16 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

FOO-CHOW.—To London, £4 per ton of 50 cubic feet.

HONG KONG.—A decided improvement has taken place both for home and coast charters. The following are some of the settlements:—Alliance (338 tons), to Liverpool, £3. 7s. 6d. per ton, for cotton; Abdul Medjid, British ship (400 tons), to Liverpool with cotton, £3. 10s.; A. O. Anderson, Norwegian brig (134 tons), to Falmouth for orders, £3. 10s.; Bellissima, British barque (420 tons), for London, £3. 10s.; Cadovins, Danish schooner (251 tons), to Shanghai, 45½ cents per picul; D. T. Visser, Danish barque (345 tons), to Rangoon, to load for Shanghai and Ningpo, at 90 cents per picul.

MANILA.—To London: Hemp £3. 10s. No sugar offering.

SINGAPORE.—For Tin, £2 15s. to £3. Antimony Ore, Gambier, Sago, Flour, £3. 5s. Pearl Sago, Gutta percha, Pepper, and other light cargo £3 10s.

CASUALTIES, &c.

FOO-CHOW.

The British ship Cairngorm was totally lost at the mouth of the river Min, on the night of the 23rd Sept. She was under charge of a pilot at the time and was from Shanghai bound to Foo-chow.

HONG KONG.

The French ship Rochebonne from Saigon, bound to Hong Kong was totally wrecked on the Pratas on 22nd September, having been driven there in the fierce typhoon which has recently scoured these waters. The captain, crew, and two passengers, in all sixteen, arrived in Hong Kong on the 20th Sept. in a China boat. We understand after the ship had been abandoned, two attempts were made to leave the reef in China craft, both of which, a short time after leaving, were driven on shore and went to pieces. With the third boat they were more fortunate, having reached here in safety, with, of course, the loss of everything.

The American ship Hellespont, from New York, with coals, bound to Shanghai, was towed into Hong Kong on the evening of the 4th Oct. by the steamer Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. The Hellespont has been in the late typhoon, lost her top gallants masts, heads of fore and main topmasts, and is leaking badly. She will have to discharge. Saw the ship William Sturgis near Anjer from Cardiff, bound to the Philippine Islands.

SINGAPORE.

We have just heard that the French ship Salazes, which vessel left this on 16th Oct. for Bordeaux, was run down and sunk by the John Bright in the Singapore Straits.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From ENGLAND and CONTINENT to CHINA, &c.—Sept. 14: Lucknow, from London to Singapore; 15: Cressy, from London to Singapore; 16, Musquito, from Cardiff to Shanghai; Marquis of Argyle, from London to Shanghai; 17, John Paul, from Liverpool to Singapore, Highlander, from Liverpool to Singapore; Henriette, from Newcastle to Batavia; Zephir, from Rotterdam to Batavia; Hugo Gratius, from Rotterdam to Batavia; 19th, Charlotte, from Marseilles to Saigon; Oliver Cromwell, from Newcastle to Shanghai; 20, Aldebaran, from Hamburg to Shanghai; Puget, from Marseilles to Saigon; 22, Sea Bird, from Sunderland, to Hong Kong; 24, Sir Robert Peel, from Amsterdam to Singapore; 25, Ben Nevis, from Sunderland to Shanghai; 25, Zeemanshoop, from Rotterdam to Samarang; Herald, from Sunderland to Hong Kong; Taffarette, from France to Foo-chow; Oct. 4, Soun Hong, from Hamburg to Singapore; 5, Str. Yeddo, from London to Shanghai.

From UNITED STATES, &c. to CHINA.—Sept. 16, Marmion, from New York to Singapore; 30, Pearl from Boston to Singapore.

From CHINA, &c., to ENGLAND and CONTINENT, &c.—Sept. 9, Kinderdyk, from Batavia to Rotterdam; Patriarch Samhiri, from Batavia to Schiedam; 10, William Simpson, from Batavia to London; 13, Tigris, from Singapore to Liverpool; 14, Hendrika, from Batavia to Amsterdam; Australia, from Batavia to Rotterdam; 15, Sawley Cluden, from Singapore to London; 16, Stad Middleburg, from Batavia to Middleburg; Jura, from Hong Kong to Liverpool; 19, Prince Alfred, from Singapore to London; 23, Patna, from Whampoa to Liverpool; Stad Enschede, from Batavia to Amsterdam; 29, Northfleet, from Canton to London; Garrawalt, from Shanghai to London; Oct. 1, Stad Assen, from Batavia to Amsterdam; Strathmore, from Shanghai to London: 2, Mathilde, from Samarang to Amsterdam; 4, Warwickshire, from Hong Kong to London; Beatrice, from Hong Kong to London; 11, Alfred Roy, from Singapore for Liverpool.

From CHINA, &c., to UNITED STATES.—Sept. 11, Panama, from Hong Kong to New York; 21, Sumatra, from Manila to New York; Antonia Ferry, from Manila to New York.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

SILK.—Messrs. Waithman's circular says:—We have had an unusually quiet fortnight in the silk market, and prices, owing no doubt to the stringency of the money market, having receded some 6d. to 1s. per lb. Within the last day or two there has been more disposition to do business, buyers being influenced by the warlike nature of the recent advices from Japan. Deliveries from 1st to 24th November inclusive:—China, 2,094 bales; Japan, 1,270 bales. Total 3,364 bales.

SUGAR.—The private business has again been extensive, at a further advance in price, viz.:—Manila, 70,000 bags, clayed, at 40s. 3d. to 41s. 6d.; 11,600 bags unclayed Manila, at 22s. 6d.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN THE TABLES.—Nov. 22, off Dungeness, from Java, Souburg; 24, at Liverpool, from Manila, Maritana; 24, at Clyde, from Maulmain, Navarino; 23, at Brouwershaven, from Batavia, John Matthie; 25, at Queenstown, from Bassein, John Patten; 23, at Hamburg, from Foo-chow-Foo, Zephyr; 22, at Texel, from Batavia, Oceaan; 26, in the Downs, from Foo-chow, Whinfell.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 23, from Cardiff for Shanghai, Rio Janeiro; 25, from Queenstown for Singapore, Fortitude; from London for Kanagawa, Patricia; 24, from Cardiff for Singapore, Monitor.

SPOKEN.—County of Ayr, Clyde to Batavia, Aug. 4, 19 N., 26 W.; No. 5,631, 3rd d.p., Macao to Falmouth, Sept. 7, 23 S., 43 E.; Whilhelmina. Rotterdam to Macassar, Oct. 17, 46 N., 9 W.; Sooloo (Am. ship), Manila to Boston, Sept. 24, 31 S., 33 E.; Hanover, Shanghai to London, Oct. 6; an English ship, showing 3rd d.p., No. 5,812, Foo-chow-Foo to London, Sept. 23, 35 S., 24 E.; Susanna, Vonk, Amsterdam to Batavia, Nov. 13, 47 N., 9 W.

LAID-ON.—At London, for Shanghai, White Adder.

The Caroline, Coventry, from Shanghai with troops, has not yet been reported.

THE "DAILY NEWS" ON JAPAN.—From the following extract of a leading article we must conclude that our contemporary would have foreigners caged in at Yokohama, similar to the durance vile at Canton before the last war. We wish these writers would try these positions for themselves before recommending them as a panacea for the faithlessness of the Japanese:—"It is most lamentable in the case of Japan to observe how the clouds are thickening, the shadows are darkening, and frightful loss is impending over a whole race of human beings. Scarcely five years have elapsed since that beautiful country may be said to have been re-discovered, yet already how great the change in the manner with which it is regarded, how questionable the benefits which have accrued to it from Christianity and from the civilisation of the West! Evidently, in the present state of matters, it is best for us not to intrude upon the capital of the Tycoon, and not to allow full blooded, supercilious young Englishmen to ride smiling past the norimons of feudal chiefs, or to irritate Japanese country gentlemen from remote parts by treading with dirty boots on the clean matting of Japanese public tea-houses, or treating every female servitor with familiarity. Our treaty with Japan was entirely an experiment on both sides. Neither Lord Elgin nor the Ministers of the Tycoon knew what it would bring forth, or even what were the circumstances which it was most desirable to take into account in framing it. When a country has been almost absolutely secluded for two centuries, the first arrangements made for the commencement or renewal of intercourse should only be considered as tentative measures, to be modified by the light of the experience which they bring. Of that experience in this case we have now sufficient to show that, for some years at least, our commerce in Japan will be best developed, and our hopes of further more intimate relationships be best preserved, by allowing commercial interests quietly to work their own natural way, by avoiding points of contact where the attitude of foreigners tends to destroy the institutions of the country, and arranging with the Japanese to place our merchants within certain convenient and sufficient limits, where they will be amenable only to their own authorities, and yet not interfere with Japanese habits and customs."

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THE AMERICAN PRESS ON THE JAPANESE WAR.

Notwithstanding that an action has come off between the commander of the American war-vessel *Wyoming* and certain of the forts in the Inland Sea; notwithstanding the decree of expulsion which the Japanese Government has launched against all foreigners, and which, as a violation of treaty rights, and accompanied by active hostile operations as undistinguishable in their object as the decree, which of itself is as clear an act of war as it is possible to imagine, the Americans, if we are to judge from the tone of their press, can discover no *casus belli*. This has been more especially apparent since the British attack on Kagosima, which, as opening out the prospect of an indefinite prolongation of hostilities, is taken advantage of to indulge in that retaliatory spirit towards this country which, since the commencement of their own civil war, has characterised public sentiment in the Northern States.

The following is an extract from a leader in the *New York Herald*, which represents at the same time our commercial policy as much the same as that of the Portuguese a century since. The singular display of conscientiousness with which this sapient journal utters its rebukes will not escape the attention of our readers :—

"The policy of both England and France in regard to Japan has been that of thwarting the designs of the United States to open a lucrative commerce with the people of that country, and exasperate the Japanese against the Americans. The United States never had cause to quarrel or fight with Japan until the war steamer *Wyoming* was fired into, in pursuance of the determination of the Japanese, incensed as they were by the demands of British admirals and Vice-Consuls, to exterminate all foreigners. The Americans have always been on terms of peace and goodwill with these people, and their treaties and commercial compacts were never violated until the envy and jealousy of the English and French aroused the hate of the natives, and caused the Americans to be included in the sweeping determination to wipe out all traces of the existence of a foreign footstep on their soil. We have no interest in the quarrels of the Japanese with the European Powers further than may be demanded by the dictates of humanity or the requirements of civilisation. We do not wish to quarrel with them. It is not our policy to make enemies of them, or any other foreign people. Every consideration of a commercial character points to a different line of conduct; and it is unfortunate that any commander in our navy should have felt obliged to have fired a hostile gun upon a Japanese fort or vessel; and it is still more unfortunate that our former good friends should have struck the first blow, and that, too, out of a mistaken notion of our identification with the acts of a jealous grasping Power like that of Great Britain. But this destruction of the rich city of Kagosima is perhaps only the beginning of a series of disastrous and bloody attacks upon the territory and people of Japan by the British. When once the British lion places his paw upon an unoffending and innocent people, it rarely occurs that he withdraws them until his thirst is satiated. He has now placed one paw on a part of Japan, and let us prepare to receive the intelligence that another will soon be planted upon some other part of those populous and wealthy islands. France is the ally of England in this work of occupation; and neither of these Powers has shown any friendliness or sympathy with the United States in its present terrible struggle. It would be strange, indeed, if we should be found on their side, and fighting their battles against a people who have never done us any real harm."

California, whose people have always regarded with enthusiasm the prospect of an extension of American commerce and influence in the East, if fairly represented as to their sentiments on this matter in the *Sacramento Union*, shares in a desire for a Japanese war with Great Britain, in which Americans may take a part damaging to our interests.

"In the event" says this journal, "of an open rupture between England and Japan, the neutrality doctrine of the former could be applied by the United States in a manner which would not tend to the increase of English commerce on the Pacific Ocean, The United States Government would, of course, declare itself strictly neutral, while it would permit its citizens to fit out steam war-vessels to prey upon the commerce of England. Her doctrine of neutrality would thus be sent home to her and her merchants. English commerce would be swept from the Pacific Ocean, should war in reality be declared between England and Japan, and continue for a couple of years. The only plan which the English Government could adopt to prevent the destruction of her Indian commerce, in the event of a conflict with Japan, would be to announce her readiness to pay the United States Government for all the ships and cargoes which have been destroyed by the pirate ships *Alabama* and *Florida*, which were fitted out in her ports, and armed, equipped, and manned by Englishmen. In this view of the case, the late attack by Captain McDougall on certain Japanese vessels-of-war and batteries may prove an unlucky blunder, as it is the interest of the United States just now to be on good terms with the Japanese Government."

To announce an intention is not uncommonly to defeat it, and the danger Americans have been so ready to warn us of, will be admitted at once into our estimate of probabilities, and duly guarded against. To recognise as belligerents a people so barbarous as to ignore all treaties, whose political annals are a series of bloodshed and crimes, and this by a step which would lead to international complications under which present laws and usages governing the relations of friendly communities would disappear, is a proposal which bears upon its face the brand of dishonour, and discloses only too clearly the puerility and cowardice lurking beneath a vain show of power and independence.

OUR POSITION IN CHINA.

On this subject the *New York Herald* says :—

"There have been, for some time past, a number of adventurous Yankees in China fighting to aid in putting down the big Chinese rebellion. England and France have been not a little jealous of the enterprise of these Americans, and they interfered at Peking to the injury of Yankee influence. The result was that after the death of Ward, the great American mandarin, the Emperor became opposed to Burgevine, an officer who had always been the companion of Ward in his campaigns. He tried to arrange the matter with the Emperor, but could not. So one fine morning he coolly marshal'ed his body of two or three hundred trained soldiers and went over to the rebels. The Emperor has thus put his foot into a serious scrape, and he is naturally greatly terrified at the probable result of Burgevine's secession, having already offered a reward of three thousand taels for his apprehension, dead or alive. There is no doubt that this bold American will gather a strong party around him, and unless the Emperor looks very sharp he will beat him in the Celestial war, and then England and France will be still more astonished to find that Russia and America are carrying everything before them in China."

OUR TRADE WITH JAPAN.

We are glad to have so complete a confirmation of our oft-repeated assertion, that our trade with Japan is more than a bagatelle, as our Cobdens and other honourable members of the House of Commons would have the tax-paying people believe. Long may we have a Palmerston and a Russell to reign over us, who will not give in to the barking of those gentlemen. "Away with such trade as this," they say, "while we can better promote it in Europe." We trust that the British communities in China and Japan have addressed a special despatch to Earl Russell, approving and thanking him for the bold advocacy he and his Ministry have given to their claims in Japan. We can assure our readers that in doing so the Earl has run the risk of losing all that is dear to a man in his station. If not done, let it be done at once, for we can vouch that the approval of our merchants resident there is of considerable value to the Government.

London Gazette, Nov. 24.

The following is an extract from Colonel Neale's despatch to the Foreign-office, dated Sept. 11 :—

"The enclosed returns furnished to me by Mr. Consul Winchester, are descriptive of the degree of progress which the trade has reached during the period when the situation of affairs has been more unsettled than at any previous period. Your lordship will observe that the value of the export trade in British vessels has increased from £253,337 in 1862 to £561,120.

In imports we have in the first six months of the year £111,470, against £68,981 in 1862."

"I beg leave to call your lordship's attention to the fact that in this half-year's return the article of cotton figures for the first time to the extent of nearly 800,000 lbs.

"In respect to the foreign trade generally, I beg to inclose an excellent and very accurate report extracted from a local paper."

[The report here spoken of so highly by Colonel Neale was in the *Japan Commercial News*, and will, of course, have been seen before this by our readers.—ED. *L. and C. T.*]

(INCLOSURE 1.)

A return of British and foreign vessels arrived at and departed from Kanagawa for the half-year ending the 30th June—In 1863, 40 British vessels of 12,938 tons, against 14 of 4,391 tons in the corresponding period of 1862; 19 American of 7,347 tons, against 12 of 9,135 tons in 1862; 15 of other countries, against 7 of 1862.

(INCLOSURE 2.)

A Return of the Import Trade in Forty British Vessels at the Port of Kanagawa during the Half-Year ended 30th June, 1863, compared with that of 1862, during the same period.

Articles.	1863. Quantities.	1863. Value.	1862. Quantities.	1862. Value
Grey shirtings—bales	385	$54,750	1,394	$95,662
White „ „	140	16,000	208	16,050
Dyed „ „	153	19,875	106	12,462
Camlets „	1,009	160,330	477	75,712
Cottons „	76	6,006	131	13,969
Chintzes „	153	16,275	128	12,594
Tafachelass „	1	300	41	9,916
Velvets „	111	22,116	66	5,986
Woollens „	116	16,965	63	8,610
Cotton yarns—piculs	4	255	—	—
Vermilion „	59	4,175	—	—
Tin, lead, and spelter	13,358	182,931	1,759	53,579
Medicine	—	11,861	—	570
Provisions	—	1,662	—	900
Miscellaneous	—	21,597	—	25,000
Total	—	$585,098	—	$331,010

In sterling at 4s. 2d., £111,470. 17s. 6d. £68,960. 3s. 4d.

CHARLES A. WINCHESTER, Consul.

British Consulate, Kanagawa, August 31st, 1861.

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(INCLOSURE 3.)

A Return of the Export Trade in Thirty-nine British Vessels, at the Port of Kanagawa, during the Half-Year ended 30th June, 1863, compared with that of 1862, during the same period.

Articles.	1863. Quantities.	1863. Value.	1862 Quantities	1862 Value.
Raw Silk .. Piculs	1,179	$2,281,773	3,617	$984.792
Tea .. .. „	18,280	253,540	15,231	168,392
Oil .. .. „	569	4,260	790	3,557
Seaweed .. „	4,053	7,243	3,560	5,140
Wax .. .. „	95	857	38	395
Isinglass .. „	10	100	61	913
Gensing .. „	124	20,029	6	897
Mushrooms .. „	158	2,164	209	3,270
Dried fish .. „	2,297	17,853	1,864	8,500
Raw cotton .. „	5,979	70,404	—	—
Gallnuts .. „	213	1,155	46	184
Medicine	—	1,685	—	168
Paper	—	1,171	—	1,705
Lacquered ware, &c. ..	—	10,029	—	6,245
Timber	—	17,737	—	1,730
Miscellaneous	—	13,378	—	30,253
Total ..		$ 2,703,378	—	$ 1,216,021
In sterling at 4s. 2d.,		£563,203. 15s.		£253,337

CHARLES A. WINCHESTER, Consul.

British Consulate, Kanagawa, August 31st, 1863.

THE JAPAN STATISTICS OF TRADE.

(THE TIMES.)

Imperfectly as we are acquainted with the institutions of Japan, we are still not without the means of forming an accurate opinion on a point which is just now of the greatest importance. We can scarcely tell how the Japanese are governed, or what are the influences at work to affect the position of foreigners at the settlements opened under the Treaty. We do not know with any certainty what are the relations between the supreme Government and the aristocracy, or what the views by which their respective proceedings are determined. On these points we can do little more than estimate probabilities, but there is a point most intimately connected with the questions now pending on which there happens to be no room for doubt. We know from unimpeachable evidence that the people of Japan are ready and willing to trade with us, and that they are as freely and as naturally disposed to buy and sell as we ourselves are. Their country is rich in products of great value, and they are exceedingly quick in answering a demand. They have discovered with singular acuteness what produce will prove most remunerative, and have acted accordingly. They are now drawing considerable sums of money from foreign countries, and receiving imports of great utility; nor will it be easy, we think, after a perusal of the statements subjoined, to doubt the effect of those circumstances on the general disposition of the people.

Be it remembered that four years ago there was no trade with Japan whatever. For two centuries that populous Empire had been sealed against all foreigners, with a single and scarcely appreciable exception in favour of the Dutch. A couple of years ago—that is to say, at the beginning of 1862—the trade of one of the ports opened under the treaty had already become considerable. As many as thirty-three foreign vessels, with an aggregate burden of some 15,000 tons, arrived at Kanagawa in the first six months of the year, fourteen under the British, and twelve under the American flag. But we have now an official report of the arrivals at the same port during the first six months of the present year, and we find that in the brief interval between these periods the trade had all but doubled itself. The returns give seventy-four vessels in place of thirty-three, and the tonnage as 25,000 instead of 15,000, Our own share, too, in this trade has been more than maintained, for, out of the seventy-four vessels, forty were British, and nineteen only American. There can be no question, therefore, about the natural expansibility of this commerce. When we recollect that the spring of the present year was signalised by political disturbances threatening the very existence of our settlements in Japan, we must acknowledge that a trade which could make such progress under such discouragement must be a very legitimate trade indeed.

But there is something more to be learnt from these returns. The Japanese of Kanagawa, who bought goods of us to the value of £70,000 in 1862, enlarged these dealings to the extent of £112,000 in 1863. It will be said, perhaps, that these are insignificant figures after all; but they represent the trade at a single port, and for six months only. The essence of the story, too, is in the comparison between the two successive years. If the Japan trade does but continue to grow at this rate, it will soon form an important branch of our national commerce; and there is evidence to suggest that such a growth is not improbable. It was but the other day that we knew little or nothing about the production of silk in Japan. The first importation of this article took place in the summer of 1859, but the failure or the silk crop in France and Italy naturally turned the attention of our merchants to the capabilities of remoter regions, and one of the first inquiries made in Japan was for silk. It was answered with incredible promptitude. In 1862 the Japanese—we are still speaking of the port of Kanagawa alone—sold us £200,000 worth of this commodity; but in the year following they had more than doubled this supply, and the total amount of silk exported from Japan during the present season is valued at nearly £2,500,000. In four years, therefore, a supply of a very precious article has been more than quadrupled. Nor is this the only specimen of Japanese enterprise. After inquiring so successfully for silk, we proceeded to inquire for cotton. The Japanese had hitherto only cultivated this plant to a small extent for their own use, and in 1862 they had not a single pound to spare for us. No sooner, however, had the demand been notified to them than they set to work, and their very first year's contribution, received during the present season, amounts to nearly 9,000 bales. The American supply made no such beginning as that.

When, therefore, we describe the exports from Kanagawa alone as amounting to upwards of half-a-million in value, that sum in itself tells but a small part of the tale. What renders these figures so remarkable is the proportion which they bear to the returns of the year previous, which reached but a quarter of a million. The fact to be noted is the disposition which these transactions irresistibly evince. When we discover that the first demand on our part is met by the Japanese with such energetic efforts to create a supply, it is impossible to believe that they are wedded to political exclusiveness, or that they can desire a return to the isolation of former days. On the contrary, we must necessarily conclude that a people so disposed are only kept to their old traditions by force and terror. The great nobles of Japan may be opposed to the new policy as inimical to their interests or authority, but the customs on which they insist with such savage bigotry can have no real hold on the population of the Empire. It is possible enough that the old laws or traditions of Japan did ordain that foreigners should be massacred wherever they were found on Japanese soil; but it is safe to conclude that, except for the commands of the aristocracy, such laws would no longer sway the proceedings of industrious and enterprising trade s. The idea that a people so eager to sell would feel an impulse to murder those who came to buy is utterly absurd.

So far as we can judge, we have the Government and the people on our side, and the aristocracy and their retainers against us. It even appears as if the Ministers of the Daimios themselves were disposed to peace and amity, though they are unable to impress this policy on the minds of their masters. Under such circumstances, it is not to be expected that we should submit to injuries at the hands of these wilful and obstinate nobles. Besides the guarantees of the Treaty, we have probably the support of the Government, and certainly the goodwill of the people, and there is no reason why we should surrender these advantages for the satisfaction of a class. The alternative before us is simple. We must either give up this growing trade altogether, or we must defend our rights to such purpose as will secure the lives and property of our countrymen. If an Englishman may be murdered on a high road simply because he meets a Daimio and his retinue, there is an end of our sojourn in Japan. It may be true enough that such an offence was a serious crime according to the old traditions of the Empire, but unless these traditions are repudiated, we can have no place on Japanese territory. Nor can we think it altogether unprofitable to eradicate such doctrines. It is almost as charitable to reclaim a people from habits of indiscriminate assassination as to reclaim them from cannibalism. We should not, perhaps, have charged ourselves spontaneously with the mission; but if, in protecting the lives of our countrymen, we can teach these Japanese better morality, we shall have done them some service. It is deeply to be regretted, when innocent people suffer for the faults of their rulers, but that, unhappily, is an incident of all wars alike. We must protect ourselves by force if we cannot enjoy security otherwise, and when arms are once appealed to, the consequences are rarely confined to those who have deserved them.

Continental Intelligence.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 22.

During the whole of the week just elapsed all Holland has been swimming in an ocean of blissful excitement, and the inhabitants of all degrees, sexes, and ages were fully absorbed by the engrossing topic of celebrating their political jubilee—that is, the fiftieth anniversary of their liberation from the French yoke, and the erection of the former republic of the Batavian United Provinces into a constitutional monarchy under the mild and parental sceptre of the House of Orange-Nassau. Everybody wore about his person orange cockades and ribbons, not only in this metropolis, but all over the country. The houses and shipping were everywhere decorated with flags, banners, and wreaths of flowers and evergreens, and I saw even many horses and dogs ornamented with orange-coloured ribbons bearing the device "Orange bosen." Everybody made holiday, business was neglected, and in the evening there were illuminations, fireworks, bonfires, music, and dancing for the people to their heart's content. At the Hague the King, who is the Grand Master of all the Lodges in Holland, laid the foundation-stone of the new national monument with due masonic ceremonies, and in the presence of innumerable spectators, who gave him a most hearty reception, cheering vociferously all the time. Then there were Court festivities, processions, receptions, and reviews, and a stranger labouring under the generally received popular prejudice that the Dutch were a cold, apathetic, and phlegmatic people would scarcely credit his senses, and believe he was in Holland. But now that "the gala days of Aranjuez" are over, the people have put on the sober face of every-day life, and have returned to their usual daily avocations.

According to official tables presented by the Government to the States-General, the foreign trade of Java in 1861 was as follows:—

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	Goods.	Specie.	Total.
Private trade imports in 1861..	45,203,245 fl.	1,602,815 fl.	46,806,060 fl.
Do. do. in 1860..	44,173,801 „	1,726,594 „	45,900,395 „
More in 1861....	1,029,444 „	.....	905,665 „
Less in 1861	.....	123,779 „	.....
Government imports in 1861..	7,146,050 „	22,692,000 „	29,838,080 „
Do. do. in 1860..	5,676,017 „	17,765,000 „	23,441,017 „
More in 1861....	1,470,063 „	4,927,000 „	6,397,063 „

The private trade imports of 1861 were made up by the following items :—

From Holland	18,816,486 fl.
„ Great Britain	11,132,411 „
„ France	460,797 „
„ Sweden	109,185 „
„ Hamburg	215,920 „
„ Bremen	1,515 „
„ North America	266,903 „
„ Cape of Good Hope	17,605 „
„ Bengal and Ceylon	231.526 „
„ Persian Gulf	168.878 „
„ Manila	640,473 „
„ China	1,668,632 „
„ Siam	178,104 „
„ Japan	755,247 „
„ Australia	305,727 „
„ Eastern Archipelago	10,233,836 „
Total	45,203,245 fl.

The Colonial Minister has sent to the Second Chamber a set of documents relating to the opium monopoly in Java, which have been placed in the hands of a Committee of the Chamber, consisting of Messrs. Van Bosse, Myer, Van Lynden and Guljé, to examine and report on.

In noticing in my last letter the offer of 1,000 shares for sale in the Netherlands India Gas Company, I inadvertently stated that they would be disposed of at par, whereas I ought to have said by tender. When the tenders were opened it was found that no less than 3,281 shares were asked for at different prices, from ¼ to 5 premium.

The Netherlands Trading Company have chartered the following vessels to load cargoes of produce in Java for this country :—*Cornelia*, Captain H. Croese ; *Allegonda Jacoba*, Captain D. Swart ; and *D. T. Visser*, Captain W. van den Linden, all for Amsterdam ; and the *Maria Magdalena*, Captain J. Willenbring, for Rotterdam.

H. N. M. steam corvette *De Heldin*, 10 guns, from the East India station, last from Simon's Bay, where she put in to bury the corpse of her late commander, Captain Lieutenant S. H. Binkes, who died shortly after leaving Java, safely arrived at Nieuwe Deep, on the 18th instant, under the temporary command of the First Lieutenant Younker J. C. Clifford Kock van Brengel. She made the passage from Java in 100 days, including the delay caused by putting into Simon's Bay.

A small detachment of eighty-five supplementary troops, among whom are seven non-commissioned officers, has received orders to leave the E. I. Depot, at Harderwyk, on the 28th instant, for embarkation at Nieuwe Deep, on board the hired transport *Anna and Sophia*, Captain H. Beckering, for Java. The detachment is under the orders of Captain J. P. Ermeling, of the E. I. Engineer Corps, accompanied by the Second Lieutenants of the E. I. Infantry, H. T. Soeters and H J. Holsboer.

The Anatomical Museum of the University of Leyden has lately received a valuable addition in a present of a large collection of skulls of natives of different parts of the Eastern Archipelago, from Dr. C. Swaving, formerly principal medical officer at Batavia. In token of grateful acknowledgment for this valuable present, the King has forwarded to the doctor a gold medal accompanied by a flattering letter of thanks.

A further addition to the Dutch mercantile navy has been lately made by the launch of the fine new ship *Lichtstraal*, of 1,600 tons, belonging to Mr. Fop Smit, a new ship, called the *Philips van Marnix*, of 1,516 tons measurement, built by Messrs. Pot Brothers for account of the firm of Van Zeylen and Decken, of Rotterdam, and the purchase of the American ship *Amos Lawrence* by a shipowner at Delftshaven, who has transferred it to the Dutch flag.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per *Willem Daniel*, Capt. Zeylstra, from Amsterdam to Samarang: Capt. H. G. le Clercy, of the East India army, and daughter; Messrs. O. P. Houdius and P. S. Gerlings.

Per *Billiton*, Capt. van der Straater, from Rotterdam to Batavia: Younker de Willigen von Schmidt, lady and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Maier and family.

Per *Rotterdam*, Capt. Adriaans, from Rotterdam to Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. van Thiel, Miss J. Knappert, Mr. and Mrs. Kruyt, Mrs. van der Wick, Mrs. Havinga and child, Mrs. Seyf Cooke, Miss Beukman, Miss Waleson, Miss van der Worp, Mr. and Mrs. Harting, Mr. B. Gentil, Mr. Vrede Bik, Mr. Vrydag, Capt. G. van Rhyn, E. I. Army, Assistant-Engineer C. L. Post, Lieut. A. van Delden, Lieut. W. van der Schalk, Lieut. E. van Ende, Lieut. J. Sterk, Lieut. A. Clignett, Lieut. C. Woldringh, Lieut. F. Pompe van Meerdervoort, Art. Lieut. J Cassa, Art. Lieut. W. Suringar, Art. Lieut. F. Bauer, Engineer Lieut. J. von Dentsch, Engineer Lieut. H. Broese van Groenow, medical officer W. Osterhoff, medical officer J. Adriani, medical officer A. de Graag, L. Kaulbach, Civil Service, Miss Pottger and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Bergman and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. van Hemert and child, Mr. and Mrs. S. Gebing, Mr. H. A. Blommenberg, four Japanese native servants

COMMERCIAL.

COFFEE.—Hitherto the bright descriptions of yellow Java and Sumatra have been most in request, but within the last few days green is in in favour, and full prices are easily obtained, but the transactions were only of moderate extent. The market is in a firm condition.

SUGAR.—Raw has undergone a further improvement, and but little is offered for sale, as importers prefer to wait, in the expectation of a further rise. Among the sales were 1,250 kranjangs of Java, No. 13½, at 35½ fl., which is four florins above September sale prices; 36¾ fl. has been paid for No. 16, and 38 fl. for No. 18. The brokers have valued the Java sugar in the company's sale as follows :—No. 10, 33 fl. ; No. 12, 34½ fl. ; No. 14, 36 fl. ; No. 16, 37¼ fl. ; No. 18, 38¼ fl. ; and No. 20, 39¼ fl. The sale went off as follows :—

		September Sale.	November Sale.
No. 11,	736 kranjangs ..	29½ florins ..	36 florins
„ 12,	632 „ ..	30¼ „ ..	37½ „
„ 13,	1,120 „ ..	30¾ „ ..	38½ „
„ 14,	2,067 „ ..	32 „ ..	39½ „
„ 15,	1,909 „ ..	33½ „ ..	40½ „
„ 16,	3,154 „ ..	34¼ „ ..	40½ „
„ 17,	3,380 „ ..	35 „ ..	41½ „
„ 18,	1,718 „ ..	35½ „ ..	42 „
„ 19,	464 „ ..	36 „ ..	42½ „

All flowingly sold considerably above the valuations. Refined goods follow the rise of raw, and but few refiners are inclined to enter into new contracts at present rates. B and H and HR No. 1 are not to be had under 36 florins.

RICE.—Fine Java is in request for distilling purposes at 15½ fl. There is no demand for other descriptions. Prices without alteration.

SPICES.—Cloves command more attention, and Java cinnamon is more inquired for, in consequence of which holders demand higher prices for both. There are also purchasers of nutmegs No. 2 and 3, for which an advance of 2 to 3 cents on the company's sale prices is paid. In other articles there have been but limited transactions, and prices remain unchanged.

HIDES have a drooping tendency. By private contract the following were sold :—414 Batavia buffalo, ex *Augusta*; 1,006 Java ox, ex *Julie*; and by tender 482 buffalo, ex *Noach*; 115 do. ex *Grootmeester Nationaal*; 87 and 237 do. ex *Gertruida Maria*; 832 do. ex *Dageraad*; 3,206, ex *Grootmeester Nationaal*; 91 and 736, ex *Gertruida Maria*; all at firm prices, but since then some sales have been effected at lower rates.

METALS.—Banca tin has gone down again. 1,200 blocks were taken at 70 fl., but since then it is offered at 68½ fl. without finding purchasers. Company's Copper has also receded, and can be had at 54 fl.

INDIGO maintains its position, and 25 chests of Java were sold at former quotations.

DRUGS calm. Some parcels of india rubber, gum damar, gutta percha, and benzoin have come to hand from Java per *Lobelia*.

TOBACCO.—There have been some more considerable sales of Java both here and at Rotterdam, of which the following is the result, at the Company's Sale on the 11th inst., in this city :—

629 bales	Nauta Blitar ..	average price	51¼ cents.
380 „	Kotta	„	37 „
153 „	NN	„	16½ „
Private Sales :—			
1,912 „	Kawie	„	30 „
1,207 „	D	„	21 „
346 „	M	„	51½ „
147 „	MD..	„	43½ „
183 „	CP	„	37½ „
319 „	RDGN	„	30 „
1,122 „	MGB	„	105 „
1,754 „	BJDL	„	48 „
1,288 „	TANL	„	55¼ „
981 „	LS in a square ..	„	69½ „
373 „	MK	„	29⅝ „
301 „	TM/N	„	27 „
23 „	G	„	30 „
1,631 „	GG	„	53 „
633 „	LC	„	44 „
399 „	BD/HR	„	30½ „
1,070 „	CH/DB	„	29⅝ „

Several parcels have arrived from Java per *Lobelia*, *Minister van Hall*, and *Fortuna*. The present stock of Java is 9,634 bales.

CIGARS.—282,000 Manila were offered at public auction, but were bought in at 30 to 50 fl.

FRANCE.

A private letter of the 22nd September, received by the *Moniteur de l'Armee*, of Paris, says that the American Burgevine has entered into an arrangement with the rebels to supply a corps of 2,000 Americans, well armed, equipped, and drilled, within one year. This news is said to be confirmed by the information of two of Burgevine's agents, who fell into the hands of the Imperials. The Imperials are said to have the advantage of their opponents on account of the positions they occupy around and commanding Nanking.

SPAIN.

The Annamite Embassy has arrived at Madrid. The presents sent by the King of Annam to the Queen of Spain are forty-three in number. Among them are boxes and dressing-cases in ivory, mother-of-pearl, and different metals ; six gold and five silver coins ; a pound of odoriferous wood, called tranmhuang ; five pounds of cinnamon; forty rolls of silk, of different kinds, manufactured in the kingdom of Annam ; thirty pounds of the flour of a tubercle called thuynhtinh ; 200 pounds of white sugar, and 1,000 pounds powdered white sugar.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

A REGISTER is kept of the addresses of all persons connected with the FAR EAST, and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the office or by letter.

Subscription, including postage, payable in advance, to the "EXPRESS," Twelve and Export Supplement 2½ dollars per annum.

The "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH" is published at 5 P.M. on the day of the delivery of the Mails in London.

Any information required by Subscribers, in reference to Commercial or General matters in CHINA, JAPAN, SINGAPORE, *and other parts of the* FAR EAST, *will be supplied on application at the Office, where files may be seen of the Journals published in those countries.*

A NEW ISSUE FOR THE FRENCH MAIL.

The *London and China Express* will be published for despatch on the 17th of each month by the French mail, commencing on the 17th December next.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, FRIDAY, NOV. 27, 1863.

THE PERSISTENT HOSTILITY OF THE DAIMIOS.

THE complex character of the events that have taken place at Japan sets all calculation at defiance as to the ultimate course that will be taken by the Daimios and their followers. Stimulated to carry out an impossible decree by the MIKADO, whom they regard as the interpreter of the decrees of fate, they cannot see clearly, or perhaps at all, the means by which so laudable an object is to be achieved. The endeavour to cut off our trade is already rendered futile by the readiness with which the Governor of Kanawaga engages to forward silk from the interior to the settlement. The reported outbreak in favour of foreigners in the Prince of CHOSEW'S dominions, if confirmed, will serve to throw considerable light on the policy to be pursued; let a party amidst the Japanese once rise in our favour and every day must add to its strength. Such a rising—even if only a pretext to secure some other political boon—will materially influence the TYCOON, who can have no hand in the murder of the merchant Princes of Osaco, who, of all others, are most in favour of the enlargement and strengthening of his power even at the expense of restricting the claims of the Spiritual EMPEROR, and of humbling the haughty pride of the Daimios. The evidence that the Princes of the Inland Sea are really under the control of the TYCOON is shown by the citation of one of these, concerned in the late attacks, to the city of Yedo. The meeting of the Daimios in solemn conferences, the particulars of which have strangely leaked out, appear to be bent on facing "the world in arms." Could they only carry out their schemes, they would accomplish marvels; but such confidence as they show in the plans laid to effect their aims is evidently based on a large supply of arms received from America. There are always speculators ready to take advantage of any demand thus arising; and looking to the calibre of the guns that opened fire on our vessels at Kagosima, we may suppose that the Prince of CHOSEW has by this time got possession of a similar description of artillery. The conferences of the Daimios, taken in connection with the circulars which followed, calling the able-bodied population to arms, is indicative of a resolute purpose; but the very means adopted for carrying it out amongst industrial populations may excite the now smouldering discontent at official exactions into a flame, and by weakening the power of the Daimios, and to the same extent the prestige of the Mikado, strengthen the Tycoon; who, as far as can be judged, is not indisposed to give effect to treaty rights.

SIR HARRY PARKES, K.C.B.

IT is whispered that Sir HARRY is to relieve Sir FREDERICK BRUCE at Peking, who comes home shortly. This report requires confirmation, which time does not permit us to obtain.

SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, K.C.B.

SIR RUTHERFORD has been induced again to proceed to the scene of his former labours in Japan. Although his departure has not been officially announced, and no special mission has been publicly assigned him, there is no doubt that Her MAJESTY'S Ministers, impressed with the serious liability that lies upon them as to the future action to be taken in Japan in vindication of our outraged treaty rights, has given full plenipotentiary powers to Sir RUTHERFORD to act in a diplomatic capacity. If knowledge of the Japanese character and acquaintance with the Japanese political organisation can serve our interests, these will now be put to service in the person of the fisst Envoy. Sir RUTHERFORD will find a far more complicated state of affairs than those he had to arrange and settle on his former mission. With every respect to Colonel NEALE, it must be confessed that the present involved state of our relations has not been satisfactorily shown to have been unavoidable, had a different course been pursued, less delay afforded to the Japanese to arrange their plans and gain time for the present hostile demonstration. Sir RUTHERFORD proceeds by the mail of the 26th December, and will be accompanied by Lady ALCOCK. Many of our countrymen will not welcome the arbitrary judge and jury of the Moss trial. All we urge is, that on no account should our countrymen be handed over to the tender mercies of the Japanese. This is against the treaty, and monstrous.

THE NEW CURRENCY FOR HONG KONG.

THE colony of Hong Kong will, at an early day, be in possession of the first issue of the improved currency. Twenty millions of bronze mils of the new coinage are now ready for shipment, and will be shipped off in a few days, together with a first instalment of the new silver coinage. Every arrangement has been made for the early completion of the balance by Mr. KINDER, the newly-appointed Master of the Mint, under whose supervision they will be promptly despatched. In the *London and China Telegraph* of the 27th March, we stated the value of the several pieces composing this new coinage. Between the mil and the dollar there will, when all the proposed issues are made, be a series of intermediary coins, of decimal values, closely assimilating to that of the United States.

THE FRENCH TREATY WITH THE KING OF CAMBODIA.

IN our last issue we published an able letter from our Paris correspondent, giving the details of the treaty concluded by Admiral DE LA GRANDIERE, in August last, with the King of CAMBODIA (or Camboge), himself a tributary of the King of SIAM. We refer to the subject in the hope that ere too late a strenuous effort may be made to save the route through British Burmah, to which we had occasion very recently to refer, and with which the name of the Messrs. SPRYE is indelibly associated. The point at which the right of trade on the Cambodia is limited by treaty is uncomfortably near Kien-Hung, considering the very backward state of our preparations to avail ourselves of the natural and political advantages we enjoy. We have in another column incidentally alluded to the strategic importance of Captain SPRYE'S route, which becomes of tenfold greater degree should the French succeed in passing up the Cambodia before our arrangements were completed. Once the route was opened, we might laugh to scorn all idea of rivalry; but in order that we should derive that feeling of security, it is absolutely necessary that we should be up and doing. The unreadiness of our Saxon nature will hardly ever have landed us in a more irretrievable disaster than if we permit the two great centres of our influence in the East to be dissevered by the interposition of a third, and that a rival Power, rapidly becoming commercial under the inauguration of a more enlightened policy of free trade. We regret also to perceive that Sir CHAS. WOOD answered a recent representation on the subject in the usual stereotyped form—that nothing could be done till the surveys of Burmah, about to be effected, were completed by the Indian Government. This is not the reply of a statesman eager for his country's welfare. While the official survey is being elaborated the opportunity may have passed away for ever. The Paris correspondent of *The Times* writes:—

"A private letter from Saigon of the 26th of September contains some new details relative to the progress of the French in their colony of Cochin-China. Special commissioners were

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about to leave for Camboge, and were to ascend the Mei-Dong, in order to lay the foundation of an establishment which the French Government is about form at the junction of the four branches of that river, in pursuance of a treaty which the KING of that country signed with Admiral LA GRANDIERE. This establishment promises to be of great value. It is to be situated near the town of Nam-Vau, which the new KING is about to make the capital of Camboge, in place of Houdon, which is placed in a less favourable situation. After having accomplished this part of their mission, the commissioners are to proceed to the mines of Anghor, which are rich in coal. In case the quality of the coal should prove to be as good as it is represented, the mines are to be worked by the engineers attached to the French army, and native Christians are to be employed. The latter are very numerous in the country, and enjoy the reputation of being the best workmen. There are likewise many excellent foremen among them, who were trained in the professional schools directed by French missionaries."

THE REMEDY FOR THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

WE greatly fear that there are troubles in store for China, such as she has never yet undergone, not even when the Taipings first cropped up, and signalised their existence by pitiless massacres and endless devastation. The very fact that they are now being organised under Western civilisation should make all who take any interest in the fate of China bestir themselves, and sink minor differences in the main object of saving society there from utter dissolution. We are not going to waste time, like so many of our contemporaries, in speculating as to the motives that actuate those who have thrust themselves forward in this quarrel. All the invective in the would will not recall the past, or enable the Imperialist Government at Peking, even if it would, to eradicate foreign ideas and foreign influence from the shores of the flowery kingdom. It is simply to ignore what is passing before our eyes, to refuse to accept as a *fait accompli* that we are, whether Professor GOLDWIN SMITH will have it or no, committed, as a nation, to the Protectorate, at no distant date, possibly the ultimate absorption of China. The sooner statesmen and peace-orators, and timorous publicists recognise that great truth as a something definite, which is certain to work incalculable mischief if not at once permitted to enter as an element into all questions of policy in the Far East, the better for our own dignity, the better for the 400,000,000 of Chinese, and the better for humanity at large. It may serve for generations to come as a text and a warning, to be enlarged upon by moralists and others; but the statesman's duty, as a man of action, is plain and immediate. Once the conviction is forced upon him that such is to be the result, he is bound to see that his country's influence is wielded by properly responsible authorities.

According to latest accounts, it will need all the skill of Lord PALMERSTON'S Government to refrain much longer from interfering effectively, and thus paving the way for the transition which is imminent. Disorganisation is actively at work in every rank of those who had obtained permission to enrol themselves in the ranks of defenders of Imperialism in China. Not alone is Captain OSBORN, unable, owing to natural causes, to co-operate with the hard-pressed garrison of Quensan, but he finds he cannot obtain the pecuniary means necessary to enable him barely to pay his troops. Mercenaries are the same in all ages. We are ready to acknowledge Captain SHERARD OSBORN'S chivalrous nature, but his crew, it seems, instead of being picked seamen, are a set of unreliable desperadoes. The natural result of pay being in arrear has followed. The men are deserting wholesale, while their leader has gone to Peking. Major GORDON, in like manner, has found it necessary to dismiss his European body-guard, who will, of course, swell BURGEVINE'S ranks. The rebels are being further constantly reinforced by crowds of reckless adventurers, all flocking to the standard of BURGEVINE, who has wisely resolved not to risk any general action till he has his troops thoroughly drilled, and a basis of operation fully organised. We all know how ready manufacturers are in this country to denounce an annexation policy with the tongue, while the brain contrives and the hand furnishes the means of supplying both parties indiscriminately with the means for maintaining that chronic state of hostilities which must sooner or later result in our absorbing the territory, or at least the largest, and, let us hope, the best portion of it. We may yet find Russia on the Hoang-ho, and France on the Upper Cambodia, "making her influence felt" throughout Western China, while we shall be interposed, sandwich-fashion, in the valley of the Yang-tse-Kiang, but cut off through official apathy from our true basis of operations, India *via* British Burmah.

At Peking itself we see nothing but uncertainty and its inevitable accompaniment, distrust. Mr. LAY and Prince KUNG are evidently at issue as to the precise functions of the so-called Customs Fleet of Commodore OSBORN. The fact that 1,000,000 taels are due on account of pay, looks very much like one of those devices for compelling a diversion from the original design which unscrupulous rulers are so fond of. Whether Captain OSBORN really supposed himself appointed Admiral-in-Chie of the whole Chinese navy, is only important as showing another absurd complication; for it seems he always regarded himself as bound to take orders from Mr. LAY, a subordinate official in the Foreign Department of the Board of Customs! And in order to lend the last touch to this marvellous compound of trickery, mismanagement, cupidity, and utterly unstatesmanlike indecision of purpose, we find that Mr. LAY resolves, as his ultimate appeal, to get Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, Her MAJESTY'S representative at the Court of China, to use all his influence in obtaining for Captain OSBORN permission to violate what, on the hypothesis, is a solemn agreement! We fear it would be too much to expect Sir FREDERICK BRUCE to fix Mr. LAY and Captain OSBORN upon the horns of this dilemma—"Either you had a written understanding with Prince KUNG defining your powers—in which case produce it—or you had not, in which case I cannot help you, as in your present official position you are neither of you answerable to British authority." Such is the common-sense view of this particular difficulty, in solving which no excessive delicacy need be observed. Until, however, it is settled, the Imperialists are exposed to the most fatal of all dangers, that of divided counsels, with the added peril that concession or denial are alike ominous of "the beginning of the end." If Captain OSBORN be relieved of all subordination to local viceroys, the days of Imperialism in China are numbered. The MANTCHU dynasty depends for its very existence exclusively upon its supposed power to reward and punish at will. There cannot be two concurrent jurisdictions, and hence Captain OSBORN, if his request be granted, virtually supersedes all mandarins of whatever class. If, on the contrary, the Cabinet of Peking refuses to delegate its authority to the commodore of a departmental fleet, it forfeits its best, almost only, chance of suppressing the rebellion. The foreign trading community, meanwhile, will find the practical benefit of a strict neutrality, when the two contending parties are headed by men of their own Caucasian race, and once the two combatants are fairly exhausted, they can always get up a fourth British war against the victor.

We confess we see but one remedy, and that is to accept the position, and get certain of the treaty ports declared Crown colonies of Great Britain—say Shanghai and Ningpo. The first-named is virtually an English colony at present, and the advantage of having it confirmed, by formal investiture in the Crown of Great Britain is, that we should then have a permanent foothold in the country, entitling us to give advice and render assistance (always present on the spot) without, as at present, having to go to war on all occasions, and transport men, horses, artillery and material 15,000 miles, and as many back. The actual position of Chinese policy very much resembles the Treaty of Vienna. That was to have pacificated Europe, and Europe has ever since been in one continual ferment, with a series of wars and revolutions. Without actually going so far as the Emperor NAPOLEON in saying it has "ceased to exist," we may admit that what is good of them is quite susceptible of retention in another form. In like manner our attempts to enable Chinese and English civilisation to get on comfortably together, by making us regard each other as benefactor and humble recipient, has signally failed, and a continuance of such a policy will, as we have seen, inevitably produce far greater evils. It would be infinitely cheaper for England to purchase thees colonial privileges, even for £10,000,000, than to continue a series of wars, enormously costly in themselves, yet petty in every sense, since they are only waged to uphold a few commercial monopolies, they advance no one principle of civilisation, and they have for result simply to embitter the minds of the governing and educated classes against us. What progress we have hitherto made has been at the cannon's mouth. Can there be any harm in laying aside punctilio, and endeavouring to propagate our great and deserved influence, by the peaceful weapons of common-sense, legitimate enterprise, and statesmanlike foresight?

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THE OPENING OF WESTERN CHINA.

The East India and China Association have again addressed Lord Palmerston on this subject, and we regret to see that the letter was handed over to the tender mercies of Sir Charles Wood, who, it will be seen, gives the request an evasive and unsatisfactory reply :—

"East India and China Association,
2, Cowper's-court, Cornhill, E.C., Oct. 29, 1863.

"My Lord,—The committee of this association learn with pleasure that a treaty of commerce has been concluded between Her Majesty's Government and the King of Burmah, which allows the settlement of British subjects in Burmah, and of Burmese subjects in Her Majesty's territory for trading purposes.

"This association is of opinion that the conclusion of this treaty, if the provisions are rightfully carried out, will be a favourable opportunity for the extension of the trade of this country and the western provinces of China, the inhabitants of which provinces are well conducted, industrious, numerous, and wealthy, and produce silk, tea, and other articles of good quality and well suited for British consumption, and for which the British products may be beneficially exchanged. At present, however, those provinces of China are inaccessible except by a difficult, circuitous, and expensive route, which will prevent commercial relations from being fully and satisfactorily developed.

"This association, therefore, respectfully submit this subject to your Lordship's consideration, in hopes that Her Majesty's Government will cause instructions to be transmitted to the India Government for a thorough practical survey to be made under the superintendence and immediate direction of some duly qualified and well-known engineer, in order to ascertain the most easy and direct route for a road or tramway between Rangoon and Kiang Hung, as by so doing private enterprise would doubtless be used to establish a means of commercial communication between British territory and the western provinces of China.

"I have the honour, &c.,
"S. GREGSON, M.P., Chairman.

"To the Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, K.G.,
G.C.B., M.P., First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury."

"India-office, S.W., Nov. 17.

"Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ult., addressed to Viscount Palmerston, praying that the Government of India may be instructed to depute a qualified engineer to survey the country between Rangoon and Kiang Hung, with a view to the eventual construction of a road, as may be found best, between those two points; and I am to inform you in reply that the Government of India have been instructed to report on the best means to be adopted for developing the resources and improving the intercommunications of British Burmah. Pending the receipt of their report, Sir C. Wood is not prepared to issue any further or more specific orders on the subject.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"HERMAN MERIVALE.

"Samuel Gregson, Esq., M.P., Chairman,
East India and China Association."

CONSUL SWINHOE ON THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA.

More than ordinary interest attaches to that insular appanage of the Chinese empire—Formosa. The opening of a treaty port, the location at Taiwan of a British Consul, the proved resources of the island, and the increasing consequence of its trade, added to its relative position, have led, of late years, to a better appreciation of its commercial value. The major part of our knowledge is quite recent. The flowery generalities in a native Chinese work on "Chinese Formosa," published some time since, afforded little real information, though perhaps answering its purpose as an emigration puff. "Merchants and travellers," said the sapient scribe, "resort to the colonies in numbers, and merchandise flows its endless round. Bad characters have been driven elsewhere; fortune attends the place, and the people enjoy the benefits of peace." The Dutch works on Formosa are as hazy and voluminous and unsatisfactory as a tome of Dutch theology, and consist chiefly of obscure dissertations on its traditional history and glorifications of their thriving but short-lived settlements. For although the "red-haired men," when they laid hold of it in 1630, aimed to make it an indestructible stronghold, their batteries were too weakly manned to withstand a well-concerted attack, and little more than a quarter of a century sufficed to measure out Dutch supremacy in Formosa. Two centuries have flown since the Dutch were ousted; but Dutchmen delight in doing things in substantial style, and the ruins of those "red-haired forts" still mantle the crest of the Formosan hills, and revive the memory of the great sea rover COXINGA.

Mr. ROBERT SWINHOE, Her Majesty's Consul at Taiwan, has treated of Formosa in every aspect which can command the interest of the political, scientific, and commercial world. His papers, read before the British Association, the Royal Geographical, and the Ethnological Societies, embodying the results of his investigations, have not only brought him fame for the researches they record, and given him rank as a discoverer in natural history, but constitute a valuable contribution to our commercial knowledge. In that excellent publication the *Ibis*, we have come across Mr. Swinhoe's contributions to ornithology. Mr. Swinhoe observed in Formosa no less than 200 species of birds, thirty-two of these new to science. The illustrations and descriptions of these will be embodied in the magnificent work now in preparation, entitled "Birds of Asia." As to the ethnology of Formosa, the author broadly divides the people into two races, the wild aborigines and their descendants of the Malay type, and the commercially civilised descendants of the Mongol type. Mr. Swinhoe visited the neighbouring islands, and found the Pescadores to be inhabited by Chinese fishermen and farmers, emigrants from Amoy, Chinchew, and Swatow, all speaking the Teck-chew or Hoh-keen dialect. It appears that a Chinese functionary at Makung, in the Pescadores, exercises jurisdiction as a naval commandant, responsible to the chief military authority at Taiwanfoo. This functionary, with a small fleet of dilapidated junks under his command, exercises jurisdiction over the entire group of islands, which are inhabited by Chinese fishermen and farmers.

Though the plains and lower hills are colonised by Chinese, the wooded mountains and fastnesses of the interior are still held by tribes of men of the Malay type, more or less allied to the natives of the Luzon. The author visited these tribes, and gives the following account of one of them :—

"The savages were anxious to know if the Chinese were hiring us with our good guns to exterminate them. They were very anxious to procure any of our guns, but one of the women recommended them to only ask for the rifle. They wanted to know whence we came, we replied from China; they said they would like to go to China, at which the Chinese laughed loud. Most of the Chinese about there could speak some words of their language, and some were on very good terms with them, living on their hills, and associating with them.

"This savage clan appears to muster a very few for the size of their country. They are said to have only seven *sear* or villages, containing each from 300 to 400 souls under four supreme and several petty chiefs. Owing to the introduction of spirituous liquors and other unknown causes, they seem to decrease in numbers, and will, probably before the lapse of many centuries, entirely dwindle away before the steady advance of the rapidly-increasing Chinese colonists. The Chinese state with confidence that another century will witness their entire extermination, but this is perhaps too short a time for its fulfilment. The nearest chief lived in a village called Geeehing-sear, said to be about two days' journey from where we were. He gloried in the name of Pai-ho-pai-yet. The land beyond his was controlled by the Yew-bin-ah-tan, who lived in the village of Tungsear."

A Dutch minister who resided in Tefurang, in Formosa, gives the following account of a tribe called Sakkam who have entirely disappeared :—

"They were rude and savage, robust, and almost of a gigantic size, not black like the Kaffirs, and counted it no immodesty to go stark naked. Their women well built for stowage, short, and inclining to grossness, wearing apparel; yet twice a-day they strip themselves, and are not ashamed to bathe and wash in public. These, though a barbarous people, were kind to the Netherlanders, heartily entertaining them with their own, hough mean, yet wholesome fare."

The Chinese work to which we have alluded enumerates as tempting baits to adventurous travellers the jade mountain, the inland salt lake, and the volcano; but Mr. Swinhoe gives us the following from the islanders themselves :—

"The wonders of the world are usually set down as seven; Formosa has its eight wonders, but they are wonders only to the untravelled native of a Fokien city. As they may prove of interest to some I will here mention them. '1st. The sun rising from the eastern ocean. 2nd. The appearance of prismatic colours in the vapours overhanging the western isles. 3rd. The return at nightfall of the passage boats. 4th. The lights used by fishing boats viewed at night from the Sha-kwan sands. 5th. At Loo-wah-mun, the spring floods from the mountains. 6th. The snow on the mountains near Kelung. 7th. The boundless ocean viewed from Chingtai. 8th. The roar of the angry billows on the Feiting shore.' One cannot help feeling pity for the Chinese cockney that first noted these as wonders."

The author visited the Kelung coal mines in 1857. They consist of a dozen excavations at different heights on the side of a hill facing the sea; the strata of coal is from one to three feet in thickness; the coal obtained is small, and bituminous, and burns fast, with great heat and flame; it turns out to be a lignite, and, as the author remarks, can never compete with English coal in the Hong Kong market. Besides burning too rapidly for steam purposes, it gives out a sulphurous stench. The following is a sketch of one of the sulphur mines between Kelung and Tamsuy, visited by Consul Swinhoe :—

"The sulphur mine appeared at a distance like a canker on the side of the grass-covered hill, which was fresh and green everywhere except in the immediate vicinity of the mine. The broad sulphur valley, or chasm, was everywhere a pale sickly tint of yellow and red; and out of many of its numerous recesses hot steam gushed out in jets with great noise and force, like the steam from the escape-pipe of a high pressure engine; in other spots small pools of pure sulphur were bubbling. At the bottom of the barren ravine rippled a foul rivulet carrying off the sulphurous oozings

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from the ground. Within, and round about this hollow, the earth underfoot crumbled and groaned, and the air was so saturated with the exhalations of sulphur as to have been extremely noisome, and destructive to insect life especially, of which we saw abundant proof in the numerous remains of beetles and butterflies scattered around."

The British trade with Tamsuy is yearly enlarging. The exports comprise rice, indigo, coarse sugar, jute bark, ground-nut cakes, camphor, grass-cloth fibre, wood, rattans, tea, rice-paper pith, pickled vegetables, small pulse, barley, wheat, and sulphur. The tea does not appear of a superfine character, but finds a market in Australia, the Cape, and Singapore. As to rice, Formosa has earned the title of the granary of China. The author considers that but for Swatow and Amoy usurping the Formosa sugar market for North China, we might expect a good business in the exportation of this article from Formosa. Of Formosa imports the author remarks:—

"The imports are mainly Chinese produce from the ports of Ningpo, Foo-chow, *Chinchew*, and Amoy, and through the same channel foreign goods have found their way, but the demand is small. The staple import, as throughout China, is opium, and to supply the 3,000,000 Chinese colonists of Formosa with this almost necessary of life, a large flow is required. Many of the aborigines, I am told, have also learned to smoke it, but they seldom manage to get more than the refuse of the pipe, or, as it is called, *opium dung*."

Respecting the article of camphor we have the following remarks:—

"The manufacture of this article has for some years been monopolised by the Taotai (or head Mandarin) of the island, and its sale farmed out to wealthy natives. In former years a good deal of the drug was clandestinely produced and smuggled across to China, where it was largely bought up by foreign speculators, and carried to Hong Kong for shipment to Calcutta, at which place it finds the readiest market, being used by the natives of Hindostan for lubricating the body and other domestic purposes. But now its monopoly is so closely watched that almost the entire trade in it falls to the lucky individual whose Chinese agents can secure the monopoly. This bad system has occasioned the price of the article in Hong Kong to increase considerably in value, and to make the profits accruing to the fortunate monopolist almost fabulous. The cost of the drug, I learn, amounts to only six dollars at its place of manufacture. The monopolist buys it from the Mandarin at sixteen dollars the picul, and sells in Hong Kong at twenty-eight dollars. The gigantic laurel (*Laurus Camphora*) that yields the camphor, covers the whole line of high mountains extending north and south throughout Formosa. But as the greater part of this range is in the hands of the aborigines, the Chinese are able to gain access only to those parts of the mountains contiguous to their own territories that are possessed by the more docile tribes. The trees as they are required are selected for the abundance of their sap."

Notwithstanding the political circumstances that have tended to check the trade of the little port of Tamsuy, the author is hopeful of the future, and calls upon the naval authorities to essen the dangers of approach to this port.

THE YANG-TZE-KIANG AND THE NEW TREATY PORTS.

(To the Editor of *The Times*.)

SIR,—On the morning of the 11th of February, 1861, the naval expedition under command of Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope left the Woosung River for the purpose of exploring the upper waters of the Yang-tze-kiang, and of opening intercourse with the trading ports on its banks. Nearly three years have elapsed since the successful results of this expedition have been published to the world, and since that time many have been the evidences of the vast resources which opening the interior of China has presented to the commerce of western nations.

From observations made during a recent visit to Hankow with a thousand ton ship I am enabled to testify to some of the difficulties of the navigation during our progress up in ballast and down full of tea, drawing 19ft. 4in. The first and great difficulty is the Lang-shan crossing, about fifty miles above Woosung; at this part of the river there are numerous sandbanks, partly covered at high water, and the channel between them is rather intricate; but it is well buoyed, and there being a light ship as well makes it comparatively easy, the least water in it coming down in July was half five, and, in fact, the danger was less than getting from Woosung to sea. From the Lang-shan to Chin-kiang the navigation is easy, the river contracts gradually, the channel deepens, but the current increasing in strength. At Silver Island I had to land, at the imminent risk of being capsized, to show our river pass—a formality instituted by the authorities causing considerable detention; the tide at this place runs so strong that a six-oared gig could only just stem it, and Her Majesty's Consul in charge was lately capsized in a man-of-war's cutter. These dangers might be mitigated by the removal of the Consulate and Custom-house to Chin-kiang, or temporarily to a floating hulk, of which there are several in the anchorage. Chin-kiang is a fine city, but presents a very dilapidated appearance, having been formerly held by the rebels. The Grand Canal is here intercepted by the Yang-tse, and several tug steamers are employed in towing the deeply laden salt junks past the rebel lines at Nankin. There is one serious drawback, and that is the anchorage. Vessels lying at that port, or calling, must all anchor on the opposite shore to the British concession, that being the only decent anchorage in it. The adjacent banks are low and marshy, and unsuited for European residences; but on the city side are several pretty sites for bungalows. The current from here up runs with great rapidity, and the numerous steamers now constantly passing on the river render the practice of running all night extremely dangerous. The loss which would result in event of collision, whether sustained by assurer or insured, would be heavy, their cargoes valuing at times £50,000.

The upper passage of the river above Chin-kiang is well-known to the experienced pilots now on the river, and there is good anchorage to be had in any part of it, until reaching Kew-kiang, where a goodly array of foreign residences have sprung up, and but for the ever-recurring and disgraceful atrocities of the "braves" it would be a pleasant place of residence. A range of mountains two thousand feet high at the the back, forms a pleasing contrast to the flat uninteresting plain opposite. As at Chin-Kiang the anchorage is bad here, the ground is rocky and the water deep, and the river about three-fourths of a mile wide. Kew-kiang has, however, not realised the expectations formed of it when Sir J. Hope's party visited it; it is a market for green teas and a few blacks, but does not improve in its demand for manufactured goods. Thence to Hankow we pass through some of the finest scenery in the world, the river at times winding through a rich, cultivated plain; at others, past the base of a high range of hills, some cultivated to the summit. Every here and there are dotted towns and villages, wedged in sometimes between two hills, with their numerous pagodas and battlemented walls, and Buddhist monasteries perched on the brow of some lofty hill, and the small craft attached to each town, some fishing, others larger moving, to all appearance, through paddy fields, and the people in a state of prosperity, the whole country bearing a marked contrast to the ruined cities, broken walls, and burnt joss houses of the rebel districts through which we passed.

The approach to Hankow, which in past years, before the rebels descended the river, was marked by a forest of masts lining both sides of the Yang-tze-kiang, here about a mile wide, is now discerned by the long and imposing range of English hongs and warehouses extending about half a mile above the river Han, and three-quarters of a mile below it, quite overtopping all the native houses in the vicinity, and affording a most refreshing prospect after coming so many hundred miles from the sea. The important city of Woo-Chang, the capital of the Hoo-Qwang, and seat of the Viceroy, is immediately opposite. There are now established at Hankow about 30 British firms, including all the leading names in Hong Kong and Shanghai, three American and three or four German and French houses, and one Russian hong. The most anxious care is now requisite to select a fitting anchorage, which in the summer months is no easy matter; the strength of the current and the chow-chow water render a safe berth, where cargo may be landed and shipped, very difficult to find; lucky, indeed, is the vessel that escapes without loss of more than an anchor and cable, for broken windlasses and hawsepipes are among the disasters attending the anchorage opposite to Hankow. There is an abominable chow-chow water formed by the river Han, which empties itself into the Yang-tze-kiang at right angles, the main current of the larger river sweeping it away, and forming those eddies many miles down. We found it prudent to moor with three anchors; one passed on shore o the bund made the ship comparatively easy, and the anchors should be sighted at least once a week, as they very soon get covered from the silt out of the Han and plant which grows very rapidly at the bottom. From information received from the captain of one of the gunboats the anchorage opposite Han-Yang appears to be the best; there the bank is more gradual and the water more shallow. Han-Yang is on the right bank of the Han river, a narrow stream of about 120 yards in width, and is preferred by some of the residents as being more healthy than Hankow; the land is higher, the air purer, not having to pass over a dense Chinese town during the summer months; and, above all, the anchorage is safer. The French Consul has taken up his consulate here, and a suspension bridge to connect the two towns has been projected, as a means of bringing into closer connection the warehouses above the Han with the native shopkeepers and hongs below. The present system of cargo boats is wretchedly bad; they are unwieldy, and propelled by a great scull oar, worked by ten or a dozen men, and when they get involved in the chow-chow water it is difficult to extricate themselves. One of these boats leaving a steamer with about £3,000 worth of cash got foul of our bows and disappeared, drowning some of the men. This is a common occurrence. Unless the present anchorage opposite Hankow is changed for a better one, such as that off Han-Yang, where a ship can ride in safety, there will always be great risk in landing and in shipping goods at this port. There is every probability of sailing vessels taking away first teas in future, no less than four of large tonnage having sailed for England this season, and it is only reasonable that the Chinese authorities should facilitate as much as possible any measures which are calculated to render the navigation or anchorages safer and more convenient for the receipt and despatch of cargo. The Lang-shan crossing is the only point of danger in the navigation from Woosung to Hankow, but, notwithstanding this, the voyage is not attended with greater risk than the navigation of the Hooghly at the present time.

The British concession at Hankow covers an area of about ninety acres. The allotments have the advantage over those at Shanghai of being held by titles direct from the British Government. From fifteen to twenty British hongs are now in course of erection, and the municipal council are engaged in bunding and in laying out roads. A large piece of land has been presented by the British Government for a church, the plans of which are before the community, and a club-house has been contracted for; in short, the most indifferent observer cannot be otherwise than impressed with the conviction that Hankow is destined to become the Kiakhta of Central China, and the most important of any of our seats of commerce in that most interesting country.

ALEX. BOWERS, R.N.R.,
Master of the ship *White Adder*, belonging to Messrs. John Willis and Son.

The letter of Captain Bowers furnishes us with that precise information of the navigation and of Hankow itself which we much needed, for the local papers (as is only natural) assume that people here know all about it. We can assure our contemporaries that the letter of Captain Bowers and the leader in *The Times* have been quite the topic with China people in the City, and we hope shipmasters will more frequently favour us with their notes on the great Yang-tsze. We shall be most happy to publish them. *The Times*, in drawing attention to this interesting letter, has the following leader:—

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It will be wise to speculate but cautiously upon our recent news from China. The country is too big, and the influences which produce events there are too imperfectly known, to allow us to generalise at once with rapidity and certainty. The old Empire is like a great whale in the southern latitudes, struggling, and splashing, and diving, and heaving under the simultaneous attacks of three or four thrasher-fish; and perhaps there are also whalers not far off armed with all the appliances dictated by human sagacity, and watching their opportunity to cut up the creature's blubber and boil it down for their own European purposes. Under such circumstances we cannot judge from a distance what may be the especial strength of this or that blow from this or that thrasher-fish, or what may be the chances of this or that harpooner. We cannot tell from any single convulsive effort of the perplexed monster which of the thrasher-fish he most dreads, or whether his next effort will be to go right away down to the bottom, or to lash about him upon the surface, or to drive head-foremost at the nearest ship. Even if a European statesman were at this moment the adviser of the infant Emperor and the Regent Mother he might, perhaps, be puzzled to know whether his most fatal foes were to be found among the Taipings, or whether he had not still more to dread from the American soldiers of fortune who pass from side to side as their interests seem to sway: or the French Consul, who is always pressing upon him costly and undesired assistance; or the British Government, which limits its aid within restrictions which to an Oriental mind may easily appear capricious; or the expeditionary force of Commodore Osborn, which demands securities for its own preservation and which imposes conditions for its own self-respect. It must be clear, even to Prince Kung, that of all the many friends who offer their swords to the Empire no one is actuated by pure and loyal love of the Imperial dynasty. The shrewd mandarins of Pekin can see that no one among these foreign friends cares anything either for the dynasty or for the Empire. We ought to bear with them, therefore, while they are trying to ascertain which of their friends has the most harmless object, and which is least hostile to the existence of the present Empire. One, at least of the Chinese advisers of the Empire is a shrewd and enlightened man, and, ultimately, the Court of Pekin will certainly see that England is the only European country which wants no Chinese territory, and that the British expeditionary force is the only force which, although it may be made to retire in disgust, can never be provoked to change sides in the war. Whatever difficulties may have occurred at Pekin, nothing has happened that has not been foreseen, and which is not necessarily incident to all Eastern Councils. One fact is quite certain—that whatever might have been the eagerness of the Government of Pekin to employ their newly arrived fleet to clear the Yang-tze and put down piracy, the wary leaders of that expedition would never have committed themselves to any serious work until the hot season had passed, and the rivers and their banks became safe for their sailors. Under no circumstances could we have had any news of actual achievements. It will be time enough to listen to bad auguries when the season for action has come and no news of action arrives.

Meantime, although the Empire does not spring up in a moment into life and strength, as some would seem to expect, it is allowable to mark what strangely rapid changes are passing before our eyes in the social and commercial condition of the Chinese people. We invite the statesmen who took part in the Arrow and Sir John Bowring debates to compare the state of things which they then had to "get up" for that great gladiatorial contest with the condition of affairs described by the plain seaman whose letter appears in our columns to-day. To men of a moderate experience in our political conflicts, it seems but as yesterday that eloquent leaders of parties were inveighing in our House of Commons against the unreasonableness of English merchants who complained of being stoned from the walls of Canton, or of having their companions murdered during a walk just outside their factory. They will remember how, even after the debates were over, we were almost besieged in our little island of refuge at Hong Kong, our supplies were cut off, our Chinese servants called away from us, and a strong party in England was ready to declare there was nothing for it but to abandon the ports, reduce our transactions, and be content with the scanty streamlet of commerce that might be made to flow again through the old hongs. This journal, which pertinaciously—not to say obstinately—persisted in pointing out the necessity to this country of a complete commercial intercourse with China, through the instrumentality of the great Yang-tze River was sneered at as having believed itself to have discovered a new river in China. We were told that all that was known of it had been known for centuries; that it was a turbulent, erratic flood of waters, always changing its course, and known above Nanking only as a fabled and mythic stream whereon returned missionaries had vaguely placed cities of incredible proportions. Even the Geographical Society would have been puzzled to tell at that short distance of time, from the *Lettres Edifiantes* and Du Hulde and Father Huc, whether Hankow contained eight millions or a-half of people; or where it was, or whether it was, indeed, but an item of a congeries of cities; or, in fact, whether it existed except in the imagination of the Jesuits. English opinion was, however, nearly unanimous on one point, and that was that the notion of shipping our teas direct from this mysterious and very doubtful place was about as wild a notion as ever came from a distempered brain. This universal ignorance as to Hankow, and this partial scepticism as to its existence, are not more than five years old. Well, now read the letter of Captain Bowers. Here is an Englishman who has just come down the Yang-tze from this very city of Hankow, in a British ship of a thousand tons, drawing nineteen feet of water, and full of tea. All the uncertainty, all the mystery, we may almost say all the danger, has vanished from the doubted city of the Upper Yang-tze. We are not insisting upon this as a great naval achievement. Our naval men in ships of war have done it before. But we draw attention to it as a simple commercial voyage now performed in the ordinary course of business. The voyage, we are told, is not attended with greater risk than that up and down the river by which we reach Calcutta. In this far-away city in the centre of China there is at this day a space of ninety acres cleared for British residences. From fifteen to twenty British hongs—we should call them palaces in Pall mall—are rising; the residents are tracing out the lines of a church, and are approving plans of a club-house; and "the Municipal Council" are engaged in laying out public walks and in constructing roads. There are some difficulties about the anchorage, but four ships of large tonnage have sailed laden with teas this season, and it seems now that henceforward our British ships will take up their cargoes of teas in the very emporium to which all the markets of China are but tributaries, and will bring them home, bulk unbroken, to the Thames. It is less than five years; yet the river has been buoyed up, lit up, and thoroughly mapped with as accurate a survey as we have of the Mersey or the Medway; and as the great ships float swiftly down, laden with their precious freights, and pass the ruined haunts of the Taipings, they ask for nothing but a fair protection from piracy to make the intercourse between the centre of China and the port of London direct and secure. Thus, in a period of time which is inappreciable in the life of nations, while the numbers of *Hansard* which record the old protests are yet unbounded, we have a practical refutation of all the prophecies which warned us of the obstinate hatred of the Chinese people and of their detestation of foreign trade.

We must not now plunge into figures, or we might go on to show how great in value has that trade become, and how vastly it is increasing month by month. Such, however, is not the moral we would draw from the simple statement which this officer of our commercial marine has put before us. We would only say that while matters are prospering so hugely, while we are so succesfully invading this great territory of hundreds of millions by our merchants, our ships, our commerce, and our missionaries—the armies and sutlers of our Christian civilisation—let us not be too impatient as to political occurrences, or too desponding as to the ultimate success of the little we are doing to procure peace as well as civilisation for this people whom we so little understand. That China must, in some at least, of her provinces, very soon become rich and prosperous, and that we shall be partners in that prosperity, is now sufficiently apparent. In the end, prosperity and riches will create for themselves protection, and protection means a strong Government. It may be that our present efforts may be frustrated by the folly and imbecility of those we are desirous to assist. We do not augur that this will be so, but it may happen. In the end, however, we are certain that our intentions and our acts will be appreciated by the Chinese people. Already the Chinaman has learned to ask, when about to intrust his goods to a ship, the important question, "Can insure?" It is but a short step forwards to make the still more important inquiry of how he can insure his life, his property, and his home. He will be very soon convinced that for some time yet to come this can only be done by the maintenance of an efficient and regularly paid force upon whose honour and fidelity he can rely.

LORD CLARENCE PAGET ON THE ATTACK ON KAGOSIMA.

At a public dinner at Deal Lord Clarence fully confirmed the opinion we expressed in our last in reference to the difficulties which Admiral Kuper had to contend with in the gale while engaged with the batteries:—"Again, in Japan our sailors have been called upon to perform a very gallant action in avenging the death of an Englishman who had been murdered by one of the lawless chieftains of that country. And I am the more gratified in expressing my thanks to you for your honourable mention of the navy on that occasion, inasmuch as a report has got abroad, and has been very extensively spread by the Press, that the gallant Admiral who was charged with the duty of punishing this Daimio, the Prince of Satsuma, had acted with wanton cruelty in wilfully destroying the large town of Kagosima. Well, I can assure you that Her Majesty's Government deplore the loss of property which took place on that occasion. They deplore, as we all must deplore, that the property of innocent persons should be sacrificed in any of these warlike operations, accompanied probably with considerable loss of life. We have no intelligence whatever with regard to the loss of life, but we have intelligence that the loss of property must have been great and grievous. It has been assumed that Admiral Kuper and the gallant sailors under him wilfully bombarded a defenceless town, and destroyed the property of its innocent inhabitants. Now, it becomes me, as a brother officer of these gallant men, and likewise as the officer who may be said to represent them in this country, or, at all events, in the House of Commons, to explain to you that the loss of property, through the dreadful conflagration which occurred on that occasion, was not due to any intention of the Admiral or the officers and sailors of the fleet, whose only object was to punish the insolent Daimio who had been guilty of the murder of an Englishman. The action was precipitated by the forts of the Daimio commencing to open fire on the British ships. It so happened that it blew a very heavy gale of wind at the time, and my brother sailors around me will easily understand that in the midst of a furious storm, with a heavy sea running, and on a lee shore, it was a very arduous enterprise that this small squadron, with its handful of men, had to perform."

MR. COBDEN.

At a public meeting, held at Rochdale on the 24th inst., and attended by about 3,000 persons, Mr. Cobden, in the course of his speech, spoke as follows with reference to the late attack of our fleet on Kagosima:—

"When I see that Russia is burning Polish villages I am restrained from even approaching them, because I am afraid they will point Japanwards, and sound in our ears the word 'Kagosima.' Here that word Kagosima brings me to a subject upon which I wish to say one or two words. I see that my noble friend, the Secretary to the Admiralty, who always enters upon the defence of any naval abomination with so much cheerfuiness—(hear)—that really he seems to like the task,—has lately been speaking at a meeting of his constituents. He alluded to the horrible massacre which took place in Japan, and he says it is quite wrong to suppose that our gallant officers ever intended to destroy that town, Kagosima, with its 150,000 rich, prosperous, commercial people; it was quite an accident—(laughter). Unfortunately, he can't have read the despatch which appeared in the *Gazette*, addressed to his own department, where it is stated that Admiral Kuper threatened the Japanese envoys who came on board the Admiral's vessel the day before the bombardment that if they did not accede to the demands made upon them he would next day burn their city. The conflagration was only the carrying out of the threat.

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But there is another circumstance in connection with that affair for which I feel greatly ashamed,—the stealthy, shabby, mean way in which it was managed to make it appear that the Japanese were the aggressors. Lord Russells's instructions to Admiral Kuper were that he might go and take this Japanse Prince's ships of war, or he might shell his palace or he might shell his forts. He does not tell him to do all these things; he was to demand satisfaction, and, in case satisfaction were not given, it was suggested to him to do certain things by way of reprisals; and one of the things was to take the ships belonging to this Prince. Well, the ships were moored—hid, as it were—concealed away at some distance from the city, and steamers were sent by our admiral to seize these vessels, and they were not within miles of the fort which has been firing on our ships. If the admiral had contented himself with seizing these ships, which were three steamers of great value bought from Europeans, and waited to see whether this had brought the Prince to his senses, there would have been no conflagration; but how did he act? He lashes these steamers alongside his own, and then with his whole fleet goes under the batteries of the Japanese, and waits for several hours, and when the Japanese fire on him, he says that the honour of the British flag required that he should at once commence to bombard the place, because he had been attacked first. I remember that during our last war with the Burmese precisely the same manœuvre was resorted to—the only ship of war belonging to the Burmese Government was seized by our officers under their forts, and because they fired on our vessels in the act of carrying off their whole navy it was said they commenced the war, and the honour of the British flag required immediate bombardment of the place. Now, let us suppose that a French fleet came off Portsmouth and took three of our ships of war at Spithead and lashed them alongside their steamers, and then came within range of our forts at Portsmouth. If the commander of these forts did not immediately attack the French with all his available resources he would assuredly be hung up to his own flagstaff on the first occasion. (Cheers.) Is it not deplorable that we English directly we get east of the Cape of Good Hope lose all sense of honour, morality, or Christianity? (Cheers) We resort to all the meanness, and chicanery, and treachery with which we accuse those Oriental people of practising upon us. We forget what De Tocqueville says in speaking of some proceedings of ours in India. He said, 'You ought not as Englishmen and Christians to lower yourselves to the level of that people. Remember, your sole title to be there at all is because you are supposed to be superior to them." (Hear, hear.) Do you suppose these things can be done by us Englishmen with impunity? Do you think there is no retributive justice that will mete out vengeance to us as a people if we continue to do these deeds, giving no redress, showing no compunction? There is a writer at the Oxford University, one who writes bold truths in the most effective language, and who is writing for the instruction of the next generation of statesmen—I mean the Professor of Modern History. Mr. Goldwin Smith, treating of this very subject, says, 'There is no example, I believe, in history, from Imperial Rome down to Imperial France, of a nation which has trampled out the rights of others without ultimately forfeiting its own.' (Cheers.) Do you think those maxims which we tolerate in the treatment of three, four, or five hundred millions of people in the East will not turn back to curse us in our own daily lives, and in our own political organisation?"

[Time and space will not permit us in this issue to demolish the one-sided ignorance displayed by Mr. Cobden in speaking of our relations, acts, and position in China and Japan. To our thinking, Admiral Kuper has agreeably surprised us, for we took him to be a bit of a Cobdenite until the "attack on Kagosima;" but we will vouch that time will show him to have conducted that attack with every possible humanity.—Ed. *L. & C. E.*]

CHINESE SMUGGLING IN AUSTRALIA.

The *Times'* correspondent at Melbourne writes:—

"The Custom-house seizures to which I have referred have excited no little sensation in the mercantile world, and have poured fresh light on the previously well-known ingenuity of the Chinese in evading or breaking a law. Although it is notorious that the consumption of opium by these people is large, our English merchants have of late found a very dull sale for this drug, on the importation of which there is a duty of 10s. a lb. At the same time, the Chinese dealers have been so regularly underselling their English competitors as to convince the Customs' authorities that smuggling must be going on. After careful consideration by some of the officers, it came at last to be suspected that the fraud was effected through consignments to Chinese houses in Melbourne, and by means of what are called 'sight entries.' A 'sight entry' may be shortly explained to the uninitiated as follows:—It authorises the landing and storing of goods (usually in packages, jars, or other concealing case or wrapper) in the Government warehouse, subject to subsequent inspection by the Customs' officers. On previous occasions of the examination of goods thus landed it had been observed that the Chinese themselves had always been curiously active and obliging in bringing forward cases, as if taken by chance from a larger bulk, in the ordinary official operation of examining and verifying contents. Some sixteen days back arrived from Hong Kong two vessels, named the *Jack Frost* and the *Kingfisher*, with general cargoes. The quantities of opium and other dubitable goods in the ships' manifest were insignificant, and in one of the vessels a considerable number of what purported to be Chinese crackers (fireworks) were stowed in a special cabin, and paid for at the rate of £1 a case extra freight, which was pretty nearly the value of the goods themselves, assuming them to be only crackers. So soon as a considerable portion of the packages were landed and in the Customs' warehouse, the examination began. The officers had secured the services of a Chinese interpreter from one of the goldfields, a step of which Mr. Kong Meng, the consignee, and his Chinese friends and servants had no suspicion. A careful examination of the outsides of the whole shipment enabled the private and confidential Chinese interpreter to point out that very many of the packages had a distinguishing mark on themin Chinese characters (not easily detectable by an 'outside barbarian' eye) signifying dirt.' With the usual alacrity, Mr. Kong Meng's servants and friends, evidently well advised of the private marks, were about to bring forward for examination of the officers the cases of crackers, or chow-chow, taken, apparently, without any sort of discrimination from the bulk; but, to the horror of Mr. Kong Meng, the officers proceeded sturdily to examine the contents of the whole of the cases and packages landed. The result was that a very large portion of the goods shipped as crackers, chow-chow, and other harmless, undutiable articles, turned out to be opium, cigars, tobacco, and Chinese spirituous liquors. The duty alone upon the quantities come to hand amounts to some £4,000, and the entire value of the seizure is upwards of £20,000. Of course, Mr. Kong Meng knew nothing of the intended deception; he was as much astonished and disgusted as anyone. He produced his bill of lading, offered to pay the duty, and demanded the goods. But the Customs stick to the whole, and are on the look-out for more 'to arrive.' It is supposed by those most competent to form a judgment that this system of smuggling must have been bringing in to the parties practising it some £30,000 a-year. It ought to be said, however, that on behalf of Mr. Kong Meng, that he has been long distinguished as a very munificent contributor to all religious and charitable objects, and that he lately received a most flattering address from a numerous body of his Christian fellow-colonists."

Chinese Enamels and Porcelain.—A collection of beautiful Chinese enamels and porcelain, formed by a gentleman during a long residence at Peking, including a pair of large and fine kylins in enamel, a pair of elephants in white enamel, and numerous cabinet specimens of this rare art, was sold by Mr. Phillips, at his great rooms in New Bond-street. Among the more valuable examples were the subjoined:—Lot 49. A beautiful globular vase and cover on four masked feet, with kylin handles, the whole richly inlaid in varied colours—£50. (Durlacher). 50. A very curious small globular candlestick, supported by a bird standing on a tortoise—£25. (Rothschild). 58 and 59. A pair of elegant, oblong jardinieres, turquoise ground, with flowers, and a similar pair of sexagonal form—£35. 10s. (Marks). 61-3. Two rock crystal balls of the greatest purity, and an oblong incense burner and cover, of ancient enamel, on four feet, with kylin top—£51. 10s. (ditto). 74. A large panel of ancient enamel, decorated with ancient vases, flowers, &c.; a splendid specimen—£70. (Durlacher). 81. A magnificent vase, with large trumpet mouth, rich flower and scroll ornaments, in which the "sacred eye" frequently occurs, 3 feet 3 inches in height; a unique and splendid specimen—£93. 10s. (Wareham). 87. A pair of elephants in the rare white enamel, the trappings richly gilt and ornamented, on metal-gilt and wood stands, inlaid with ivory—£66. (Marks). 88. A very beautiful vase and cover of ancient enamel, on turquoise ground, with rich pink lapis blue borders—£28. (Marks). 171. A splendid vase of ancient enamel, very rich in colour and design, with metal gilt handles, 21 inches in height—£50. (Page). 172. A magnificent incense burner and cover, on four feet, of a very rare pattern, with rich pink borders—£45. (Ensom). 173. A pair of extremely beautiful candlesticks, supported by swans, in the rare white enamel, standing on tortoises, with circular plinths; perfectly unique—£106. (Durlacher). 174 and 175. A pair of splendid porcelain fonts, very richly decorated in colours, 16 inches in diameter, and another equally fine, 15 inches—£61. 10s. (ditto). 182 and 183. An extraordinary bottle of ancient porcelain, with rare pink and yellow borders, richly enamelled over with flowers, the belt with a trellis work of porcelain, covering an interior bottle with gilt handles, a very rare specimen; and another equally fine and rare, on light blue ground, with raised flower ornaments and medallions of landscapes on both sides—£80. (ditto). 184 and 185. A ball of rock crystal of extraordinary size and beauty and another, equally fine but smaller—£48. (ditto). 186. A pilgrim's bottle, in ancient enamel, of matchless beauty and rarity, on black ground, ornamented with daisies in colours, the neck and foot bordered with white, green, and blue; metal-gilt handles—£115. (Durlacher). 188. A pair of extraordinary lamps, designed as double vases, supported and joined by fabulous birds and figures—£63. (Marks). 191. A magnificent pair of kylins, of extraordinary size and beauty of design, richly decorated in various colours, on square bases, enamelled and wood stands; from the Summer Palace at Peking; perfectly unique—235 guineas. (Wareham). The whole yielded upwards of £3,000.

American Oriental Society.—The following subjects were noticed at the last meeting:—A letter from Rev. Mr. Blodgett, of the Pekin mission, on the Mohammedans of Pekin, with lists of the Arabic works in their possession; presented with remarks by Professor Salisbury. Professor Syle endeavoured, by an examination of the literature possessed by this community, to derive the probable date of their settlement in Pekin. Mr. Syle spoke of other Mohammedan and Jewish communities in China. E. Abbott, of Cambridge—Dr. Legge's edition of the Chinese Classic and Sacred Books, with translations, notes, indexes, &c. Mr. Syle explained the mighty influence exercised by these books, through a system of competitive examination for civil office, on the whole mind of China.

Exploration in Eastern Asia.—Dr. D. J. Macgowan, who it will be remembered is an advocate for the appointment of an American Government commission, composed of scientific men and practical agriculturists, to visit and explore Eastern Asia, with a view to acquire information bearing upon arts and manufactures and the processes of agriculture there pursued; and to obtain and transmit seeds, plants, and animals, the cultivation and propagation of which would be likely to add to the valuable products of American and European farms, has recently joined the Army of the Potomac, with the view of serving it professionally, but he designs to return to China, at his own charge, at as early a day as his means will permit; and as he proposes to maintain himself while pursuing his labours in the mission field, he has resigned his connection with the Board of Foreign Missions.

The attack on Kagosima continues to be the subject of memorials to Lord Palmerston from the small towns. The following is a specimen:—"The honour of Britain has been tarnished by the abuse of her power, and a fearful calamity has been inflicted upon a helpless and unoffending

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population. They pray that your Cabinet will withhold its adoption of this act of your officers until a closer investigation has shown whether it deserve your approval or reprobation."

A SALE of Japanese plants and seeds, comprising many rare varieties, took place on the 25th inst., at Mr. Stevens room', Covent-garden. The Japanese lily excited great interest and spirited competition. The bids, on the whole, were high, and indicative of the great interest and value attaching to the horticultural products of Japan.

Naval and Military.

Orders were received at Chatham directing Capt. T. H. A. Brenan, Second Lieutenant S. R. Lewis, two sergeants, two corporals, two drummers, and seventy-two privates, Marine Light Infantry, with a proportionate number of Royal Marine Artillery, to embark this day on board the screw-liner Conqueror, 78, Captain W. G. Luard, for service in Japan. It is believed that Government intend to despatch altogether about half a battery of the Royal Marine Artillery, and 500 rank and file of the Royal Marine Light Infantry.

The transport ship West Derby, with the left wing of the 31st Regiment, arrived at Portsmouth on the 18th of November from Shanghai. The West Derby, Captain Sergeant, sailed from Shanghai on the 1st of June. The military consist of Captains Pepper, Thompson, Mitchell, and Bayley; Lieutenants McIntyre, Haxham, and Maynard; Ensigns Lambert, Townsend, Hill, and Bateman; Assistant-Surgeon Girard; 19 sergeants, 5 drummers, and 282 rank and file. On the voyage to England four deaths occurred. This regiment will be garrisoned at Plymouth. The *Shanghai Recorder*, in recounting the exploits and sufferings of the regiment, says:—"The statements we are now about to make will, we are sure, astound our readers. The 31st Regiment, which left England in 1853, and returns to it in 1863, a period of ten years, has been three times utterly denuded in that time, or, in other words, has lost in battle, sickness, and other causes, over 3,000 men."

The sentences passed at courts-martial held in Japan on officers, &c. of the Pearl, Algerine, Centaur, and Kestrel, have been published.

Lieutenant Edward Barkley, an old officer of nearly fifteen years' standing, and who is now senior of the Cumberland guardship of steam-reserve at Sheerness, has been appointed to the command of the Havock gunboat, on the China station, vice George Poole, promoted to the rank of Commander.

Lieutenant George Stanley Bosanquet, commanding Her Majesty's gunboat Flamer, who was severely wounded in an engagement with Chinese pirates on the 28th of July last, has been promoted to the rank of Commander.

A large amount of war stores for China is now awaiting transport at Woolwich, including 8-inch 52 cwt. guns for Shanghai, 20 and 24-pounder howitzers, and 20-pounder naval guns, &c., for Hong Kong.

Hecate, 6, paddlewheel steam-sloop, Captain George H. Richards, was at Batavia on 27th September last, and sailed from thence on 1st ultimo for the Mauritius and the Cape of Good Hope. She may be expected to arrive in England in February.

The Admiralty have given notice that the prize money accruing from the booty taken in Pegu in 1852 will shortly be distributed. The vessels entitled are—Bittern, Cleopatra, Contest, Fox, Hastings, Hermes, Rattler, Salamander, Spartan, Sphinx, Styx, Serpent, and Winchester. The India Office have notified that payment of shares not issued in India will commence at the Military Department of this office on the 1st December.

The Pelorous has completed her repairs, and sailed again for China.

It is rumoured that Her Majesty, in order to mark her special satisfaction at the Naval Reserve, has appointed Prince Alfred to be the commander.

COURTS-MARTIAL IN JAPAN.

A private letter from Yokohama states that a court-martial was held on board the Pearl, on the 31st of August, for the trial of Henry Arthur Fagan, able seaman belonging to the gunboat Kestrel, on the charge of drunkenness and insubordination. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to receive forty-eight lashes, to be confined in Hong Kong gaol for twelvemonths, and to be dismissed from the Kestrel. On the 2nd September a court assembled on board the Encounter to try Mr. Arthur Chichester Coulson, midshipman of the Pearl, for neglect of duty. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to lose three months' seniority as a midshipman. On the same day the same court sat for the trial of Mr. W. M'Laurin, acting assistant-engineer of the first-class on board the Algerine, for drunkenness and for behaving in an indecent manner. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be dismissed from Her Majesty's service. On the same day the same court sat for the trial of William Taylor, able seamen, of the Algerine, for drunkenness. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to receive forty-eight lashes, to be confined in Hong Kong gaol for twelve months, and then to be dismissed from Her Majesty's service with disgrace. On the 3rd of September a court assembled on board the Pearl, for the trial of Mr. Henry Edward Parsons, acting master of the Centaur, for drunkenness. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be dismissed from Her Majesty's service with disgrace. On the 7th of September a court assembled on board the Encounter for the trial of Mr. Hartshorn, midshipman, Mr. Ryder, midshipman, Mr. Lewis F. Wells, supernumerary midshipman, and Mr. W. Barnes, clerk, all of the Pearl, for being absent without leave and disobedience of orders. The prisoners pleaded guilty, and were sentenced as follows:—Mr. Hartshorn not to have any promotion for twelve months and one month's leave stopped; Mr. Ryder and Mr. Barnes the same, and Mr. Wells to lose three months' seniority, and one month's leave stopped.

The Gorilla, Capt. P. Hill, arrived on the 16th inst. from Shanghai, with 500 rank and file of the 5th Bombay N.L.I., under the command of Major Taylor, and medical charge of Assistant-Surgeon Sexton; the troops were also accompanied Lieut. and Adjutant Hunt, and Lieuts. Chambers and Gleacock. The Gorilla left Shanghai on the 26th June, and passed between the Chew Islands on the 4th of July with light variable winds. She was becalmed off the Straits of Gilloto, and on the 20th August put into Coepang for water. The men here went on shore, and enjoyed cooked meats, which benefited them greatly, as scrofula had made its appearance in consequence of men of high caste not cooking on board the ship. Light westerly winds and calms till the Laccadives were sighted, the northernmost of which was passed on the 5th of October. The Gorilla anchored off Rajapore on the 13th October, short of water and provisions, the allowance of the former having been reduced since the 9th October. Including ten days' detention at Coepang, the passage was made in 112 days.

Monetary and Commercial.

The Glasgow and Asiatic Company have launched another vessel, the *Lochleven Castle*, 600 tons register. She will shortly load out for Singapore and Penang.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce have taken up the prohibition issued by the authorities at Singapore against the export of fire-arms, and have addressed Sir Charles Wood, asking for some explanation as to the grounds for such prohibition. The Chamber also point out that it will cause smuggling on the one side, and a loss of the business to Singapore, as shipments will be directed to the Portuguese port of Macao and the Spanish port of Manila.

The biddings for £500,000 in bills on India, which took place at the Bank of England, showed a very satisfactory diminution of the pressure for the means of remittance to that country. The proportions allotted were, to Calcutta £260,000, to Bombay £220,000, and to Madras £20,000. The *minimum* price declared was, as before, 1s. 11½d. per rupee on Calcutta and Madras, and 1s. 11¾d. on Bombay. The applications within the limits amounted to £1,700,000. Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 20 per cent, on Bombay at 2s. ⅛d. about 50 per cent., on Madras at 1s. 11¾d. about 75 per cent., and all above these rates in full.

The bar silver brought by the West India steamer has been disposed of (chiefly for Bombay, but partly for Hamburg) at 61⅛d. per oz. This establishes a decline of ½d. from the price obtained for the previous arrival, but silver has, in the interval, been very flat, and during the last week there have been hardly any transactions.

The transfer of the carrying trade from American to foreign bottoms is more rapid than most people are aware of. The latest returns of the foreign trade of New York show that the value of imports and exports in American vessels is not more than one-third of the entire amount, while in 1860, before the war commenced, fully two-thirds of these were carried in American bottoms. The current war risks which shippers have to pay on exports in ships covered by the Stars and Stripes are—2 per cent. to Great Britain, 3 per cent. to ports in the Mediterranean, and 5 per cent. to China, the East Indies, West Coast of Africa, and all ports in South America below Maranham. On homeward cargoes from China, we have heard of 10 to 12 per cent. having been paid.

The Commercial Bank of India have opened a branch at San Francisco.

The *Wild Deer*, belonging to Captain Dallas and others, will be launched this day by Messrs. Connell and Co., of Glasgow. She will be commanded, we understand, by Capt. Cobb, late of the *Robin Hood*.

Interesting statistics of our trade with Japan for the half year up to 30th June last will be found in another column. It will be seen that the value of the export trade in British vessels had increased during the period referred to from £253,337 of the corresponding period last year to £561,120 for the first six months of this year. In imports we have during the same time of the current year, £111,470 against £68,981 for the corresponding period. In this year's returns raw cotton also figures as an article of export for the first time. The quantity was £795,207 lbs.

The great and rapid increase that has taken place in our imports from China during the last four years will be apparent from the following figures. In 1859 the imports were valued at £7,073,509; in 1860, at £9,323,764; in 1861, at £9,070,445; in 1862, at £12,136,946. The chief increase has been in tea, owing to a large amount having been imported for reshipment to the United States. Our importations of raw silk have also been increasingly larger, and now raw cotton—of which next season will give a larger supply—enters into the returns.

The Labuan Coal Company are, we hear, about to purchase two vessels as colliers, to run as required with coals to Hong Kong or Singapore.

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The amount of bullion by the P. and O. Company's steamer *Pera*, from Southampton, on the 20th inst. was :—In gold, to Alexandria : £213,000. To Madras : £1,000. In Silver, to Hong Kong : £3,520. To Shanghai : £30,832. To Calcutta : £50,000. To Penang : £3,700. Total in gold, 214,000. In silver, £88,052.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service, Limited	50	114 to 116	...
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	35 to 36	...
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	70 to 72	...
50	London Joint Stock	10	36¼ to 37½	...
100	London and Westminster	20	78½ to 79½	...
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	57 to 58	...
50	Union of London	12	38½ to 39½	...
100	Hindustan, China, and Japan	25	2 to 3 pm.	...
20	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi	5	¼ to ¾ pm.	...
25	Bank of Egypt	All	25½ to 26½	...
100	Bank of London	50	...	...
	MISCELLANEOUS			
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	2½ to 3¼	...
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	83 to 85	
50	Do. New	30	20 to 22 pm.	
10	Labuan Coal Company	8	...	...
10	China and Japan Steam Company	5	...	...
2	Telegraph to India Company	2	¾ to ⅞ dis.	...
5	Bombay Gas	4	¼d. to ½ pm.	...
10	E. I. and London Shipping B.	All	3 to 6	...
20	E. I. Irrigation and Canal	5	¼d. to ½ pm.	...
2	Indian Carrying Company	1	...	...
20	Madras Irrigation and Canal	1	2 to 2½ pm.	...
20	Do.	All	...	...
1	Oriental Gas	All	1½ to 1¾	...
1	Do. New	¼	¼ to ⅜ pm	...
10	O. Inland Steam	All	1¾ to 2¼	...
100	West India Steam Company	60	77 to 79	...
20	Ceylon Company	7	1 to 2 pm.	...
20	International Finance Society	5	4⅝ to 4¾ pm.	...
20	General Credit & Finance Company	4	2¼ to 3	...
50	London Financial Association	15	8⅞ to 9 pm.	...
20	Egyptian Com. & Trading Company	2	1¾ to 2¼ pm.	...
20	Hudson's Bay Company	15	1¾ to 1¼ dis.	...

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—During the past fortnight there has been only a moderate business doing in our market, but prices generally show little alteration, but in some instances they have ruled in favour of buyers. Low and dusty kinds of congou have sold to a limited extent at former prices, there has been no change in fair to common congous. Flavoury kinds of old import from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. remain difficult of sale. Common blackish leaf teas have been neglected, but prices much as before. Some sales of good ningchows and second class honams, monings, and wopaks of old import have been made at previous rates. Great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining offers for medium Kaisow kinds, the quality being very indifferent, and prices must be quoted fully 1d. per lb. lower. Fine to finest have been in steady demand at full rates. There has been much less doing in the new season's monings and wopak kinds, and prices have given way fully 1d. per lb. ; in the absence of export orders, the trade being unable to pay the high opening rates for any quantity. Tayshans remain much as last month. Common to fair Oolongs have sold rather higher, owing to a small demand for export. Good to fine have been difficult of sale at a decline of 1d. per lb. In Souchongs business has been very limited, and prices must be considered somewhat nominal. Flowery Pekoes show no improvement. Common to fair Scented Capers remain very dull of sale, and prices ½d. to 1d. per lb. lower. Good to fine have been in moderate demand, but the supply has been more than equal to the wants of the trade. Fair to good Foo-Chow Orange Pekoes have been in request, and prices have advanced ½d. to 1d. per lb. Fine to finest have commanded extreme rates—from 2s. 5d. to 3s. 2d. per lb. Canton make have been difficult of sale, the arrivals have been large, but holders generally are very firm. Uncoloured Japan kinds show a decline of 1d. to 1½d. per lb. Indian Teas continue to sell freely at advancing prices. In Green Teas there has been a large amount of business, the trade and exporters having been free buyers. Twankays and Hyson Skins have sold at former prices. Common Young Hysons have sold rather easier, but good and fine have commanded fully former rates. Japan kinds have ruled much as before. Hysons show no material change. Imperials sell steadily at full prices, there being very few on offer. Gunpowders of all kinds sold at one time very readily at an advance of 1d. to 2d. per lb., but latterly this has been lost, and they have become in less demand. Canton Young Hysons show no improvement ; Gunpowders of fair qualiiy have sold 1d. per lb. lower ; good to fine are wanted from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. The public sales concluded on the 11th instant, 53,157 packages being offered, of which 30,033 packages were sold, 29,922 being printed "without reserve." 1,154 packages Indian Tea sold on the 13th instant at very full prices ; 2,000 packages also sold to-day at extreme rates.

SILK.—A notice of this staple will be found in our latest.

SUGAR.—Market continues active at a further advance of 1s. to 1s. 6d. Prices, with few exceptions, show 7s. to 10s. per cwt. recovery from the lowest prices in the autumn, or even more in some few cases. The stock being still decreasing, holders have unabated confidence. Of Manila, about 93,000 bags clayed have sold, the most recent sales, including good quality, at 39s. 6d. to 39s. 9d. per cwt. Of Bengal, 1,600 bags have changed hands ; Gurpatta date, 42s. to 42s. 6d. ; low brown date, 34s. per cwt.

COFFEE.—Market well supplied, with quotation ; prices irregular, the fall being 2s. per cwt., at which large clearances have been made. Native has declined only 1s. ; quotation for Mocha, long berry, 90s. to 102s.

RICE.—Market quiet, business limited ; quotation, 9s. to 14s. 6d. Of Java, a recent importation, 1,345 bags, brought to auction, one-third sold at 15s. per cwt. for middling broken.

SAGO.—Pearl, steady ; 184 cases at auction, sold at 23s. 6d. to 24s. per cwt. for very good small.

FLOUR.—15s. to 15s. 6d. per cwt.

SPICES.—Pepper : Nearly ¼d. lower ; market heavy ; black 3¼d. to 4d. ; white 5d. to 6½d. Cinnamon : 2 cases sold at 2s. 3d. to 2s 5d. per oz. for fair. Mace and Nutmegs : Nothing doing, white 1⅜d. to 2¼d. per oz. Ginger : Calicut and Cochin : Steady, and of 377 packages at auction half sold at 68s. to 78s. per cwt. for middling to good middling. Mace : Shows an average advance of 2d. per lb. 12 cases Singapore and 3 Dutch at auction, about three-fourths sold at 2s. 2d. per lb. for good palish, and 10d. to 1s. 5d. ordinary dull red to good bright reddish. Nutmegs : Bold, steady ; medium 3d. to 4d. per lb. dearer.

COTTON.—250 bales China have sold for 21d. to 21½d. for fully fair. The market is unsettled, and the prices irregular. Tinnevelly is ½d. per lb. lower. We quote Tinnivelly 1s. 7d. to 2s., Northern and Western, 1s. 9¼d. to 2s. There has been a good amount of business transacted in cotton, notwithstanding a fear of a further advance in the Bank rate of discount, and with the exception of Tinnevelly, which is not in request, prices have recovered about ½d. of their late decline. The heavy imports have contributed to produce caution on the part of buyers.

HEMP.—Manila quiet ; and 2,541 bales at auction were nearly all retired. Sunn auctions confined to 40 bales Kurrachee, sold at £34s. 5s. per ton.

TIN.—Prices have declined ; business mainly confined to Straits, in which fair sales have been effected ; the bulk at £113 cash to £115 full prompt ; Banca, £116 to £117.

JAPAN WAX.—58s. to 70s. per cwt. ; 174 cases at auction retired.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Camphor : 1,000 chests sold at £5 ; 128 tubs Japan retired. Cassia Buds : 20 boxes sold at auction at 270s. to 272s. 6d. per cwt. for good. Safflowers : £5. 17s. 6d. to £7 per cwt. for middling to good. Turmeric : quiet, 30s. to 33s. Cocoa-nut Oil : quiet ; 163 casks Cochin sold at £45 to £48. Gum Benjamin : Flat ; and of 377 packages at auction half sold at 68s. to 78s. per cwt. for middling to good middling.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £7. 15s. to £8. ; nail rod, £8. 5s. to £8. 15s. ; hoops, £10. 10s. ; sheets, single, £11. 10s. ; Staffordshire bars, £9. 10s. ; rails, £7.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £16 to £17.

COPPER.—Sheet and Sheathing, £105 per ton ; yellow metal, 8¾d. to 9d. per lb.

TIN.—115s. for block ; 116s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, I.C., 29s. to 30s. per box.

LEAD, &c.—English Pig, £20. 10s. ; W.B., £21. 10s. ; shot, patent, £23. to £23. 10s. ; sheet, £21 ; spelter, £18. to £18. 5s. ; zinc, English sheet, £24 ; quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

The following remarks are from the circular of Messrs. French and Smith :—The Iron market continues very lively, manufactured of all descriptions is in good demand. Scotch pig maintains its price, notwithstanding the high rate of money. Copper, owing to the short supply of ore, is firm. Tin : The quotations for English are but nominal, as sales are made from £2 to £4 lower, according to quantity. A large business has been done in Straits, principally at £113 cash, and £115 three months. The price appears now firm. Banca is quite neglected. Tin plates are in good demand, and the works are generally well supplied with orders. Lead : The price is well maintained. Spelter is steady at quotations.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from Southampton from the 30th June by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers.

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	£285,918
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	8,140
Hong Kong	—	414,718
Amoy	—	—
Singapore	£3,750	79,910
Penang	—	27,955

FROM MARSEILLES.

(BY THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.)

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	£85,998
Hong Kong	—	26,000
Singapore	—	—
Penang	—	—
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	—

PER FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS SINCE 30TH JUNE.

	Gold.	Silver.
To Singapore	—	£72,136
To Saigon	—	162,086*
To Hong Kong	—	231,178
To Shanghai	—	61,000

* 43,480 shipped by French Government.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold (per ounce)	£3 17 9	
Spanish Doubloons	3 16 3	to 3 17
United States Gold Coin	3 16 2½	
Silver in Bars	0 5 1½	
Mexican Dollars	0 5 3	

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., 17s. 6d. to 18s. ; 8¼ lbs., 21s. 6d. ; 9¼ lbs., 26s. ; Cotton yarn, Nos. 16 to 24, 2s. 7d. to 2s. 9d. ; Nos. 28 to 32, 2s. 10d. to 3s. ; Madapollams, 7s. 9d. ; Long Cloths, 22s. ; T.-Cloths, 14s. 6d. ; White Spot Shirtings, 21s. 6d. ; Brocade, do., Damasks, do., nominal. The Circular of Sam Mendel says :—There is increased inquiry to-day, with more firmness in prices. Buyers hesitate to supply beyond actual requirements, and sales are somewhat limited. Stocks keep very moderate, with demand for yarns ; and shirtings above 39 inches in excess of the supply. Of the sorts adapted for the Eastern Markets, deliveries are only practicable with very long delay.

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Nov. 9	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Yuca	Nelson.
— 4	Bremen	Rangoon	Paula	Dannemann.
— 9	Deal	Shanghai	Antipodes	Rogers.
— 10	Queenstown	Akyab	Invenia	Newhall.
— 8	Off Dungeness	Batavia	Minister v. Hall	De Haas.
— 11	Texel	Do.	Catherine	Olsen.
— 6	Off Dungeness	Do.	Hermina M. Elizabeth	Bonjer.
— 10	Falmouth	Rangoon	Norway	Major.
— 10	Liverpool	Shanghai	Empress of India	
— 11	Deal	Foo-chow-Foo	Corriemulzie	Whyte.
— 11	Queenstown	Maulmain	Volunteer	
— 11	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Flatworth	Gourlay.
— 12	Queenstown	Maulmain	John Sydney	Talpey.
— 12	Deal	Shanghai	Vigil	
— 12	Falmouth	Do.	Raphael	Read.
— 8	Bremen	Akyab	Santee	Parker.
— 13	Falmouth	Maulmain	Arapinta	Blev.
— 12	Liverpool	Akyab	Margaret	Smith.
— 13	Deal	Hong Kong	Chrysolite	White.
— 13	Do.	Singapore	Ellenborough	Withers.
— 13	Plymouth	Akyab	Collingwood	Nunn.
— 14	Do.	Bassein	John O. Baker	Miller.
— 13	Liverpool	Manila	Areta	Scott.
— 13	Do.	Hong Kong	Invincible	Locke.
— 14	Deal	Nagasaki	Copernicus	Algra.
— 14	Do.	Shanghai	Aerolite	Alleyne.
— 14	Liverpool	Do.	Ophir	Mac.regor.
Oct. 3	New York	Do.	Mary & Louisa	Jones.
Nov. 8	Do.	Canton & H. Kong	Candace	Schaer.
— 10	London	Foo-chow-Foo	Chanticleer	Powell.
— 16	Do.	Singapore	Hurry Puddemsey	Richardson.
— 10	Do.	Canton	Banian	Masters.
— 15	Falmouth	Rangoon	Lone Star	Dizer.
— 17	Do.	Bassein	Ida	Nyholm.
— 18	London	Manila	Governor-General	Shelford.
— 18	Do.	Do.	Caribbean	Winchester.
— 18	Do.	Foo-chow-Foo	Capiolani	Shiell.
— 14	Falmouth	Rangoon	Alice Vennard	Kelly.
— 14	Liverpool	Singapore	Sparkler	Inglis.
— 15	Falmouth	Maulmain	Navarino	Simpson.
— 16	Do.	Do.	Salem	Robertson.
— 16	Do.	Akyab	Warrior	Lunt.
— 15	Liverpool	Maulmain	Tirrell	Morgan.
—	Queenstown	Bassein	Pladda	Boyd.
— 16	Off the Eddystone	Hong Kong	Zephyr	Smith.
— 16	Liverpool	Singapore	Finland	Sandstrom.
— 14	Brouwershaven	Padang	Julie	Brem.
— 17	Deal	Haukow	White Adder	Bowers.
— 16	Off the Start	Batavia	Algidia & Pauline	Hooglandt
— 17	Falmouth	Akyab	Living Age	Emery.
— 17	Do.	Do.	Martha Wenzell	Sears.
— 18	Do.	Do.	Rochester	Patton.
— 18	Do.	Do.	Jn. Cushing	Swap.
— 19	London	Foo-chow-Foo	Philome'a	Fisher.
— 19	Deal	Yokohama	Caravusius	Milburn.
— 18	Portsmouth	Shanghai	West Derby	Sergent.
— 18	Off Portmouth	Manila	General Jackson	
— 17	Queenstown	Akyab	Admi. Prinz Adalbert	
— 15	Texel	Batavia	Anthony v. Hoboken	Hazewinkel.
— 4	New York	Manila	Nabob	Thurston.
— 6	Quebec	Shanghai	Dunnikier	Main.
— 19	Deal	Hong Kong	West Australian	Dowpie.
—	Falmouth	Batavia	Sud	Malchow.
— 19	Do.	Foo-chow-Foo	Eupatoria	Jacques.
— 17	Off Dungeness	Tjilatjap	Wildeman	Priest.
— 18	Do.	Batavia	Bantam	Classen.
— 5	New York	Canton	Europa	Ayers.
— 8	Do.	Shanghai	Cleveland	Robinson.
— 20	Deal	Do.	Pegasus	Penrice.
— 18	Queenstown	Akyab	Bebington	Glen.
— 17	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Ary Scheffer	Kunst.
— 21	Deal	Manila & Batavia	Dolveland	Marcussen.
— 20	Falmouth	Akyab	Weston Merritt	Robinson.
— 20	Do.	Do.	Louisa	Leach.
— 19	Texel	Sourabaya	Petronella Catharina	v.d. Veen.
— 19	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Oranje Nassau	v. Hees.
— 19	Do.	Do.	Vyf Vrienden	Johan.
— 19	Do.	Probolingo	Johannes Martinus	Kooy.
— 23	London	Yokohama	Prudhoe	Stewart.
— 23	Do.	Foo-chow-Foo	Corea	Garry.
— 23	Do.	Singapore	Dewa Gungadhur	Mackenzie.
— 22	Falmouth	Manila	Hermelin	Ouchterlony.
— 23	Do.	Bassein	Tides	Hein.
— 21	Texel	Batavia	Sliedrecht	Feenstra.
— 21	Do.	Sourabaya	Christian Rankin	McDowell.
— 20	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Warren Hastings	Hedby.
— 21	Do.	Do.	Com. de Kon. v.d. Heim	v. Zanten.
— 21	Texel	Do.	Herman	Popken.
— 22	Helvoet	Sourabaya	Loopuyt	Hidde.
— 21	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Noach	Wierikz.
— 23	Do.	Do.	Joan	Luscur.
— 22	Zierikzee	Do.	L. Krompr. v. Zweden	Linden.
— 24	Falmouth	Manila	Hermelin	Ouchterlony.
— 24	Havre	Macao	Humboldt	Curtzer.

(See Commercial Postscript.)

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Nov. 6	Cardiff	Hong Kong	Echo	Stapleton.
— 6	Do.	Singapore	Carita	Paasch.
— 7	Shields	Batavia	Petronella	Strootman.
— 9	London	Hong Kong & Canton	Flying Spur	Gunn.
— 10	Liverpool	Sing.& Columbia Riv.	Liriope	
Oct. 8	New York	Shanghai	Pyramid	Agen.
— 13	Do.	Hong Kong	Benefactress	Corning.
Nov. 6	Deal	Sourabaya	Grondwet	Kammunga.
— 9	Swansea	Shanghai	Courier	Legros.
— 9	Do.	Singapore	Alida	Saunmon.
— 8	Cardiff	Hong Kong	Marco Polo	Mansfield.
— 9	Off Newhaven	Singapore	Auguste and Meline	
— 10	Deal	Batavia	Graaf Dirke III.	Rotgans.
— 7	Cardiff	Hong Kong	Jupiter	Hauschild.
— 10	Shields	Sourabaya	Koophandel	
— 9	Deal	Shanghai	Khantai	Burton.

DEPARTURES—*continued.*

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
— 12	Portland	Singapore	Albertina	Fosch.
— 13	London	Hakodadi	Ocean Gem	Selby.
— 10	Off Mounts' Bay	Hong Kong	Malante	
— 11	Cardiff	Singapore	Voornit	Kool.
— 11	Do.	Do.	Elizabeth	Storm.
— 13	Queenstown	Do.	Fortitude	Steeble.
Oct. 12	Callao	Hong Kong	Lima	Castagnole.
Nov. 13	Newport	Shanghai	Canvass Back	Gunderson.
— 13	Do.	Hong Kong	Isabella	Kolin.
— 12	Cardiff	Shanghai	John Stanton, jun.	Johns.
— 13	Liverpool	Singapore	Athalstan	Blaxter.
— 11	Hamburg	Japan	Blairmore	Cargill
— 14	London	Singapore and Penang	Ferozepore	Rankin.
— 14	Glasgow	Batavia, Samarang, &c	Alexander	Axberg.
— 17	Do.	Singapore and Penang	Bothwell Castle	Smith.
— 16	London	Shanghai	Challenger	ey.
— 14	Deal	Singapore	Eclipse	
— 16	Do.	Batavia	William Hendrich	
— 11	Off Dungeness	Do.	Galilei	v.d. Mey.
— 9	Off Plymouth	China	Pyrmont	
— 14	Newport	Singapore	Thusnelde	Huneken.
— 14	Sunderland	Shanghai	Bride of the Seas	Donald.
— 17	Newport	Hong Kong	Margaret Mitchell	Gibson.
Sep. 30	Rio Grande	Batavia	Hortensia	Nielsen.
Nov. 20	London	Swansea and Shanghai	Annet e, str.	Jones.
— 15	Off Dover	Hong Kong	Kalimaas	Bendixen.
— 17	Cardiff	Singapore	Bruces	Hansford.
— 19	Do.	Shanghai	Count. of Scarborough	Denersine.
— 19	Queenstown	Singapore	Hanaral	Smith.
— 23	Deal	Batavia	Guurtje Maria	
— 22	Bristol	Newport & Hong Kong	Ina	Wittrow.
— 24	Liverpool	Singapore	Carl Frederik	Stuben.
— 25	Do.	Shanghai	Eliza Sham	Steel.
— 25	Glasgow	Singapore, Hong Kong &c.	Figaro	Rickless.
— 3	Do.	Singapore	Gem of the Sea	
— 20	Cardiff	Do.	Diana	Teengs.

(See Commercial Postscript.)

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Nagasaki and Kanagawa: Mountain Ash. For Kanagawa: Patricia, Kwang-Foong. For Shanghai: Brockham, Coulnakyle, Chrysolite, Pegasus, Vigil, Fy-chow, Guinevere. For Hong Kong: Scawfell, Childers, Star of China, Corea, City of Aberdeen, White Adder. For Hong Kong and Canton: Robin Hood, Glenaros, Banian. For Hong Kong, Canton, Amoy, and Foo-Chow-Foo: Yang Tsze. For Hong Kong, Canton, Foo chow-Foo: Philomela. For Manila: Perla, San Luis. For Singapore: Benvenue, Bonnie Lassie, Valdivia, Hurry Puddemsey.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Shanghai: Southern Cross, Caractacus, Alice, Jane S. Williams. For Hong Kong and Canton: Young Lochinvar. For Singapore: Bolden Lawn, G. H. Wappaus, Euphrates, Invincible. For Manila: Jose y Maria. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Pieter.

At GLASGOW.—For Batavia and Singapore: Majestic. For Singapore and Penang: Lochleven Castle. For Singapore: Bacchante, Sea Wave.

SPOKEN.

NASSAU, Batavia to Rotterdam, Sept. 27.

ANNA MARIA, Amsterdam to Japan, Sept. 2, 2 N., 25 W.

NEDERLAND, Amsterdam to Batavia, Sept. 17, 1 S., 22 W.

MINERVA, Batavia to Middelburg, Sept. 17, off Prince's Island.

MILLBROOK (barq.), Shields to Shanghai, Oct. 2, 6 N., 25 W.

ÆGEAN, Cardiff to Shanghai, 12 S., 52 W.

MARIA MAGDALENA, Rotterdam to Padang, Oct. 27. 47 N., 9 W.

SHARPSHOOTER, Liverpool to Singapore, Oct. 13, 7 N., 21 W.

PORT DURAND (F. s.), Toulon to China, Oct. 2, 15 S., 33 W.

BAVARIAN SHIP, Hong Kong to London, Sept. 29, 31 S., 13 E.

ADMIRAL PIET HEIN (D. b.), Amsterdam to Batavia, Oct. 4, 7 N., 25 W.

ELIZA THORNTON, London to Singapore, Sept. 24, 22 S., 33 W.

GOLDFINDER, from Sumatra, Aug. 1, 20 N., 90 E.

JAVA (Swed. s.), Manila to Falmouth, Sept. 10, 21 S., 71 E.

No. 8,341, 2nd d.p. (Souverain), Batavia to Amstm. Sept. 15, 24 S., 60 E.

POWERFUL (s. s.) for Shanghai, July 16, off the Cape of Good Hope.

ZEMBLA, Rotterdam, to Batavia, Aug. 7, 42 S., 26 E.

KATE KARNIE, London to Shanghai, Sept. 9, 37 N., 16 W.

SERENA, Sunderland to Shanghai, Sept. 29, 20 S., 29 W.

3RD d. p. No. 3,641, Singapore to London, Sept. 5, lat. 26, long. 51.

CHRISTIANA, for Batavia, 48 N., 7 W.

ELECTRA (Dutch), Amsterdam to Batavia, Oct. 16, 3 N., 24 W.

MACASSAR (Dutch), Amsterdam to Batavia, Oct. 20, 8 N., 24 W.

BARNES, Penang to Boston, Sept. 20, 35 S., 27 E.

ZAANSROOM, Amsterdam to Batavia, Oct. 6, 8 N., 23 W.

WANJA (Sw. brig), Gothenburg to Shanghai, Oct. 19, 12 N. 26 W.

EDINBURGH, Shanghai to London, Sept. 10, 16 N., 115 E.

QUEEN OF THE EAST, for Shanghai, Sept. 9, 14 N., 114 E.

PRINCESS OF WALES, for Shanghai, Sept. 9, 14 N., 114 E.

JULIE CLAIRE, Amsterdam to Batavia, Oct. 4, 5 N., 24 W.

ECHO, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Nov. 13, 49, N., 8 W.

THRUDVANG, Manilla to London, Sept. 14, 29 S., 41 E.

FREDERICK (Swed. barque), Manilla to Falmouth, Sept. 5, 18 S., 77 E.

VRIESLAND (Dutch ship), Amsterdam to Samarang, Oct. 28, off Madeira.

JOHAN MELCHIOR KEMPER (D. bq.), Amst. to Batv., Nov. 1, 22 N., 23 W.

GRONDWET, Newcastle to Sourabaya, Nov. 13, 47 N., 9 W.

JOHN MATTHIE, Java to Rotterdam. Nov. 11, 42 N., 32 W.

WILHELMINA, Shields to Batavia, Oct. 30, 9 N., 26 W.

MARY ANN FOLLIOT (s.) Hong Kong to London, Aug. 21, 32 S., 32 E.

CHASE (s.), Foo-Chow Foo to London, 75 days; Sept. 6, 34 S., 17 E.

ANTONY (Dutch ship), Batavia to Amsterdam, Oct. 15, 24 N., 33 W.

KESTREL, Shanghai to London, Oct. 11, 35 S., 19 E.

FREDERICA, London to Singapore, Sept. 28, 1 S., 22 W.

THERESA, Shanghai to London Sept. 29, 1 N., 23 W.

FLYINGSPUR, London to Hong Kong, Nov. 17, 50 N., 8 W.

WATERLILY, London to Japan, Oct. 9, 7 N., 24 W.

DENMARK, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Oct. 19, 8 N., 28 W.

S. VAN HEEL, Rotterdam to Batavia, Nov. 3, 37 N., 16 W.

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WALCHEREN, Hamburg to Batavia, 18 N., 27 W.
EDWARD PERCY, London to Hong Kong, Nov. 14, 47 N., 9 W.
ELLEN RODGER, London to Shanghai, Nov, 14, 47 N., 9 W.
MARIAN (Amer. ship), New York, to Singapore, July 20, 14 S., 35 W.
AMPHITRITE (Han. brig), Hamburgh to Singapore, Oct. 11, 28 S., 28 W.
LINZONIA, Rotterdam to Batavia, 27 Oct., 10 N., 25 W.
VIER GEZUSTERS, Batavia to Amsterdam, 19 Oct., 29 S., 11 E.
SUMATRA, Manila to New York, 8 Sept.
HELENA, Batavia to Rotterdam, 25 Sept., 29 S., 43 E.
ABEL TASMAN, Batavia to Rotterdam, 1 Oct., 35 S., 31 E.
EASTERN CHIEF, Amoy to London, 4 Oct., 35 S., 24 E.
OCEAN, from Batavia, 18 Sept., 30 S., 30 E.
CITY OF AYR (ship), Clyde to Batavia, 4 Aug., 15 N., 26 W.
SIMODA, Cardiff to Shanghai.
ELLEN AUSTEN (?) Cardiff to Shanghai.
EERSTELING (Dutch barque), Newcastle to Batavia, 8 Oct., 7 S., 28 W.
JEDO (Dutch ship), Rotterdam to Batavia, 3 Sept., 4 N., 19 W.
CUM SING MOON, New York to Shanghai, 30 days out, 9 N., 23 W.
JACOBUS (Dutch barque), Batavia to Rotterdam, 9 Oct., 30 S., 11 E.
MINERVA (Hamburg barque), Bordeaux to Singapore, 27 Oct., 4 N., 25 W.
COURIER (barque), for Shanghai, 12 Nov., 47 N., 10 W.
SUFFREN, from Singapore, 17 Sept., 31 S., 35 E.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From JAPAN.—At LONDON: Carusius, Jacob and Anna, Mavaria, Kent, Medina.

From CHINA.—At LONDON: Monarch, Beatrice, Kennington, Procymatia, Rosella, Eastern Chief Kestrel, James Paton, Aerolite, Friar Tuck, Mexicana, Empress Eugenie, Celestial, Southern Belle, Assyrian, George Avery, Gabalva, Grenadier, Humphrey Nelson, Whimfrel, Corea, Lord Clyde, Harkaway, Warwickshire, Strathmore, Edinburgh, Theodore and Julie, Garrawault, India, Sunbeam, Cambaula, Solent, Runnymeade, Yaratilda, Mary Mildred, Spray of the Ocean, Naomi, Patna, Jubilee, Monita, Carisbrook, Thames, Melrose, Maha Ranee, Gananogue, Canadian, Artemsia, Reindeer, Prince Alfred, John Lidgett, Samana. At LIVERPOOL: Merrington, Forfarshire, Joshua Bates, Montgomery, Alfred Kay, Jura, Eliza Stewart, Veronica, John Nicholson, Verbena, Onangondy, Iron Crown, Regina, Cordova, Allandale, Beautiful Star. At FALMOUTH: Alfred Hawley, Panama.

From MANILA.—At LIVERPOOL: Flora, Alarac, Mariatana. At FALMOUTH: Java, Amtmand, Thesen, Agricola, Frederick.

From SINGAPORE.—At LONDON: Oscar, Lawley Cluden, Dewa Gungadhur, Sawey, Prince Alfred, Maid of the Tyne, Andromeda. At LIVERPOOL: Tigris, Bagota, Alfred Roy, Thomas Mitchell, Lous Cezard. At FALMOUTH: Lorenzo, Carl and Aguste, Panic. At SHIELDS: Zes Gezustus. At Bordeaux: Chene.

From BATAVIA.—At LONDON: William Simpson, Java. At CHANNEL: Ceres, Helene. At FALMOUTH: Frederika.

From PENANG.—At LONDON: Isabella, Avalanche. At FALMOUTH: John Land, Schlosser, Teesdale.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The Admiralty have invited tenders for the conveyance from the River Thames to Shanghai of 5 tons heavy ordinance, 115 tons loose shells, and 10 tons shells in boxes; also for 39 tons light measurement stores, and 42 tons gunpowder and combustibles.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth:—To Kanagawa: 55s. weight, 50s. meast. To Nagasaki: 65s. To Hankow: 65s. weight, 60s. meast. To Amoy and Foo-chow-Foo: 50s. weight, 42s. 6d. meast. To Shanghai: 50s. weight, 27s. 6d. to 30s. meast. To Hong Kong: 40s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meast. To Manila and Labuan: 50s. weight or measurement. To Singapore: 30s. to 35s. weight or measurement. To Penang: 40s. weight or measurement. To Batavia: 40s. weight, 30s. measurement. To Bankok: 60s. weight or measurement.

CASUALTIES.

DOVER, Nov. 12.—The Petronella, Strootman, bound for Batavia, has arrived off here to-day with damage, having been in collision with a brig, which was sunk.

GUERNSEY, Nov. 12.—The Khanhai Paton, of Dundee, from the Tyne for Shanghai, has been towed in here to-day by the Viborg steamer, having lost foremast, maintopmast, and jibboom off the island on the 10th.

BRISTOL, Nov. 13.—The John Stanton, junior, Johns, from Cardiff to Shanghai, with coals, has been towed here, leaky, and will discharge and dock, having grounded on the bank outside Cardiff docks.

The Edith, British barque, Sydney, from Cardiff for Hong Kong, put into Rio Janeiro, Oct. 15, leaky. She had been surveyed and recommended to be thoroughly caulked from the copper upwards.

The Minister von Hall, de Haas, from Batavia, which arrived at the Texel, Nov. 13, had lost bulwarks and stanchions.

The Prophete (French ship), Mony, from Bordeaux for Singapore, had been in collision with another French ship, which put back to the Gironde, Nov. 15, dismasted.

SUNDERLAND, Nov. 14.—The Bride of the Seas, Donald, which sailed hence to-day for Shanghai, had put back on the 10th with chain plates of mizen rigging, main rail, bulwarks, covering board, upper streak, &c., carried away, having been in collision on the previous day off Hartlepool.

The Flora, Cobb, from Manila for Liverpool, which put into Bahia Oct. 11, leaky, was surveyed on the 22nd, and discharged her light cargo on the 26th. She was making 3 feet of water per hour, and would have to finish discharging.

The Europa, of Boston, Ayers, which arrived at New York Nov. 5, from Canton, reports that on the 28th Sept., in lat. 2 S., long. 26 W., she was chased by a full-rigged brig, but night coming on lost sight of her.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 20.—The Julie Claire, Dutch barque, van Dosteroom, hence to Batavia, was abandoned in a disabled state, after having been in contact with the John Rhymas (American barque), from Callao to Antwerp; the crew and passengers were taken off by the latter vessel, assisted by the Exodin (?) (British barque), and landed at Rio Janeiro. The John Rhymas was much damaged.

At ST. HELENA.—Sept. 30, Caribbean, Winchester, from Manila, and sailed, Oct. 1, for London; Oct. 2, Governor-General Shelford, from Manila, and sailed, 3, for London; 5, Zephyr, Smith, from Foo-chow-Foo; 6, West Derby, Sergent, from Shanghai; 12, Hermann, Popken, from Batavia, and sailed, 13, for Amsterdam; 13, Eupatoria, Jacques, from Foo-chow-Foo, and sailed for Falmouth; Hermelin, Ouchterlong, from Manila, and sailed, 14, for Falmouth; 15, Panic, Bell, from Singapore, Fanny, Wulff, from Batavia, Maritana, M'Lean, from Manila, and sailed, 17, for Liverpool; 16, Baron Forstner van Damblenoy, Kruymel from Batavia, and sailed, 17, for Amsterdam; Philomela, Fisher, from Foo-chow-Foo, and sailed for London; D'Elmina, Horner, from Batavia, White Adder, Bowers, from Hankow; 8, Carausius, Milburn, from Japan, and sailed for London; 17, Rosella, Atkinson, from Foo-chow-Foo, and sailed, 19, for London; Elise Henriette, Deterding, from Tjilatjap, and sailed, 19, for Amsterdam; Carl and Auguste, Nielson, from Singapore, and sailed, 20, for Falmouth; 18, Kestrel, Fisher, from Shanghai, and sailed, 19, for London, Maravi, Anderson, from Japan, and sailed, 19, for Liverpool, Avalanche, Stott, from Penang, and sailed, 20, for London; Thrudvang, Lee, from Manila, and sailed, 19, for London; Java, Zellinger, from Manila, and sailed, 20, for Falmouth; 20, Noach Wierichy and Helena and Anna, Lupeke, both from Batavia, and sailed for Rotterdam; 22, Whinfell, Whereat, from Foo-chow-Foo, and sailed for London; 23, Nordster, Luteyn, from Batavia, and sailed, 24, for Middelburg; Rochester, Bruce, from Sarawak, and sailed, 24, for Liverpool; 24, Celestial, Jones, from Hankow, and sailed, 25, for London; James Paton, Allison, from Shanghai, and sailed for London; 25, Alfred Hawley, Almond, from Shanghai, and sailed, 26, for Falmouth; 28, Assyrian, Mearns, from Shanghai, and sailed for London; 29, Staatsraad v. Ewyck, Winter, from Batavia.

Off ST. HELENA, Oct. 15.—Q. D. H. G., from Japan for London; 17, Caroline Coventry, from Shanghai.

At TABLE BAY, Oct. 6.—Caroline Coventry, Overburg, from Shanghai; Sept. 30, Ann Adamson, Hutton, sailed for Shanghai; Oct. 1, Lady Ebrington Peel, sailed for Shanghai; 8, Morning Star, Grant, sailed for Shanghai; 16, Louisa, Tillman, from Cork, and sailed, 20, for Hong Kong; 21, Child of the Ocean, Morr, from Newport for Shanghai.

At SIMON'S BAY, Oct. 8.—Walf, Bohnms, from Cardiff for Batavia; 14, Pauline, Post, sailed for Batavia.

At ALGOA BAY, Oct. 10.—Record, Butcher, from Samarang for Rotterdam, for medical aid.

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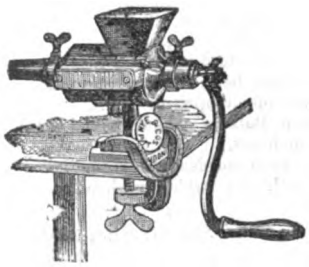

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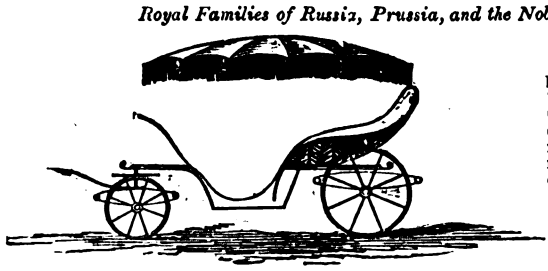

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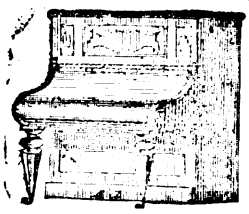

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3½ in. „ better ivory	13 0	10 0	4 6
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Electro-plated handles, any pattn.	26 0	22 0	8 6

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12 Table Spoons	1 ~~7 0~~	2 14 0	2 16 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Forks	1 1 0	2 2 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
12 Dessert Spoons... ...	1 1 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
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Young Lochinvar... ...	Hong Kong and Whampoa	700	A 1 13years	Nov.27
Everest ...	Ditto	571	A 1 14years	Dec.20
Caractacus ...	Shanghai ...	678	A 1 13years	Dec.20

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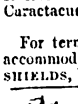

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Ports.	Ships.	Docks.	To Sail.
Shanghai	Guinevere ...	E.I.D.	Nov. 30.
Shanghai	Pegasus ...	E.I.D.	Dec. 15.
Shanghai	Vigil	E.I.D.	To follow.
Hong Kong & Foo-chow, taking goods for Whampoa and Amoy... ...	Yang-tsze ...	E.I.D.	Nov. 30
H. Kong & Whampoa	Glenaros ...	E.I.D.	Dec. 21.
Nagasaki & Kanagawa	MountainAsh	W.I.D.	With des.
Singapore	BonnieLassie	L.D.	Dec. 15.

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Shanghai	Friar Tuck ...	W.I.D.	With des.
H. Kong & Whampoa	Star of China	W.I.D.	With des.
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Singapore	Valdivia	W.I.D.	With des.
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Ditto	Northfleet ...	A 1 14 yrs.	895	To follow.
Shanghai	Fychow ...	A 1 14 yrs	730	Dec. 15.
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FOR HONG KONG and WHAMPOA, Messrs. Green's new clipper-ship CHILDERS, 1,000 tons, Captain A. ENRIGHT (late of the Highflyer), will carry an experienced surgeon, and sail from the East India Docks on 21st Dec.

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To follow the "Fiery Cross."

FOR SHANGHAI direct, the splendid new river-built clipper BROCKHAM, A 1 12 years; 1,048 tons register; WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Commander; lying in the East India Docks. Has superior accommodation for passengers.

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FOR HONG KONG and WHAMPOA, the well-known clipper ship COREA, A 1 fourteen years, 581 tons register, J. GARRY, Commander, lying in the West India Docks. This ship has good accommodation for passengers, and has just made the passage from Foo-chow-Foo in 111 days.

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Regular line of Packet Ship.—To sail on the 15th Dec.

FOR HONG KONG and WHAMPOA, the well-known clipper ship BANIAN, A 1 fourteen years; 760 tons register; J. MASTERS, Commander; lying in the London Docks. Has excellent accommodation for passengers.

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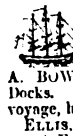
To Sail positively on the 1st January full or not full.



FOR SHANGHAI, the magnificent River-built Clipper Ship WHITEADDER, A 1, 10 years (belonging to Messrs. JOHN WILLIS and SON), 915 tons register, A. BOWERS, Commander, loading in the East India Docks. This fine vessel has just completed her first voyage, having made the fastest passage home this season.

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PASSENGERS for HONG KONG and SHANGHAI. The new twin-screw steamer FAR EAST, A 1 12 years, 1,200 tons register, HENRY JONES (late of the Ballarat), Commander, to load in the East India Docks, and to leave early in January. This beautiful steamer has a full poop, with capacious cabin accommodation, and will carry an experienced surgeon. It is confidently expected, from the build of this steamer, and her powerful engines, that she will make a very fast passage. Vacancies for midshipmen.

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THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

THE FOURTH Volume of this JOURNAL was completed on the 14th Nov. 1862. The Subscription is 18s. per annum, or 5s. per quarter, not including Postage, and to the Export Supplement 12s. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines; and 6d. for each additional line.

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The London and China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS, about the 4th, 14th, and 28th, in connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS," A SUMMARY OF NEWS FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS OF 10th, 17th, and 26th.

VOL. V.—No. 122.] LONDON, MONDAY, DEC. 14, 1863. [Sub. 30s. per ann., and 12s. to Supplement. Single copy of either 9d.

Latest Advices.

		From London.	Arrived out.	Homeward. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—				
	Kanagawa			Oct. 15
	Nagasaki			„ 14
	Hakodadi			
CHINA—				
	Peking			„ 11
	Tien-tsin			„ 12
	Hankow			„ 17
	Shanghai	Aug. 26	Oct. 15	„ 26
	Foo-Chow-Foo			„ 28
	Amoy			„ 28
	Swatow			
	Hong Kong	Sept. 10	Oct. 21	„ 31
	Canton			
	Macao			
PHILIPPINES—				
	Manila			„ 25
COCHIN-CHINA—				
	Touron			
	Saigon			„ 30
SIAM—				
	Bankok			„ 24
BORNEO—				
	Labuan			
	Sarawak			Nov. 1
JAVA—				
	Batavia			„ 1
MALACCA STRAITS—				
	Singapore	Sept. 26	Nov. 3	„ 7
	Penang	„ „	„ 1	„ 9

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Marseilles, per Vectis, arrived 12th Dec.—From Hong Kong: Messrs. B. R. Crawford, Caw, S. Borja, and E. P. De Grip, Mr. A. D. McArthur, R.N., Madame Daillsard. To Southampton, per Pera, expected to arrive 18th Dec.—From Shadghai: Mrs. Aspinwall, child, and two servants, Assistant-Surg. McCarthy, Mr. Norris. From Hong Kong: Rev. H. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. Fox, Mrs. Low and children, Mr. Wyatt, Mr. Dent's groom, four invalid soldiers. From Singapore: Mr. Amess.

By last Bombay mail, to Marseilles, per Valetta, arrived 5th Dec.—From Hong Kong: Messrs. J. B Crane, and C. C. Fisk. To Southampton, per Ellora, arrived 10th Dec.—From Hong Kong: Messrs. Coffin and Sillar.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

By last mail, per Ripon, Dec. 4, from Southampton.—To Hong Kong: Mr. C. A. Lutz, Mrs. Whitty, Lieuts. Lloyd and Brereton, Ensign Eyre, Miss Simpson.—To Singapore: Mr. Kennedy, Mrs. Wilson and two children, Mr. T. Wilson.—To Calcutta: Capt. and Mrs. Parsons, Mr. C. Hemfry, Dr. Jukson, Mrs. Grantham, Miss A. M. Russell, Mrs. Prendergast, Mrs. Showers and infant, Miss Showers, Mr. and Mrs. G. Gilbert and infant, Misses Barnes, Turnbull, Taylor and Davis, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Farquharson, Mrs. Clark and two infants, Mrs. Newcomen, Messrs. T. H. Cowie and Voyle, Miss Mason Hill, Messrs. H. McDonald and F. Deverell, Mrs. R. H. Carter, Miss Drought, Col. D. Reid, Mrs. Barrett, Mr. A. H. Fenn, Miss Wimberley, Capt. Tronson, Rev. C. Humfrey, Mr. and Mrs. Cumming, Mr. L. de C. Buckle, Misses M. Adlam and Wemys.—To Madras: Miss Rutherford, Capt. Maclean, Lieut. Harvey, Messrs. Rivington, A. Leslie, Hewat, and T. Bland, Mrs. Reid.—To Ceylon: Mr. A. Smith and wife, Mrs. Williams.—To Alexandria: Mr. P. Myers, Mrs. Fitzmaurice, Mrs. Fonblanque's two children and two female servants, Miss Byrn. From Gibraltar to Calcutta: Capt. and Mrs. Ellis.—From Suez to Calcutta: Messrs. Cassanova, H. W. Hudson, and Thomas Slade.—From Marseilles per Massilia, to leave Dec. 12.—To Shanghai: Mr Jenkins, Mrs. Jenkins and child, Miss Jenkins, Mr. Dealtry, Mr. A. K. McDonell,—To Hong Kong: Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. J. F. Holliday, Mr. F. Parry, Mr. R. S. Dana.—To Singapore: Miss Blankenhagen, Mr. Caspar Glinz, Mr. Thomson, Mr. T. C. W Heyn, Mr. Frank Adam, Mr. J. Lloyd.—To Calcutta: Rev. R. Henderson, Dr. M. Thomson, Messrs. E. O'Brien, A. Bond, P. Pittar, Clark, Craik, Finlayson, W. Clarke and Barron, Mr. and Mrs. C. Richards, Sir John Lawrence, Mr. Edward Hathaway, Capt. Impey, Major H. G. S. Vicars.—To Madras: Mrs. J. D. Mayne. Rev. R. and Mrs. P. Little, Mrs. Ford, Misses Cordes and Cammerer Messrs. C. E. Crighton, and A. Allan, Inspector General D. McPherson, Miss McPherson, Messrs. R. I. Kindersley and W. A. Ellis, Mrs. H. B. Scott, infant, and nurse, Capt. and Mrs. Butts, Mr. E. T. Fitzgerald.—To Ceylon, Messrs. J. G. Thomson, Bartleet, and S. C. Higgs, Mr. and Mrs. Parson, infant, child, and European female servant, Miss Jane Forbes and man servant.—To Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Saunders, Miss Saunders and female servant, Messrs. Levick. W. Shepherd, and Upcher, Mr. Lahbubi and native boy, Dr. Gentle.

By last Bombay mail per Euxine from Marseilles, Dec. 5th.—To Hong Kong: Mr. R. Jarvie.

Per P. and O. steamer, Ceylon, from Marseilles, Dec. 20.—To Shanghai, via Bombay Mr. and Mrs. Oppert. To Penang, via Bombay: Mr. D. Lang.

Per P. and O. steamer, Poonah, Dec. 20, from Southampton.—To Hong Kong: R v. E. M. Johnstone, R.N., Mr. S. Brenell, Mr and Mrs. W. P Galton.—To Shanghai: Mr. W. H. Haslam.—To Penang: Mr. Brown.—To Singapore: Mr. J. C. Gray, Assist. surg. Denis McCarthy, R.N. From Marseilles, Dec. 28.—To Shanghai: Sir Rutherford and Lady Alcock. From Suez to Hong Kong: Mr. W. Ladage.

Per P. and O. steamer, Jan. 4, 1864, from Southampton.—To Shanghai: Mr. J. R. Green, Mr. W. A. Hague.—To Hong Kong: Mr. D. L. Hunter, Sir Harry Parkes, Mr. Anderson, Miss Wright, Mr. C. H. Hamann.—To Singapore: Mr. O. A. Vidal. From Marseilles, Jan. 13, to Hong Kong: Mr. Ellis Elias, Mr. E. Jenner Hogg Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Boyd, Mr. W. Marsh-Cooper, Mr. Blain.—To Shanghai: Mr. J. E. D. Jameson, Mr. Barber.—To Singapore: Mr. Masfen. From Suez.—To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Nissen.

Per P. and O. steamer, Jan. 20, from Marseilles.—To Singapore via Bombay: Messrs. N. P. and H. Y. P. Van den Berg.

Per P. and O. str., Jan. 20, from Southampton.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Houston, Mr. Harton, Mr. J H. Wilson.—To Shanghai: Mr. Dixon. From Marseilles, Jan. 28.—To, Hong Kong: Mr. Jas. Whittall, Mr. and Mrs. Odell.—To Shanghai: Mr. J. Palmer jun., Mr. Arthur C. Oliphant. To Penang: Mr. and Mrs. Friedrichs.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

By way of Paris we have received accounts which state that at an extraordinary meeting of Daimios it was decided, by sixty-five votes against forty-seven, that there was no ground for declaring war against foreigners. Our own advices from Yokohama direct make no mention of this fact; but reports were current at the former place that the Daimios were about to assemble in conference at Yedo.

The murder of a French officer by the Japanese is fully confirmed by our present advices. An Extra to the *Japan Herald*, dated "Wednesday, October 14th," gives the following account of an occurrence which is sure to induce important consequences. The Emperor of the French is sure to require the most complete amends, both for France and for the family of the murdered man, for such a wanton outrage. Our contemporary states:—

"Scarcely one year has elapsed since we recorded in the barbarous murder of C. L. Richardson one of the foulest crimes which has ever stained the annals of any country. The invitable consequences of this crime have not had time to be fulfilled when we are called upon to record another of a similar, or, if possible, yet more foul and dastardly a character.

"This afternoon, about four o'clock, information was received by all the various consuls that the body of a foreigner had been discovered at a village named Idongayah, about three miles and a half from this settlement.

"Mr. Von Brandt, the Prussian Consul, with Lieut. Applin and the Military Train escort, immediately proceeded to the spot indicated, which is on the Tokaido, and the French escort was sent to follow Mr. Von Brandt.

"Mr. Bleckman, of the French Legation, proceeded with two chasseurs by the country road and overtook Colonel Fisher, the U.S. Consul, and Dr. Jenkins, with some Japanese officers on horseback. They went on towards the same place, Hodongyah, when, coming on the turning to Kanasawa, about a mile and a half from this settlement, and about twenty yards beyond the bridge over the canal, they saw lying across the narrow pathway the horribly mutilated body of Mons. Camus, a sub-lieutenant of the 3rd Battalion of the Chasseurs d'Afrique. It is difficult to describe the condition of the body of the deceased, some twenty wounds having been inflicted, any one of which would have been sufficient to produce death. The arm (the bridle arm) was completely severed from the trunk and with a part of the reins yet in the hand, was found nearly ten paces from the body.

"The villagers profess the most profound ignorance on the

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subject, but we have heard that they have said that they observed three strangers (two-sworded men) in the neighbourhood, and that one of them, an old woman, declares that, hearing cries, she looked out from her house, and saw two men passing quickly by, one of them with his garments covered with blood. The officials of course profess to have no clue to the dastardly murderer.

"Mr. Camus had gone out in the afternoon, as was his usual practice, for a ride. He was totally unarmed, not having with him even the small pocket pistol which he sometimes carried"

The Minister of France, Admiral Juarez, and the Commandant of the 3rd Battalion de Chasseurs d'Afrique, had issued a notification that the funeral of Mons. Camus, the French officer assassinated in the neighbourhood of Yokohama, would take place on the next day (Thursday), at four o'clock, assembling at the French Legation.

Our advices give a complete contradiction to a rumour that reached Europe through French channels reporting "the bombardment and capture of Osaca by the Daimios." The statement, it appears, was first set afloat by the *Japan Commercial News*, and was to the effect that "authentic information had been received of the bombardment and capture of the Imperial city of Osaca (and, some say of Kioko also), and that the Daimios were advancing with an army of 50,000 men for the capture of Yokohama." The only information really received at Yokohama was this:—

A plot was discovered to have been in actual existence amongst the retainers of Choshu to attack the castle at Osaca, and seize upon the person of the Mikado. Upon this discovery a conflict arose between the Mikado's soldiers and those of Choshu, which ended in the defeat of the latter, with some killed and wounded on both sides.

YOKOHAMA.

There was some slight promise of an amended state of affairs in respect to the supply of the silk market. By permission of Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires, there had been published the annexed translation of a letter from the Gorogio in reply to a previous communication setting forth the great discouragement to which foreign commerce was subjected by the restrictions alleged to be imposed on the silk market of the settlement:—

We have received your despatch No. 38, dated 26th September. We have fully understood what you have communicated respecting the scarcity of silk.

An order has been given to the different departments regarding the export thereof; and thus there is no reason whatever that there should be any restriction, as you make mention of in your despatches, for any article at all.

But as the trade in silk is flourishing from day to day, we are of opinion that it is a ruse of some person (or persons), who, in order to make large profits, have bought up all the silk, and then, by spreading such reports as you mention, unsettle the foreigners, and thus expect to gain their object.

Whatever may be the cause, we have taken the above into mature consideration, and have given the necessary instructions to the proper authorities, and we therefore think that the sale of silk will shortly take place in a proper way, and that either yesterday or to-day there will have been some signs of it. We now trust that you will believe what we have stated is true.—With respect, &c.,

(Signed) Ministers for Foreign Affairs.

4th October, 1863.

True Copy,

(Signed) CHARLES A. WINCHESTER.

The editor of the *Japan Herald* comments, in severe terms, on the connexion of a British official with the *Japan Commercial News*, a paper on which, as before seen, is charged the concoction and diffusion of false intelligence of the most alarming kind:—

"We are not to be shuffled into even the appearance of saying in these columns what is not true. We were attacked in our private capacity in a manner too gross to characterise, in the columns of the paper published here, called the *Japan Commercial News*. We gave as a reason for not making any reply to this that we would not endanger the introduction of the nuisance of newspaper squabbles into the community, and for not taking any further notice of it, that the editor of that paper is Mr. P. B. Walsh, now a clerk in the British Consulate. Mr. Walsh publishes a letter stating that we said this on mere conjectural grounds. This is not so. We have the best possible authority for the statement which, when really necessary, we are quite prepared to give. Mr. Walsh's avowal that he has not authorised us to make the statement, and that he has not laid claim to the chair—does not alter the fact of his being contributor, writer, and editorial manager of that paper. This we re-assert for the information of his superiors; and we do not hesitate to declaim against the impropriety of one having access, not only to public, but many private documents, in virtue of his clerkship (for which he receives the pay of Her Britannic Majesty, and participates in the Itziboo exchange benefit), being allowed to interfere in so direct a manner in party and political matters. In this place, where under a past regime much unpleasant feeling existed between the British consulate and British residents, it is particularly objectionable, and we believe we are correct in stating that it is directly in contravention of the Queen's regulations for Her Majesty's servants abroad."

NAGASAKI.

According to our latest advices from Nagasaki, uneasy feelings still prevailed among the residents. The guard from the men-of-war continued to patrol the settlement at night, and a Japanese guard had been appointed to perform the same duty. A jetty has been constructed to enable a force to be landed at low water, in case of alarm. Proclamations have been affixed to the houses of the principal native merchants, threatening them with injury to both person and property in case they persist in dealing with foreigners. A midshipman from the *Rattler* had been assaulted by two Japanese two-sworded officials on a hill near the town. He was stooping to carve his name on the ground, when the men came up, knocked him down, struck him repeatedly, and took away his cutlass. A party was to land from the *Leopard* and *Rattler* to investigate the matter.

HAKODADI.

Advices from Hakodadi to the 11th October give the following items of shipping news:—Vessels in port: Laid for Shanghai, *Egmont* (since arrived), *Osborne*, *Kalamba*, *Trave*, *Egeria*, and *Eliza Mary*. Laid on for Nagasaki, *Ida* and *Josephine*. Also in port, the *Osaca*, *Dove*, and H.M.S. *Cormorant*. The Russian sloop of war, *Rhynda*, arrived there on the 4th and sailed, under sealed orders, on the 8th. A good deal of timber had been ordered for this port.

H. M's. ship *Cormorant* is expected here for protection of the British consul and residents.

CHINA.

PEKING.

In our last issue it was announced that General Brown, commanding our forces at Shanghai, had gone to Peking to confer with Sir F. Bruce and Prince Kung, accompanied by Captain Sherard Osborn, Mr. Lay being already there. The result of the conference is not known, but on the return of General Brown to Shanghai on the 19th October, by H.M.'s ship *Manila*, which left Tien tsin on the 9th, it was rumoured that he had been unsuccessful in the object of his mission. The General's return is not noticed in the Shanghai papers, which is a very extraordinary omission. From the Hong Kong *China Mail* we take the following on the subject, pointing out that Mr. Lay and Captain Osborn had not returned from Peking, nor had Sir F. Bruce, who was on a sporting tour:—

"In our last issue we stated that nothing had transpired as to the convention, at Peking, of Mr. Lay, General Brown, and Captain Osborn. The objects of that convention were generally, and we believe correctly, supposed to be, the recognition of Captain Osborn as Anglo-Chinese Admiral; Mr. Lay would naturally urge this step, as he was the prime mover in organizing the fleet and obtaining Captain Osborn's services on the terms now refused by the Chinese authorities; Captain Osborn's presence would be desirable to give a set-off to the petition; while General Brown would play the very important part of intimating the withdrawal or continuance of his moral support, according as the authorities negatived or acceded to Mr. Lay's demands. The authorities at Peking were placed in a difficult position; for the most popular, and perhaps the most sagacious mandarin in the empire was opposed to Lay's demands. To accede would be to elevate Lay and to degrade Tseng Kwo-fan. We cannot wonder at the choice which has been made. Tseng Kwo-fan is, in influence, more the master of China's future than Prince Kung, or any one of his cabinet. His opinion is deferred to by the latter, and the nominations for governorships actually as good as placed in his hands. The success of his protégés in discharging the duties of the appointment to which he has, during the last two years, recommended them, proves that his influence rests upon a firm basis; and the fact has long been acknowledged at Peking. To act directly in opposition to the wishes and dignity of this man (of whom Captain Osborn desires to be independent) would be to disturb the little harmony yet left in the empire, and to throw away the last hope of China being regenerated through her own rulers. Of course Lay's proposal could not be thought of, and the foreign clique are now 'putting on the screw.' To General Brown has been entrusted the performance of that operation, and he has given the instrument its first turn by re-calling all the troops from Quinsan and Taitsan, the former city being beyond the radius, and the latter just a few yards within it by the latest survey. The General himself will probably soon return to Hong Kong. By the withdrawal of the troops (to effect which movement boats went up to Taitsan on the 25th instant) Major Gordon's small force is exposed to attack from behind, should the rebels choose to make a movement in that direction. The likelihood is that our interference in China is coming to a culminating point, and is not desired by the mandarins on the terms we propose. The future is far from clear, but a month or two will begin to unfold it.—The only item of news from the Capital is that Shingpao, the high officer who ordered Captain Brabazon's execution, has been condemned to death, after having been found guilty of numerous malpractices."

The *Overland Trade Report* says:—

"The Footai is the subordinate of Tseng Kwo-fan, the Governor-General of the Two Kiang, and the most deservedly popular mandarin in the empire. He is one of the pillars of the party in state which advocate the adoption of foreign tactics, but entirely repudiate foreign interference

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Doubtless General Brown has good cause to complain of the obstructiveness and impracticability of the Footai, and with equal probability the Footai is following out the instructions of his superior—but unless the General is content to inflict a deep injury on the imperial cause, he has simply to submit until wiser councils prevail, or until some reverse is sustained, and this it would appear that he is doing."

"Such is precisely the element which Captain Osborn has to contend against at Peking, and the probability is that he, too, will have to submit, as General Brown has apparently had to do. There are no further indications of the existence of the treaty of alliance conjectured to have been made in last report. Still there are no indications of the contrary, and as such treaty would render the suppression of the Taiping rebellion certain, Prince Kung could easily, upon its ratification, control this obstructive party."

SHANGHAI.

The English mail of the 26th of August arrived on October 15. The steamer with the present mail left at daylight on the 26th.

The following items are from the *Friend of China* :—

The French gurboat *L'Etoile* is partially no more. At Woosung her boiler burst, carrying with it to the bottom the whole of the afterpart of the vessel and five souls. The rest of the crew, 21 out of 26, happened to be busy weighing anchor at the time, and as the forepart of *L'Etoile* is built in compartments, she remains at her moorings like a bottle floating with the bottom gone. How unfortunate French men-of-war are in these waters!

Since our last issue the aggregate registered tonnage of ships which have arrived here with coals is 6,855—to which, adding a third for tons in bulk (a low estimate) we have, say 10,000 tons in two days, to pay a tael and three quarters per ton per month storage. Advance Shanghai and steam navigation!

The Br. steamer *Carthage* brings from Amoy Professor Risley, and his troupe of 12 equestrians (three of whom are of the fairer sex). The difficulty now in the way is a good site for a Circus; but that will not deprive us long, we hope, of the treats so long anticipated.

The movements of the Anglo-Chinese forces and the rebels are thus noticed in the *North China Herald* :—Public attention in Shanghai has been for the last fortnight concentrated on Soochow. Vague rumours of disaffection amongst the foreigners in the city had for some time been in circulation, but it was not until the 8th of October that arrangements were made by Major Gordon for the reception of those who should choose to come over. Various unavoidable delays took place, and it was not until the 15th of October that a successful attempt at escape was made. On that day eight officers and thirty-four men were brought off, and on the 18th Burgevine gave himself up to Gordon. The wounded will be sent down by way of Nan-zing as soon as a steamer can be obtained to tow them down. On the arrival of the officers in Shanghai, Jones, Morton, Porter, Barclay, and Whiting, who had formerly held positions in the Sungkong force, but had joined Burgevine in Soochow, made statements before the American Consul. The great length of these depositions prevents us from reproducing them in this report, but the following is a brief *resumé* of the evidence given by Jones, and contains every item of importance which was elicited at the investigation :—

"In July last, when in command of Messrs. Fletcher and Company's steamer, the *Yuen Fa*, I became aware of Burgevine's intention to join the rebels. On the 2nd of July, I took him and two others as far as San-li-jow, from which place they were to go on to Soochow. On the 2nd of August, I having left my situation, assisted in the capture of the *Kajow* at Sungkong, and went up in her to Soochow. A few days later we started for Nanking where we were well received. Burgevine's design in visiting Nanking was to have the force he trusted to raise placed upon a proper footing. Two thousand of the ordinary rebel soldiers had been set apart for drill, but a few only were provided with proper arms. Some time in September, Burgevine and I went to Nan-zing, where the engines of the *Kajow* were taken out. I then brought them down to Shanghai, and had them repaired. On the 22nd October, I saw Captain Davidson of the *Hyson*, and came down from the city to have a chat with him. Subsequently I saw many of my old acquaintances among the Sungkong garrison. On the 7th, 8th, and 9th of October, I saw Major Gordon, and made arrangements for our coming over. On the 10th, I received orders to advance towards Chang-zu. We had a brush with the Imperialists, and captured 15 gunboats. Our steamer, however, blew up, and two Europeans were severely injured. While this was going on, Burgevine was lying asleep in one of the gunboats. I heard some remarks made about this, and went to him to remonstrate. He asked me who had made remarks about him, and on my declining to tell him, he shot me in the face. I said 'You have shot your best friend.' He answered, 'Yes, and I wish I had killed you.' On the 15th October we saw Major Gordon's two steamers coming up the canal, and took advantage of the chance of escape. Our party with twenty-four men went down the bank and entered Gordon's lines where we were well received."

Since the above evidence was published, Burgevine has volunteered a statement which does not invalidate the assertions made by Jones, although it by no means agrees with the statements made by Porter and Morton. Burgevine is now in Shanghai, Jones will obtain command of a steamer under Gordon as soon as practicable, Morton joins the Quinsan force as major of the 2nd battalion, and some of the privates will be formed into a body-guard for Gordon.

The following are a few further particulars relative to the attack on Fo-yang :—"We left Shaoshing 900 strong, including artillery, taking with us two French 30 pounders and two 12-pounder howitzers. The town is on the bank of the river which runs to Hang-chow, and is strongly fortified. A newly-built battery runs along the river bank for nearly a mile—evidently, from its construction, built under the eye of a foreign engineer. We landed on the morning of the 19th, without opposition, according to the usual Chinese tactics, about a mile from the city wall. The rebels had built a strong fort on the top of a hill which commanded the town, and surrounded it with all the impediments which they are such adepts in preparing—stockaded trenches, palisaded and stuck full of *chevaux-de-frise*. But the very quantity of these aided us, when we had once got inside, as they confused their movements. The howitzers opened fire, and a company of Manilamen, supported by two companies of the English battalion, led by Major Tirley, advanced to the attack. They advanced up the side of the hill under a sharp fire from the rebels, but as the uneven nature of the ground gave them tolerable cover, only a few men were hit. The Manilaman who carried D'Aigabelle's flag was shot through the body, and a few Chinamen fell, but a lodgement was effected. Several companies were now sent out to take possession of the neighbouring heights, as a large body of rebels, some 10,000 strong, threatened our rear and flank, and skirmishing was kept up with them through the whole day. In the meantime General D'Aigabelle had been busily engaged, with the assistance of Mr. Goodall, late R E., in planting our guns in position to attack the city the next morning. At daylight the rebels made a sortie and tried to get in our rear, but were repulsed after half-an-hour's sharp fighting, hand to hand.

The German residents in Shanghai have enthusiastically celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Leipsic. On the 17th Oct. a large subscription dinner was given at Messrs. Pustau and Co's, when the usual toasts were drunk, and national melodies sung. We understand that everthing went off most successfully.

The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, has addressed a letter to Earl Russell. It replies to charges brought against merchants by Mr. H. N. Lay, of the China Customs. The following is an extract from it :—

In a Blue Book entitled "Further Papers relating to the Rebellion in China," recently received in this country, there is printed a memorandum by Mr. Lay, Chinese Inspector of Customs, in reference to the complaints of this and the Hong Kong Chambers of Commerce. Your Lordship has already replied to our memorials, and I should not again venture to trouble you on the same subjects, had not Mr. Lay, in order to support his own views, made statements regarding the merchants in China which cannot be allowed to pass uncontradicted. The acrimony with which this memorandum is written, and the furious way in which individuals, and the statements made by them are assailed, might of themselves raise suspicions of the weakness of the cause he defends, and certainly prove the impossibility of his giving fair and calm opinions on the matter treated of. I do not now propose to re-argue any of the points in dispute between this Chamber and the Customs, but only to show the incorrectness of some of Mr. Lay's statements, and the want of foundation for the charges so wantonly made against the merchants.

Mr. Lay states that the merchants complain "of outrages and injustice, but in no case that he is aware of have they brought forward a single fact in support of their allegation." Considering the despotic administration of the customs under his own inspection it is hard to say what he would admit to be an outrage or injustice, but if fining vessels very large sums for the most trifling and evident mistakes of a master or a merchant's clerk, seizing goods and confiscating them without trial or explanation, and frequently in opposition to the opinion of the consuls, who can have no possible interest in protecting a smuggler—be regarded as such, there are numberless cases, some few of which are in the list he himself cites, to prove that the China merchants are smugglers, viz. :—cases of Salacia, Paou shun, and Hellespont.

In order to show that the merchants are only restrained from smuggling by the customs, Mr. Lay mentions some instances of it, bringing for-

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ward the names of some of the largest firms in China, and applying to them the opprobrious name of smugglers, when perfectly aware that in nearly every case it was a simple dispute on the mere infringement of technical regulations, and had nothing to do with defrauding the revenue.

1st.—*Case of the "Spec."*—From Mr. Lay's own account of the matter, it will be observed that there was no notification against the export of rice by foreigners till the Superintendent of Customs issued one on the 24th May, 1855, and up to a month before that time, when the dispute took place about the *Wynaad* loading rice, it always was so exported whenever it was desired to do so. Messrs. Russell and Co. applied to ship the rice, and when the Customs refused to permit it, they shipped it under the direct authority of the French Consul, who, like themselves, did not recognise the power of a small local official to make such a change in the existing practice. No duty, even, was at that time paid on the exportation of rice, that being arranged in the new tariff in the treaty of Tien-tsin.

2nd—*Case of the "Salacia."*—This was a simple mistake in the entry by a clerk of Messrs. Gilman and Co., who did not know the difference in the classification of cottons by the Customs. It is against reason to suppose that any one should knowingly risk property worth £6,000 to save £250 in duty, and the error was one that might readily be committed.

3rd: *Case of the "Paoushun."*—This vessel left Hong Kong in ballast, calling at Amoy, where some cases of vermilion were put on board by the Chinese, unknown to the consignees. She was entered in ballast, and fined, as Mr. Lay states, for giving a false manifest, although, as the goods belonged to a Chinese, the owners could have no possible interest in smuggling them. She was fined, also, for discharging without a permit; the goods so discharged being one addressed parcel of ribbons, which was received and forwarded, among other miscellaneous packages, without any charge for freight, as was and is still customary with addressed parcels.

These two ridiculous cases were brought on in the British Consular Court, and decided in favour of Messrs. Dent, Beale, and Co., and on Mr. Lay's refusing to abide by the decision, the matter was referred to the Home Government, who also decided against Mr. Lay's views.

4th.—*Case of the "Wynaad."*—This vessel was seized for loading rice in April, 1855, one month before any notice against it was given, as mentioned in the case of the *Spec.* "Permits to ship" were applied for, and being refused, it was done without them. as the refusal was regarded as an unauthorised stretch of power. No duty whatever was chargeable on rice at that time.

5th.*—*Case of the "Unicorn."*—This Chamber has no knowledge of the case in question.

6th.—*Cases of the "Emily Annina."*—These two were the only true cases of smuggling, in the usual acceptation of the term (unless No. 5 be one), in Mr. Lay's whole list, and as it would have been little to his purpose to bring them forward against unknown individuals, he points out Messrs. Lindsay and Co. as the parties in one case, and Messrs. Blenkin, Rawson and Co. in the other. The real individuals, two clerks in Messrs. Lindsay and Co.'s employ, who smuggled in the first case, went themselves to Mr. Lay and acknowledging that they had done so, exonerated Messrs. Lindsay and Co. The culpable individual in the second case was a Chinese in the employ of Messrs. Blenkin, Rawson and Co.

7th.—*Case of the "Hellespont."*—This vessel did what has hitherto been permitted, and was a frequent practice to save time, viz., discharged her cargo at Woosung into another vessel, which latter vessel brought it to Shanghai, the *Hellespont* proceeding to Japan. The cargo was reported at Shanghai by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. themselves, as ex *Hellespont*, and the duties tendered, thus showing that no concealment or fraud was thought of; but this did not save the cargo from seizure and threats of confiscation and eventually from a fine.

8th. *Case of the "Rose."*—The owners of this vessel having made several trading voyages to Sin-new-mew, a port between Shanghai and Chinkiang with the knowledge and sanction of the Chinese authorities, and having carried their despatches, had been notified by the foreign Customs hat the trade must be discontinued as being to a port in contravention of the Treaty. She then proceeded in ballast, to bring back treasure, the returns for cargo previously sold, and lay for three days at the entrance of the creek to Sin-new-mew without proceeding to that town. A Chinese servant of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., did put on board eight packages of tea, and two packages of silk goods. This gave a handle to the foreign Customs to accuse her of trading, but the case was considered by the British Consular Court, on the 8th August, 1861, as undeserving anything but the most mitigated penalty, and it was decided "that under the 47th Article of the Treaty, the defendants (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co.) were not punishable, as the visit of the *Rose* to Sin-new-mew for trading purposes was warranted by the encouragement given by the Chinese authorities, and by precedent established by themselves on other parts of the coast."

By these explanations, your lordship will perceive that Mr. Lay's accusations are utterly un rue. He does not state that the merchants at the commencement of the system of foreign inspection resisted what they considered illegal assumptions on his part, nor that, in several of the very cases he cites, the Consular Courts decided against the Customs, but calls them by the opprobrious term of smugglers, to damage their characters and thereby lessen the weight of their testimony against the Customs.

Mr. Lay points to the trade returns of Shanghai, which show a great increase on the past seven years, as a proof that the system of foreign Customs did not injure trade. A more specious and transparent argument could hardly be brought forward. Seven years ago, no port in Japan or on the Yang-tsze-kiang, or on the coast of China to the north of Shanghai was open, whereas all these nine new ports do more or less business with this place, and further, the opium trade was not then included in the returns, only being admitted since the conclusion of the treaty of Tien-tsin.

I do not speak of those charges brought more directly against the Hong Kong Chamber, and it is needless to refer to the tirade of abuse which Mr. Lay indulges in when giving his own explanations of the disfavour of the merchants. I merely rebut those statements he makes affecting their honesty and truth, and have to request that in any future Blue-book published on the affairs of China, this letter may be inserted in their justification.

Regretting that I should be obliged, in defending the members of this Chamber from gratuitous calumny, to trouble your lordship—I have the honour to be, my lord, your most humble and obedient servant,

EDWARD WEBB, Chairman.

* This case was decided in favour of the owners by the Consul.—ED.

A case of salvage claim, by Captain Day, of the *Argus*, has been tried in the Consular Court, with the following result:—That the plaintiffs were entitled to the sum of Tls. 1,500 for services rendered to the *William IV.*, in addition to the expenses incurred by them. Defendant to pay costs. The defendant, Mr. Manning, has announced his intention of appealing to the supreme Court at Hong Kong.

HANKOW.

A correspondent from this place says "Things are moving along here as usual. The only topic of note at Hankow just now is the project of the French Consul (Mr. Dabry) of doing a quiet bit of annexation (you know this is the name given to certain transactions when performed by Governments). Nothing *official* has as yet been announced, pending further negotiations at Peking, but various of the community are now and then informed of the game that is being played by the French, through one Jerome, a Corsican, who has lived five years with the rebels, and whose adventures are to be published by M.D., who, by the way, is author of a Chinese vocabulary (unknown to sinalogues here, published in Paris). He informs the English and Americans, who are not on the British concession, that their properties of real estate are now on the French concession, and that of course they come under French law. Now, since there are no French subjects here carrying on trade, (unless it be junk 'pidgeou' on Chinese account, or ship chandlery) this neat arrangement simply means that all nations are to pay taxes to the French Government, to the great benefit of the same, and the intense annoyance of those who are unaccustomed to be constantly spied upon by *Gendarmes*."

NINGPO.

We have no news from this port except an intimation that a strong detachment of the Anglo-Chinese contingent, under Colonel Cooke, was to leave Ningpo on the 18th Oct., to attack the island of Wantaquan in Hang-chow bay. Wantaquan is the piratical stronghold to which the *Rosina* was taken after her capture.

NEWCHAWNG.

Advices from Newchwang are to the 8th Oct. The following are the arrivals and departures:—

ARRIVALS.—Grosvater, Natal, Emma, Superb, Singapore, Ariadne, Camilla, Colina, Eagle, Anna Maria, Alida, Kin Hok Hein.

DEPARTURES.—George Ruxton, Carl Ritter, Argus, James Lawrence, George Heinrich, Sextant, Neuhoff, Celestial, Sophie, What Cheer, Confucius, Insulaneren, Bob Tail Nag, Grossvater, Wilhelmina, Emma, Finella. Captain Pulsipher had put a vessel called the *Clara* on shore, and it was hard to say if she would get off. The cargo had been all discharged, but there she still stuck.

KUI-KIANG.

The races appear to have been most successful, and to have been conducted on the old home principles. A Grand Stand was erected, Aunt Sallies and all the regulation paraphernalia were on the ground, the weather was propitious, and the day was, consequently, in every particular a success.

HONG KONG.

The mail from London of the 10th September, arrived out on the 21st October. The French mail of the 17th September arrived on the 28th. The dates by the present mail are up to the 31st October. The steamer leaving early on the 1st November. We gather the following items of news from the *China Mail* and *Evening Mail*:—

The *Government Gazette* published an application from the Shakespeare Memorial Fund in London, which has not been responded to by the community. The following appears to have been its reception:—

"Let every wise man button up his pockets and say 'No' to the proposal of Nicholson and MacDonnell. Let not William Shakespeare undergo the humiliation of a monument. It is too much, this new indignity, altogether. The ludicrous attempt of a clique of literary fogies, acting under the stimulus of a two-guinea-a-head dinner to make a stir in the world by the use of Shakespeare's name is certainly not entitled to any success; we venture to say that it will meet with none. And if nobody can be got to subscribe for this monument to Shakespeare, will any one tell us that the bard is not appreciated? We rather think that he would be somewhat rash who said so.

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Shakespeare's monument must be of no such perishable material as stone and lime; it is already raised in the heart and mind of every educated Englishman. We sincerely trust that the scheme of Nicholson and MacDonnell will meet with no support in this colony."

The Praya is about to be rebuilt at the expense of proprietors. The Cloonial Secretary says, very truly, that the work was done piecemeal, by each proprietor in his own way, but it is a mistake to accept this as a reason for its turning out so confessedly ineffective. Some parts done by particular people are giving way, and some parts done by other people remaining firm, though the slight and the strong are side by side.

The steamer *Undine* (Captain ROBERT BAKER) furnished a more interesting report than usual, from which it appeared that the Customs steamer *Mercury*, with the Baron de MERITENS on board, had had a brush with pirates, and had driven them off; her ammuniton ran short, else one or more of the piratical junks would have been captured.

A daring attempt at robbery in the Artillery barracks has taken place. It appears that there were three Chinamen engaged in it, two of whom are in custody. Sergeant Mackie, in effecting the capture of one of these men, received nine wounds altogether from the scoundrel's knife. None of the wounds are likely to prove at all serious

The Legislative Council have passed a Bankruptcy Act through a first reading.

MACAO.

The Hong Kong *Daily Press* says:—Touching the comparison which we propose to institute between the Hong Kong and Macao Revenue and Expenditure, we must first assimilate them to an analogy. The revenue of course will stand in both cases as given; the expenditure requiring a little alteration, ior the purpose of assimilation. The Macao annual expenditure is $116,300—which includes $60,000 for military and naval expenses, which Hong Kong pays not—that sum deducted the expenditure is reduced to $56,000. On the other hand, the police in Macao live on their wits, which is absure. The expenditure of the force is $15,000. Tbe figures therefore, based on theiprinciples under which the Hong Kong accounts are kept will show an annual expenditure for Macao of $71,000.

The comparison will stand thus—taking the Hong Kong returns of 1862 as a guide.

Revenue—Macao	.. ..	$223.364
„ Hong Kong	.. .. ..	$631,259
Expenditure—Macao	.. .. ..	$71.000
„ Hong Kong	.. .. ..	$587,633

The Portuguese newspaper just started in Macao thus announces its advent:—"Nowadays that periodical literature is so widely employed as a medium of thought, and that foreign colonies, including some of our own in Africa and Asia, are represented by it, Macao could not remain any longer a mere spectator of the great mode by which the pioneers of modern civilisation defend the interests of the people they represent. It was therefore necessary, nay indispensable, that Macao should also have its journalistic organ. It is this imperative necessity that has suggested to us the idea of establishing a journal in this city; and well aware uf the difficulty of such a mission, as well as of the dignity demanded by the tribunal thus erected, we enter on our high duties and start the *Ta-ssi-yang-kuo*."

SIAM.

From a private letter placed at our disposal (*tSraits Times*), we find that His Majesty the Major King of Siam attained his 59th year on the 19th of October. On the following day a sumptuous banquet was laid out in the palace, to which the European community dip ample justice.

JAVA.

BATAVIA.

The tobacco crops are said to be a complete failure, and sugar planters all over the island have been obliged to stop working on account of the inclemency of the weather. They have petitioned the Government to lengthen the time of delivery of their sugars prescribed by contract, as their lateness is not to be attributed to neglect on their part.

Since the departure of the British in 1816, no other paper or periodical but Dutch ones and occasionally a French one has been published here; but the 30th of October will give to onr community a small bi-monthly journal, which is to glory in the name of *Java Times*.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

The English mail of the 26th of September arrived on the 3rd of November, per P. and O. steamer *Columbian*. This vessel's boilers gave way between Galle and this, so that it has been thought advisable not to send her on to China against the monsoon, but to keep her here until the arrival of the *Emeu* with homeward mails, and transfer both mails, cargo, and passengers, sending the *Emeu* back to China, and the *Columbian* on to Galle.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

ANDREWS—On the 3rd Dec., at No. 1, Portland-place, Southampton, the wife of Mr. W. B. Andrews, Chief Officer P. and O. Company's Service, of a daughter.
BERTRAND—On the 1st Oct., at Hong Kong, the wife of Camille Bertrand, Esq., of a daughter.
BUCHANAN—On the 27th Nov., at 5, Hope Villas, Canonbury-park, N., the wife of George Buchanan, of a son.
CAMPBELL—On the 14th Oct., at Bangkok, Siam, the wife of James Campbell, Esq., R.N., of a daughter.
CLARKE—On the 25th Oct., at Singapore, the wife of Capt. J. T. Clarke, 34th Regiment N.I., of a daughter.
CARGILL—On the 27th Nov., the wife of Mr. R. Cargill, Marine-parade, Brighton, of a son.
DO ROZARIO—On the 28th Oct., at Hong Kong, the wife of M. C. do Rozario, of a son.
GIBB—On the 2nd Dec., at 18 Westbourne park, the wife of George Gibb, Esq., of a son.
KOFOD—On the 20th Oct., at Hong-que, the wife of Mr. Charles E. Kofod, of a son and daughter, the former stillborn.
MCLEAN—On the 17th Sept., at Nagasaki, Japan, the wife of Capt. H. A. McLean, of a son.
PERCEVAL—On the 30th Sept., at East Point, Hong Kong, the wife of A. Perceval, Esq., of a daughter.
PLUMRIDGE On the 2nd Dec., at Hopton Hall, Lady Plumridge, widow of Admiral Sir James H. Plumridge, K.C.B., of a son.
THORBURN—On the 24th Sept., at Shanghai, China, the wife of William Thorburn, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ELLIOT—BLACKETT—On Tuesday, the 8th Dec., at Matfen Church, by the Rev. Chas. Ruck Keene, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Charles G. F. B. Elliott, C.B., to Louise, eldest daughter of Sir Edward Blackett, Bart., of Matfen, Northumberland.
LIND-DAVIS.—On the 1st Dec., at the British Embassy, Paris, by the Rev. H. J. Swale, Chaplain to Her Majesty's Embassy, Capt. James Burnie Lind Bengal Staff Corps, to Florence, youngest daughter of Sir John F. Davis, Bart., K.C.B.
NISSEN—WALBEEHM—On the 28th Oct., at Rhio, C. A. Nissen, Esq., to Juliet Alexandrina Walbeehm, youngest daughter of Johann Heinrich Walbeehm, Esq., of Rhio.
SUEIL—AKUN.—On the 24th Oct., at Hong Kong, Robert Sueil, Inspector of Police, to Lee Akun, of Canton.

DEATHS.

ARMITAGE—On the 2nd Dec., at East Close House, Hampshire, aged 19, Julie Marie only daughter of the late John Armitage, Esq., of Ceylon.
FERGUSON—On the 2nd Dec., at Grove-hill, Glebe, Camberwell, aged 18, Anna, eldest daughter of Mr. A. M. Ferguson, of Ceylon.
FRANKS—On the 5th inst., at Clapham, Elizabeth, only surviving daughter of the late William Franks, Esq., of Clapham, in her 85th year.
FISH—On the 12th Oct., at Shau-hsing, Mr. Fish, of the Ningpo Hotel.
GREEN—On the 20th Oct., at the residence of E. Byrne, Esq., Shanghai, Capt. Green, manager for Messrs. Jardine, Matheison, and Co., Ningpo.
HARVEY—On the 3rd Dec., at Parkfield-road, Princes-park, Liverpool, in his 34th year, William Gaskell Harvey, Esq., of Ceylon, second son of the late Thomas Harvey, Esq.
HUSSEY—On the 11th Oct., at Hong-que, Mr. Edward L. Hussey, of Brunswick, Maine, U.S, aged about 38 years.
LESSLER—On the 3rd Oct., at Bangkok, Siam, Amy Mary Maud, infant daughter of Paul Lessler, Esq.
LLEWELLYN—On the 24th Nov., at Liverpool, Mr. John Llewellyn, late of Shanghai, aged 25.
MAXTON—On the 25th Nov., suddenly, at Brighton, Arthur, only son of P. Maxton, Esq., 46, Highbury New-park, aged eight years.
MARSHALL—On the 18th Oct, at Hong Kong, John Marshall, Master of the British ship Celestial, aged 49 years.
NUTT—On the 28th Nov., at his residence, 270, Strand, Mr. David Nutt, aged 53, deeply lamented.
PASSMORE—On the 20th Sept., at Ningpo, of dysentery, Harry, youngest son of Michael Passmore, Esq., aged 19.
PORTER—On the 20th Sept., at Teendong, China, Albert George Porter, Esq., aged 23.
PLUMRIDGE—On the 29th Nov., at Hopton Hall, Suffolk, Admiral Sir James Plumridge, K.C.B., aged 76.
PLACE On the 20th Oct., at Shanghai, suddenly, Mr. P. Place, Master of the steamer Yuenfa.
PIPER—On the 29th Oct., at Hong Kong, on board H.M.S. Melville, Stephen Piper, gunner, R.M.A., of H.M.S. Scout.
SPENCE—On the 23rd Sept., on board the Granada, on his way from Shanghai to Yokohama, George Spence, Esq., of Shanghai, eldest son of Robert Spence, Esq., of Bickley, Kent, aged 38.
SOHS—On the 1st Nov., at Singapore, John Sohs, Esq., of Hamburgh, aged 21 years.
——— On the 12th Oct., drowned in the Woongpoo by slipping from a sampan, the captain of the British ship Renown.
WEBSTER—On the 4th Nov., at his residence, Thompsons-road, Josiah Webster, Esq., aged 44 years.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CHINA EXPORTS.

TEA.—CANTON.—There is very little of interest to advise respecting this market since the date of last report. Holders of Congous continue very firm, and although the settlements have been a trifle, the wonder is that there should have been any at all, considering the excessive export and the extreme figures paid. Three chops of Congou have arrived during the fortnight. The total supply of the season will not probably exceed 85 chops. In Scented Tea and Canton Greens a moderate business has been done at previous rates. Regarding Country Greens no further advices have been received. The settlements of the fortnight are thus reported:—Congou, 3 chops say blackish leaf to Pekoe flavour, 1 chop at 27¼ taels: black leaf Pekoe flavour, 2 chops, at 32 to 32½ taels. Tyshaan, improved country make, 200 chests and 1,000 half-chests, at 22 to 26 taels. Powchong, 1,000 half-chests, at 21 taels. Scented Teas, 8,000 boxes Orange Pekoe, at 18¼ to 22 taels for common to fair; 24 to

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27 taels for medium to good; 29 to 33 taels for fine to finest: 6,000 boxes Caper, at 15½ to 18 taels for common to fair; 20 to 23 taels for middling to good; and 25 to 26 taels for fine. Canton Greens, 8,000 boxes Gunpowder, common to middling, at 14 to 22 taels; 1,000 half-chests Young Hyson, fair to good, at 17 to 18 taels; and 200 chests Hyson, for India, at 21 to 22½ taels.

SHANGHAI.—Black: Throughout the whole of the past fortnight there has been a steady demand for Black Teas, and settlements amount to 38 chops the bulk of which are Oopacks lit. on Pekoe flavour at prices from Tls. 29 to 32; these kinds are made rather firmer, but low Hohows and Oonahms, have been taken at a decline of about one tael on last quotations. The stock on offer is considerably reduced as shipments from Hankow on native account have fallen off in consequence of the recent heavy losse made on this market. Settlements on the market, 38 chops, 19,765 chests Oopacks, Oonahms, Ningchows and Hohows. Re-shipped on owners' account, 53 chops, 26,416 chests Oopacks, Oonahms, Ningchows, and Hohows, 91 chops, 46,181 chests, making total to date 310,849 chests. Stock, waiting shipment, 22 chops and for re-sale, 21 chops,—43 chops. We quote second and third crop Oopacks and Ningchows Tls. 28½ to 33: second and third crop Oohahms, Tls. 23 to 28; second and third crop Hohows, Tls. 18½ to 24. Green.—During the past few days small arrivals of contract country teas have come forward from Kewkiang, but no transactions have at present been reported. In Pingsueys a small business has been done at full rates, but Japans and Shanghai packed kinds have been quite neglected. Re-shipment and settlements, 8,851 half-chests Fynhows, making total to date 51,613 half-chests. Stock of Green Tea is estimated at 2 500 half-chests Fychow, &c.; 3.908 half-chests Shanghai packed Japan; 11,461 chests Pingsuey—17.869 half-chests.

FOO-CHOW.—A large business has been transacted during the fortnight in Congous. There has been a demand for shipment to Australia which has so excited competition as to cause an advance of 1½ tael on all kinds. During the past few days the unfavourable advices from England have produced their natural effect, and although no settlements at a reduction can be advised, yet the market is quieter and tends down.

AMOY.—There has not been much doing in Oolongs, and as stocks are accumulating, the teamen are anxious to sell. Congous at one time declined $1 to $2, but buyers entered the market (for Australia, it is believed), and sales are fully as high as before. Settlements for the fortnight have been:—Oolongs, 2,600 half-chests at $18 to 19¾ for common, and $20 to 22 for fair cargo; Congou, 8.800 half-chests at $18 to 21 for good ordinary to but mid. flavoury. The stocks are computed at 16,767 half-chests Oolongs, and 3,300 do. Congous.

KEWKIANG.—Green Teas: Supplies from the interior have been arriving freely during the past few days. The amount cannot be safely estimated, as further supplies are continually arriving. No settlements are reported. The ideas of the teamen are high—so much so that foreigners refrain from making offers, hoping that the accumulation of stock will operate to their advantage. Black Teas: The settlements of the fortnight only amount to a chop Hohow, rate not transpired, and 250 chests Souchong-flavoured Congou at 25½ taels. The unsold stock is only two chops Hohow. The total shipments for the present season to date amount to 6,443 half chests Green and 85,170 chests Black, against 65,694 half-chests Green, and 45,152 chests Black at corresponding period last season.

HANKOW.—There has been a good demand throughout the fortnight, settlements amounting to 54 chops congou, including 6 contract chops. The total settlements of the season exceed 580 chops, against 353 chops at corresponding period last season. The stock on the market amounts to only 12 chops. The state of the demand induced the teamen to demand higher rates, which shippers objected for a while to give, but exchange falling the terms of the teamen were partially acceded to, and an advance of one tael all round established. The following are the current quotations—short price.

YOKOHAMA.—The settlements of the fortnight amount to 2.500 piculs. Rates are rather easier, having fallen one dollar. The stock is under 1,000 piculs, but supplies come steadily in. The quotations are - ordinary, $1 to 3; good ordinary, 4 to 6; common, 8 to 12, good common, 14 to 17; fair to good, 18 to 23; fine, 24 to 28; finest, none.

RAW SILK.— HANGHAI—During the fortnight has been in active demand, and up to the close of the mail continues so, notwithstanding that prices have advanced Taels 10 to 20 per picul. Settlements are 2,250 bales, and the arrivals from the interior are estimated at 1,100 bales. It is reported by the dealers that they find considerable difficulty in obtaining silk up country, the stock being very limited, and higher prices ruling. From Japan 550 bales have been received, and by the last advices the supply they were receiving there had increased to 150 bales per diem. The greater portion of the unsold stock consists of common Tsatlees and low Taysaams, good qualities of both kinds being scarce. The settlements of the fortnight last season amounted to 2,000 bales, and 5,000 bales the corresponding fortnight of season before. The present stock is computed at 11,0 0 bales, against a similar quantity corresponding period last season, and 26,000 bales the season before. The following are the current quotations:—Tsatlees, No. 2 chops, 450 to 460 taels per picul; No. 3, 430 to 440; Market, No. 3, 415 to 425; No. 4, 400 to 410; No. 5 and common, 385 to 395; Taysaams, No. 1, 400 to 410; No. 2, 380 to 390; No. 3, 360 to 370; No. 4, 5, and common, 330 to 350.

YOKOHAMA.—It would appear from a notification issued by the British Consul, that the obstructions alleged to be placed upon the article by the authorities was a ruse of the dealers to extort better rates from exporters. Arrivals continued to take place at the rate of 150 bales per diem, which found eager purchasers as placed on the market at $560 to 570 for best Mabash. Medium $520 to 540; inferior $500 to 510. Ida, best $550 to 5 0; medium $510 to 525; inferior $450 to 480. Oshio, best $500 to 525; medium $475 to 485; inferior $450 to 460.

DRUGS, &c.—CANTON.—Cassia Lignea, 300 pls., has been purchased during the fortnight at $16.50; 100 piculs being in stock. Cassia Oil and Buds, still no supplies. Aniseed Star and Oil, the same remark applies to. Also to Rhubard and Gamboge. China Root, no settlements; stock 400 pls. Galangal, nominal, $3.75 to 4.25; stock 500 pls. Vermilion has advanced to $42½ to 43 per box. Galls, 560 pls., have been shipped to Bombay; there are 250 pls. on the market, which are being offered at $15. CAMPHOR.—HONG KONG.—The balance of the stock some 550 piculs sold at $22 to 23 per picul unpacked, and no further supply has arrived.

CHINA IMPORTS.

COTTON YARN has improved materially in value in this colony since the date of last circular, and sales of 380 bales to Chinese, and 216 bales to foreign purchasers are reported. 97 bales of sea-damaged Yarn have also been moved off by public auction.

GREY SHIRTINGS—Since the arrival of the mail steamer a brisk speculative demand for these goods has existed, and about 24,000 pieces have been purchased by foreigners at prices which show an advance of from 20 to 40 cents per piece upon the rates previously quoted. The wants of the Chinese have been principally supplied by public sales of damaged goods, consisting of nearly 9,000 pieces.

WHITE SHIRTINGS have not advanced in an equal ratio with unbleached goods, but are fully dearer than on the departure of the last mail steamer, and the sales of the fortnight amount to 5,280 pieces.

T-CLOTHS have not been in particular request, and the sales of the fortnight are limited to 1,950 pieces, at an improvement in price of from 5 to 15 cents per piece. With the exception of a small sale of 25 bales of Cotton Yarn, all the above-mentioned imports have been without inquiry in the Canton market.

AMERICAN DRILLS.—1,274 pieces have found buyers in Hong Kong, and in Foo chow 200 pieces have been recently sold.

WHITE SPOTTED SHIRTINGS, DYED DO., BROCADES, WHITE AND COLOURED.—Of these goods the sales in Hong Kong during the past fortnight are put at 1,250 pieces of Dyed Shirtings, and 1,000 pieces of Coloured Brocades, while from Foo-chow settlements of 1,500 pieces of all kinds are reported.

DAMASKS have been purchased in this colony to the extent of 750 pieces.

CHINTZES AND HANDKERCHIEFS.—500 pieces of the former, and 500 dozens of the latter, constitute the fortnights transactions.

RAW COTTON has met with very brisk inquiry in this colony during the last ten days, and the value of the staple shows a material advance upon the quotations given in last report. The settlements effected of all descriptions of Chinese and of Japan cotton amounts to 22.000 bales, of which some 15.000 have been bought by foreign speculators, and the balance by the Chinese dealers. Supplies continue to arrive freely from the north, and the contracts entered into in Shanghai have been upon a large scale.

WOOLLENS, SPANISH STRIPES, MEDIUM CLOTHS, LADIES' AND HABIT CLOTHS—Continue to meet with a moderate demand in this market, and show a slight improvement in value; the sales of the fortnight are put at 1,380 pieces of Spanish Stripes, and 242 pieces of other cloths. Long Ells, which have again advanced a few cents. have been in good demand, and sales of 4,020 pieces are reported. Camlets have likewise met with moderate inquiry at the quotations given in last circular, and the sales of the fortnight are put at 1,500 pieces of English manufacture. Lastin s are somewhat higher in price, and the sales effected amount to 610 pieces. Blankets have been purchased to the extent of 840 pairs.

METALS.—IRON, FLAT, &c.—In Hong Kong the prices of the various descriptions of iron annexed do not show any material change, but in Canton rates for all kinds, with the exception of nail rod, which has remained stationary, have declined considerably from the advance established at the date of last circular. The sales reported are 1,974 piculs of nai rod in Hong Kong; and in Canton 840 piculs of nail rod, and 350 piculs of hoop have changed hands. Lead in Hong Kong remains as before quoted, with sales of 1,000 piculs; but in Canton, where 4,500 piculs have changed hands, its value has declined 10 cents. Tin remains in this colony as at the date of last report, with sales of 420 slabs; in Canton a decline of abo it $3 has been submitted to, and sales are put at 280 piculs. Tin plates are in no demand. Steel: 20 tubs sold in Hong Kong.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

			Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael.)	6	months sight.	6s. 1d. to 6s. 1½d.	6s. 1½d. to 6s. 2d.
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	6	ditto	...	...
At Canton, At Hong Kong, At Macao	6	ditto	4s. 9d. to 4s. 9½d.	4s. 9½d. to 4s. 10½d.
At Singapore	6	ditto	4s. 10d.	4s 10½d. to 4s. 11d.
At Manila	6	ditto	4s. 5d.	4s. 5d. to 4s. 6d.
At Batavia (guilders.)	6	ditto	..	..

The Exchange on India at Shanghai was 299 to 300 rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 232 per 100. Bar silver at Shanghai 111.25 per 100 tls., and Hong Kong 3½ per cent. prem. The current quotations at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 78 tls. per $100, and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 23 to 23½ per cent. discount.

ARRIVALS.

AT JAPAN.—None.

AT SHANGHAI.—From London: Oct. 9, Cymberline; 11, Angle Saxon; 13th, Speedy, Princess of Wales, Chryseis; 18th, Crest of the Wave. From Liverpool: 13, Zingari. From Sunderland: 8, Hawthorne; 12, Mary; 13, Sir Harry Parkes, Forerunner, Cordelia. From Hartlepool: 13, Blanche. From Cardiff: 13. Nelly. From Newcastle: 13, H. E. Sutman, Adeline, Daisy; 23, Thetis (via Swatow). From Glasgow: 8, Sappho. From New York: 13, Fearless. From Boston: 12, Star; 13, J. W. Seaver.

AT FOO-CHOW.—Oct. 18, from England: H.I. Chi. M.S. Kwantung.

AT AMOY and SWATOW no report.

AT HONG KONG.—From London: None. From Liverpool, Oct. 27, Junapore.

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At MANILA.—No report.

At SINGAPORE.—From London: Nov. 3, Ann Maria. From Liverpool: Oct. 29, Advance; Nov. 1, Hyacinth. From Sunderland: Oct. 23, J. Martinus (Dutch). From Newcastle: Nov. 3, Pekin (Dutch). From Glasgow: Oct. 29, E. Castle. From Rotterdam: Oct. 31, Constance (Dutch).

At PENANG.—From London: Oct. 4, Teesdale. From Glasgow: Nov. 3, Nipisiquit.

DEPARTURES.

From JAPAN.—Oct. 9, Broadwater, for London; 8, for New York, Sarah (*via* Shanghai).

From SHANGHAI.—For London: Oct. 8, Julia; 23, Fairlight, Ironside. For Liverpool: 20, Chalmers; 21, Lady Elizabeth. For New York: 10, Anna.

From FOO-CHOW.—For London: Oct. 8, Janet Mitchell, Bucton Castle; 9, Beemah; 13, Langdale; 21, Alfred the Great; 22, Wm. Melhuish.

From HONG KONG and CANTON.—Oct. 23, Abdul Medjid and Alliance for Liverpool.

From MACOA.—For Hamburgh: Oct. 21, Siwa.

From MANILA.—For London: Pelicano, Minden, Der Preusse. For Liverpool: Belvidere. For New York: Winged Racer, Bavaria.

From SINGAPORE.—For London: Oct. 31, Peter Symons.

From PENANG.—For London: Oct. 13, Daylight; Nov. 9, Teesdale.

LOADING.

At JAPAN.—For London: Ravensbourne, J. C. Munro, Esperanza. For Liverpool: Marion, M. Theresa, William Eggerts. For New York: Contest.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Anglo Saxon, Hawthorne, J. H. Ransom, Star of the North, Star Queen, Sarah, Jas. Vinnicombe, Lord Macaulay, Mirage, Ospray, Philip I., Spirit of the Deep. For Liverpool: Jas. Gibson, Our Queen, Sarah, Emma, Thos. S. Stowe, Childe Harold, Glenhunsley, Macduff, Victoria, Rheine.

At FOO-CHOW.—For London: Standard, Mimosa, Maiden Queen, Portland, Bosworth.

At HONG KONG and CANTON.—For London: Laurel, Mary Ann Wilson, Agra. For Liverpool: Melbreek, Lord Lyndhurst, Tamerlane.

At MACAO.—For Hamburg: Ophelia (Ham.); Selina Jane (Br.)

At MANILA.—No report.

At SINGAPORE.—For London: Avalanche, Maori. For Liverpool: Oasis. For New York: Caroline (Brem). For Boston, Pearl.

At PENANG.—For Bordeaux, Frahel (Fr.)

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Yokohama to London, cotton, £4; tea, £5; and silk, £6. 10s. To Shanghai, 3 to 5$ per ton.

Hankow to Shanghai, 2½ taels per ton.

Shanghai: More activity is shown, and a general improvement has taken place in shipping, which is expected to continue for some time. The rates to England for tea and cotton are £3 to £3. 15s. to Hong Kong with cotton, 80 cts. per bag.

Foo-Chow to London £4.

Hong Kong: Tonnage is in better demand. The rates are £3. 10s. to £4. The following are some of the settlements: Gemini (Ham.), 216 tons; to London at £3. 10s. to £4. Itsamboul, 1,310 tons, for Liverpool at £3. 10. Magnus (Swed.) 192 tons, to Bremen at £3. 10s. Orient (Brem.), 386 tons, to New York, £4. 2s. 6d. per ton, 50 cubic feet. Tamerlane, 764 tons, to Liverpool, £3. 10.

Singapore: The rates for England are as follows:—Tin, £3; sago in boxes. £3. 15s.; sago flour, £3. 15s.; gambier in bales, £2. 15s.; sugar, £3. 10s.; black pepper, £3. 15s. per ton of 16 cwt.; coffee, £3. 15s per ton of 18 cwt.; hides and horns, £3. 15s. per ton of 16 cwt.; gutta percha, £3. 15s. per ton of 20 cwt.; and meast. goods £3. 15s. per 50 cubic feet.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From ENGLAND and CONTINENT to CHINA, &c.—Oct. 21, Turoas, from London for Hong Kong; Madras, from Greenock for Hong Kong; Adrian Petronella (Dutch), from Cardiff for Hong Kong; Johann Lange (Brem.), from Bremen, for orders.

From UNITED STATES to CHINA, &c.—Oct. 22, Madge, from Boston for Shanghai.

From CHINA, &c., to ENGLAND and CONTINENT.—Oct. 13, Esther (Ham.), from Macao for Hamburg; John Nicholson, from Hong Kong for Liverpool; 17, Queen of the Ocean, from Whampoa for London; 18, Mexicana, from Amoy for London; Sunbeam, from Shanghai for London; 19, Solent, from Shanghai for London; John Lidgett, from Hong Kong for London; 20, Hanover, from Shanghai for London; 21, Grenadier, from Shanghai for London; 22, Humphrey Nelson, from Shanghai for London; 25, Beautiful Star, from Hong Kong for Liverpool; Sovereign of India, from Shanghai for London; 26, Jubilee, from Shanghai for London; Halton Castle, from Singapore for Liverpool.

CASUALTIES.

SHANGHAI.

The Kensington brings news of the loss of the British barque Flora Mc'Donald (Singapore vessel) about 3 miles W. by S. of Gutzlaff—having sprung a leak during a heavy gale to the Nd., but succeeded in reaching the Pilot-ground when she foundered, crew saved. She was from Newchwang, bound to Hong Kong with a cargo of peas.

H.I.M. Gunboat Ecoile, while in the act of weighing anchor to proceed to Shanghai, was blown up with a terrific explosion by the bursting of a boiler, blowing away just one half the vessel, which was fortunately built in compartments, leaving only the fore part afloat; had the men been aft at the time of the explosion, nothing could have saved them, and we regret to state that five men standing aft out of the crew of twenty-six were killed by the explosion.

The American barque I. W. Seavor, from Boston, has put into Shanghai for repairs.

AMOY.

The British ship Wagoola from Swatow, bound to Shanghai, has put into Amoy to repair damages.

H. M. steam-transport Hesper has put into Amoy in a frightfully damaged state, having encountered heavy weather for four days off the Loochoose—her decks are thrust upwards, and her foremast is found to be rotten. She left Hong Kong for Japan some time ago, laden with supplies for the fleet, and a mainmast on board for the Argus.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

At the half-yearly general court of the proprietors of the East India Company, held at the offices of the company, 3, Lothbury, Colonel Sykes, M.P., in the chair, the accounts were passed, and the chairman announced that the dividend would be ready for delivery at the Bank of England on the 6th January.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN THE TABLES.—Dec. 5, at Bremen, from Akyab, Rochester; from Bassein, Fides; 6, at Brouwershaven, from Batavia, Bezoekie; 7, off Plymouth, from Batavia, Mentor; 8, at Brouwershaven, from Batavia, Helena and Anna; Nov. 25, at New York, from Shanghai, Imina Brons; 26, from Manila, Horatio.

DEPARTURES.—Dec. 7, from Cardiff for Singapore, Batavia; 10, from Liverpool for Shanghai, Southern Cross; 9, from Sunderland for Shanghai, Northern Queen; Nov. 27, from Madeira for Singapore, Tichison; Dec. 12, from London for Singapore, Vadivia; 14, from Liverpool for Hong Kong and Canton, Young Lochinvar; for Shanghai, Jane E. Williams; from Glasgow for Singapore, Bacchante.

LAID ON.—At London, for Singapore, James Paton.

SPOKEN.—Louisa (ship), Cork to Hongkong, Oct. 11, 34 S., 12 E.; Thrudvang, Manila to Falmouth, Nov. 17, 31 N., 31 W.; Abel Tasman, Batavia to Rotterdam, Oct. 13, 26 S., 6 E.; Baron van Pallandt von Rosendaal, Rotterdam to Batavia, Nov. 6, 12 N., 25 W.; Acmeto, Amsterdam to Singapore, Oct. 28, 7 S., 32 W; Joan Melchior, Kemper, Amsterdam to Batavia, Nov. 7, 13 N., 26 W.

GALWAY, Dec. 8.—Portions of the hull and spars of the barque Liriope, Capt. Ritchie, of and from Liverpool for Singapore, were found at Ballyconelly, near this place, on the 6th December.

The Admiralty have invited tenders for the conveyance of 26 tons ball cartridges, 20 tons combustibles, and 13 tons ordinary Government stores, from the River Thames to Hong Kong.

The Admiral Napier (ship) has taken on board the cargo of the Pomona, Giraud, from Bangkok for Cherbourg, which vessel has been condemned at Mauritius.

The American ships Winged Racer and Amanda, from Manila to New York, have been burnt by the Confederate Alabama, in the Java Sea, about the 10th ult.

THE SURVEY OF CAPTAIN SPRYE'S ROUTE.—All who are interested in the extension of geological discovery and the opening out of new commercial routes will regret that Lord Elgin has seen fit to negative Colonel Phraye's proposal to allow Captain Fitzroy to survey the route proposed by Captain Sprye for a line of telegraph, 1,100 miles long, from Bhwey Ghyeen, on the frontier of British Burmah, where the Indian wires end, to Hong Kong, by Kianghung, Esmok, and Canton. This is the route for telegraphic communication with China, and it must, sooner or later, be surveyed. Meanwhile, there are four little expeditions about to be made in that direction. Dr. F. Marfels, a German, left a month ago by the most northerly road from Rangoon, up the Irrawaddy, to the town of Magive, in 20 deg. 10 min. north latitude. Having gained the table land of the Shan country by a gradual ascent beyond the influence of the heavy rains, he will cross the Cambodia before returning. Lieutenants Sconce and Watson, appointed to survey the Salween river, will proceed by land to as high a point as possible, and then drop down to the rapids which bar the navigation only eighty miles above Moulmein. The Rev. Mr. Bixby, an American Baptist missionary, will leave Tonghoo a month hence for Kianghung, in latitude 22 deg. north, on the right bank of the Cambodia, at the mouth of which the French have planted themselves. His movements after reaching that will be guided by circumstances. His knowledge of the Shan language is perfect for a foreigner. Finally, the Roman Catholic Bishop Bigandet is about to go to Mandalay, the capital of Burmah, and thence to Bhamo. His object is to reopen the route from that mart to Penang, and he will probably be accompanied by Dr. Williams, our Consular agent in Mandalay under the late treaty. The French priests in Yunan will then be able to hold regular communication with Europe through Burmah.

GENERAL BROWN AGAIN.—From Calcutta, we have news dated 8th November, from which it appears that in consequence of the incompetency and folly of Major-General Brown, commanding the troops in China, in having sent home the 31st Regiment at the very time that Colonel Neale and Admiral Kuper were sending pressing applications to him for troops, the Government sent out orders to Sir Hugh Rose, the commander-in-Chief in India, to send on to China the 2nd battalion of the 20th Regiment immediately on its arrival at Calcutta from England, so as to be available for service in Japan if required. One portion of the regiment has already arrived in the *Contest* and the men have been landed and sent to Dum-Dum in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, where it is waiting the arrival of the headquarters daily expected. The regiment will be equipped for field service and will go on to China in the P. and O. Company's ship *Nubia*, which has been charted to take on the whole regiment. The cost of sending this regiment from Calcutta to China, is stated to be three lacs of rupees, or thirty thousand pounds sterling—a nice little sum for unfortunate John Bull to be let in for under circumstances of the unnecessary nature—due entirely to the misfortune of having an utterly incompetent person in the position of a commander of the forces in one of our most important military positions at the present time; the interests of Japan as well as China being alike involved.

THE "FAR EAST."—An engraving of the double-screw *Far East* for the China trade appears in the *Illustrated News* of the 12th inst. We may add that it does not do justice to the vessel; we are very much mistaken if she does not look far better on her trial trip, which is to come off in a few days.

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REVOLT AND MUTINY ON BOARD THE "AEROLITE."—Capt. R. E. Alleyne, master of the ship *Aerolite*, appeared at the Thames Police-office, before Mr. Woolrych, to answer a summons taken out by F. Eston, who, claimed a balance of £27 for service as an able seaman on a voyage from England to Shanghai and back. Mr. Smith appeared for the complainant, Mr. Young for the defendant. Mr. Smith called the magistrate's attention to three items in the account rendered—namely, £8. 8s. 4d. for absence from duty for 101 days, soap 6s., and cash £4. 18s. 9d. The complainant and others were given in charge by the defendant at Shanghai for piracy, mutiny, and making a revolt in the ship, and they were committed by the British Consul to take their trial for the serious offences mentioned before the Supreme Court at Hong Kong. The trial resulted in a verdict of acquittal, and the complainant returned to his ship and to his duty, and came home with the vessel. The complainant was absent 101 days, not of his own free will. He was not unlawfully absent, but was taken out of the ship on the action and at the request of the captain, and committed by the Consul to take his trial. The absence was not such a one as was contemplated by the 186th section of the Merchant Shipping Act. Mr. Young said there had been a serious revolt and mutiny in the ship, and the lawful orders of Mr. Williams, the second officer, disobeyed, and he had been beaten, his skull fractured by one or more blows, and, while in a state of insanity, caused by the serious injuries he received, he committed suicide. The highest offence known to the law had been committed, and the life of an officer of the mercantile marine sacrificed. — Mr. Woolrych: You allege a wrongful absence That is not so. The complainant was taken out of the ship by order of the Consul, who thought a *prima facie* case was made out, and committed him for trial, but did not say he was guilty. It is like one of my own committals. If I send a man before a jury to take his trial, I give no opinion of his guilt or innocence. I merely say there is sufficient to put him on his trial. Here is a positive law making an express provision. The 186th section uses the words, "lawfully imprisoned for any offence committed by him.' The complainant has been tried by a competent tribunal, and declared to be innocent of the crime stated in the indictment. The other points in dispute were then settled by the two solicitors, and Mr. Woolrych said that he could not allow 101 days' deduction of wages for the reason stated, and he made an order for the payment of £21. 14s., and one guinea costs.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN PEKING.—The following is an extract from a letter written by Dr. Lockhart at Peking on Sept. 7; it is a curious illustration of the mode in which law and justice are still administered in the Chinese capital:—"I have mentioned to you the case of General Shing-paou. He was the man who ordered the execution of Major Brabazon and Abbé Luc at Pa-le-chaou. He was one of Sooshun's (the executed regent's) clique in 1861, has been with part of the army in command, but accused of all sorts of crimes, which crimes are, however, part of a Chinese general's common nature, his chief crime being that he was of the regency clique. He was brought to Peking a prisoner, and been kept many months in the Board of Punishment Prison. Sometimes it was said he was to be executed, and at others that he would be allowed to purchase his life. The Empress Dowager wished him killed, because the regency clique accused her of adultery. Prince Kung wanted to save him; so on August 31st a high officer was sent to him from the court to say he was permitted to hang himself, and he at once did so, and is dead. After death long needles or narrow daggers were thrust into his body to make sure that he was dead. The Government dare not send him to the cabbage market or public execution ground, lest he should be rescued by his friends and adherents, and so they let him make his own exit, and it is less disgraceful to die thus than by beheading. The body is placed in a litter, hoisted over the wall of the prison, and given to his friends, who can bury him with all pomp. No corpse is allowed to go through the doors of the Board of Punishment. Low criminals are shoved through a hole in the wall; high men are hoisted over the wall."

THE BURNING OF KAGOSIMA. The Peace Society have presented to the Queen by the Home Secretary, a memorial of the dreadful character of the late operations in Japan, and particularly the burning of Kagosima, containing from 150,000 to 180,000 inhabitants. After representing the facts, too well known to our readers, the memorialists say:—"The committee respectfully submit to your Majesty that this tremendous act of vengeance, inflicted by British arms, cannot be justified on any ground, they will not say of justice and humanity, but of international law, or even of the laws of war. However heinous may have been the criminality of those concerned in the act for which redress was sought, the people of Kagosima, situated at a considerable distance from the scene of the outrage, were in no respect implicated in the guilt. Your Majesty's memorialists are profoundly convinced that acts like these, unhappily of too frequent occurrence in those remote regions, are inflicting a deep and lasting injury on the character of this country. Far from helping, they create an insurmountable barrier in the way of our progress as the professed apostles of civilisation and Christianity in the East. They afford matter of just reproach against us to other nations, and take from us the power of remonstrance or rebuke with them, whatever acts of injustice or oppression they may commit. They dishonour our Christian profession before the face of the world; and may we not justly apprehend that they may expose us to the righteous displeasure of Him by whose signal favour our country has been raised to such unexampled power and prosperity? The committee of the Peace Society, therefore, most humbly, but most earnestly, entreat your Majesty to withhold your royal sanction from this great outrage, perpetrated, in your Majesty's name, on the unoffending people of Kagosima! And your Majesty's memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.—JOSEPH PEASE (President), SAMUEL GURNEY (Treasurer), HENRY RICHARD (Secretary)."

APPOINTMENTS AND TITLES GAZETTED.—The Queen has also been pleased to give orders for the appointment of Edward St. John Neale, Esq., Acting Charge d'Affaires in Japan during the absence of Her Majesty's Minister, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class or Companions of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

FAILURE OF THE ARMSTRONG GUN AT KAGOSIMA.—The following is an extract from a letter dated Yokohama, September 23:—"This Japan business is a very awkward one. Russia has a very large navy out here, cruising about, and should the war with Poland cease, she would do England a great deal of harm in Japan. It may seem a very improbable thing for me to know, but about 250 miles north of Hakodadi, the most northerly port we have open in Japan, the Russians have an arsenal, dockyard, hospital, and rendezvous, situated round a bay with an entrance to it, about half a mile wide, and commanded by batteries which would sink any ship. This is no yarn; it will come out, no doubt, in time, and more than likely when we have been hit hard first. The civil war in Japan is in a fair way of commencing. The Prince of Soso has taken one of the Tycoon's steamers, and fired his batteries where she was lying. If he appeals to us for protection we must join, as Soso and Satsuma are cousins. There is no doubt a hard campaign will ensue, and there is a rumour going about, founded upon a sound basis, that every available man-of-war on the China and East India stations are to muster at Yokohama on Christmas-day. The late action at Kagosima has been productive of nothing. It has proved the uselessness of Armstrong guns at 400 yards, or rather a short distance; and established the fact that 8-gun steamers and gunboats are the best class of vessel for attacking sea-walled batteries. The Armstrongs were a failure, and many of them burst from a very peculiar cause. On board the flag-ship, or any ship, the cannon balls are scrubbed and cleaned every Saturday. Well, the Armstrong shot are covered with a lead coating all lined, in order to fit into the grooves with which the interior of the gun is fitted. Jack is told to clean Armstrong shot and shell, and seeing these lines, scrapes them down level. When they are rammed home the grooves don't fit the ball, and the consequence is, on account of windage, the ball drops out at the muzzle into the water, or else sends the vent piece flying in a hundred bits."

NEW COIN AND A MINT FOR HONG KONG.

So far back as the 27th March we were enabled, in the number of the *London and China Telegraph* of that date, to furnish our readers with full and detailed information as to the value and denominations of the new coinage it was intended to send out to Hong Kong. The statement we then made has been carried out nearly to the letter, and the first consignment has been sent, through the medium of Messrs. WINKLEY and Co., of Birchin-lane, the brokers to the Agents for the Crown Colonies, on board the *Robin Hood*, which sailed on the 27th ultimo. As we stated would be the case in the number referred to, the coins first despatched are the mil, one cent, and ten cent pieces; and they will at once be recognised as exceedingly elegant specimens of the moneyer's art. Her MAJESTY'S bust will be soon as well known in the interior of China as in any part of our own islands. Her servants at the Mint have but acted as loyal subjects in stamping a *vera effigies* on the die that will carry the features of the Queen of ENGLAND to many a spot where no living European face has ever been beheld. The shipment by the *Robin Hood* consists of:—

$10 000	worth of	Ten Cent.	Pieces (Silver).
$10,000	„	One Cent.	„ (Bronze).
$20,000	„	Mil.	„ „

It will be recollected, from our former announcement, that 1,000 mils are to be the equivalent of a dollar, while the one cent is to be the hundredth part, and the ten cent the tenth part of a dollar. The dollar itself is to pass current as a legal tender at 4s. 2d.

On one point alone have we to vary our previous statement. We apprehended there would be some difficulty in carrying out the suggestion of Sir HERCULES ROBINSON, that the mil should have a hole drilled through it, to enable the usual process of "stringing" to be adopted. This, however, has been done; and the new little bronze mil will find no impediment to its circulation from the fact of its wanting the hole, so indispensable to John Chinaman for "handling and carrying cash." Trifling as the process may seem, we believe the piercing this hole through so thin a piece of bronze was found to be a task that required much care, and a skilfully devised apparatus.

But, in addition to this new coinage, we are now in a position to state that Hong Kong will almost immediately have a still more important shipment made to it, in the shape of all the machinery and establishment necessary for minting its own coinage on the spot. The elevation of the building for the Hong Kong Royal Mint, and the plan of the plant, have been drawn by the Master of the Mint, and are approved of. A site for the building has been recommended at Cow-loong, and it is looked for that the entire department will be there located and in working order within twelve months. In adding that no further shipment of coinage will be made from England, the reason will be at once seen. All future demands will be supplied by the Mint at Hong Kong, and from thence will be issued the new dollar, the preparations for which are now in an advanced state, and everything necessary will, when completed, be sent out with the rest of the plant. We congratulate the authorities on securing the able and experienced services of Captain KINDER as the Mint Master. This gentleman is now engaged in superintending the plant to be shipped off, and when completed he will proceed to Hong Kong.

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Naval and Military.

The battalion of Royal Marines, ordered to proceed to Japan in the *Conqueror*, 78, Captain Luard, are expected to embark on the 17th. They comprise six companies, numbering, in the aggregate, 36 officers and 512 non-commissioned officers and men; the whole under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Suther. He will have for flag-officers Lieutenant-Colonel Penrose, of the Plymouth division, and Lieutenant-Colonel Charles William Adair, of the Chatham division. The following is the proportion of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men selected from the Chatham division :— Lieutenant Colonel C. W. Adair in command; Captain J A. Stewart, paymaster; Lieut. W. J. Barker, quartermaster; Captain J. H. Parry, First-Lieut. R H. Dwyer, Second-Lieut. W. W. Spalding, eight non-commissioned officers, and 76 men. The entire quota from Plymouth will consist of a detachment of one lieutenant-colonel, two captains, four lieutenants, eight sergeants, eight corporals, two drummers, and 150 men. The marines for service on board the *Conqueror* comprise Captain T. H. A. Brenan, Second-Lieut. S. R. Lewis, two sergeants, two corporals, two drummers, and 72 privates, with a proportionate number of Royal Marine Artillery.

The transport Caroline Coventry, Overberry, which sailed from Shanghai July 12, arrived at Plymouth on the 28th November. She brings the head-quarters of the 31st Regiment of infantry. 3 6 non commissioned officers and men, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Eager, Captains Cassidy and Hamilton, Lieutenants Deane, Dayall, Wood, Jebb, Gow, and Butler, and Ensigns Stannier, Majendie, and Deverell, and in medical charge of Assist.-Surgeon Grant and Staff-Assist.-Surgeon Ginaud. Nine soldiers died on the passage before reaching the Cape.

The Scylla, screw steam-corvette, Capt. R. W. Courtenay, arrived at Maderia from Plymouth on the 13th November, and left for China on the following day.

The following items are from the *Army and Navy Gazette*:—"Lord Clarence Paget, at a meeting of his constituents at Sandwich, confined himself to the announcement that Vice-Admiral Kuper should not be condemned because, owing to his ships rolling, the shot and shell which were intended for the forts of the Daimio unfortunately destroyed the city inhabited by some 150,000 harmless creatures. His lordship did not tell his hearers that Admiral Kuper was not forced to fight on the day he chose to fix; he did not tell them that, having seized the steamers of the Prince, there was no positive necessity, because a shot was fired at our ships, for our being compelled to engage at a disadvantage, and thus have prevented our shoulders from being burdened with the scandal under which we now labour, of having taken the lives of a number of innocent people. Lord Clarence did not either tell his listeners that our victory was far from complete, and that on our squadron leaving the bay in which it had so much distinguished itself the Japanese flag was still flying, and that the forts were still capable of firing. Neither did his lordship allude to the fact that we were about to send out a large force of marines to assist in bringing the Japanese to their senses—*id est*, to do as we would wish them to behave. All this was not convenient."

"We know not what steps the Admiralty have officially taken respecting the failure of the Armstrong guns at Kagosima, but we cannot think that they have neglected to call for a special report of the performance of these breech-loading weapons when exposed to the enemy's fire. There are such unpleasant reports of casualties, and so many actual failures, that anything short of a full and detailed account from the Admiral and from each captain would fail to satisfy the public."

"A young officer in the mercantile marine left England some time since as mate on board a ship bound to China, and on arriving there obtained an appointment as 'captain of the band' in his Imperial Majesty's forces. During one of the engagements he was unfortunately taken prisoner by the rebels, and was started off to their city. In his progress thither he was mutilated in a most barbarous manner, and on reaching his destination, nearly exhausted, his head was severed from his body, stuck upon a pole, and placed on the gates at the entrance of their capital."

"We are informed, on reliable authority, that the Lords of the Admiralty have granted the widow of the late Captain Josling, of H.M.S. *Euryalus*, a very handsome gratuity, independent of the pension she would, as a matter of course, be entitled to; and we also believe the same liberality will be exhibited towards Commander Wilmot's family."

"As some derangement of the Indian relieis has taken place in consequence of the pressure for troops in New Zealand and China, it may be well to account for the present state of the roster in this respect. As originally intended, the 92nd, 1st batt. 13th, 74th, 69th, 68th, and 43rd were to come home from India, the first-named regiment not being relieved, and the five others being replaced by the 86th, and the 2nd battalions of the 19th, 20th, and 21st from home, and the 50th from Ceylon, the 50th being succeeded in Ceylon by the 2nd battalion 25th from England. This original programme has been so far adhered to that the 92nd has come home, that the 19th and 21st have been sent to replace the 68th and 74th in Madras, and the 36th to relieve the 43rd at Calcutta; but the destination of the 20th has been changed from Bengal to China, and that of the 50th from Madras to New Zealand. To fill the gap, the 55th and 76th have been since sent out, and one of these regiments will release the 13th at Calcutta, and another the 69th at Madras."

Capt. George Giffard, C.B., is promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, by the demise of Admiral of the Red John Ayscough. The next vacancy among the active list of flag-officers will lead to the promotion of Capt. Sir Frederick W. E. Nicolson, C.B., senior officer and Captain-Superintendent of Woolwich dockyard.

SALAMANDER, 6, paddle sloop, is ordered to be immediately commissioned by Commander the Hon. John Carnegie, with a complement of 135 officers and men, and it is reported she is to be employed on surveying service in Torres Straits.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* furnishes the following, in its usual monthly list, as the names of vessels of the Royal Navy on the China and Japan station:—

Algerine, 3, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. A. R. Blane.
Argus, 6, st.-v., Com. J. Moresby.
Barrosa, 21, sc., Capt. W. M. Dowell.
Buzzard, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. Hy. Holder.
Bustard, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. John C. Tucker.
Centaur, 6, paddle st.-v., Com. John Z. Creasy (acting) ordered home.
Clown, 1, sc. gunboat, Lieut. Com. J. S. Tonkin.
Cockchafer, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. H. L. Holder.
Coquette, 4, sc. gun-v, Com. A. G R. Roe.
Cormorant, 4, sc., Com. C. M. Buckle.
Coromandel, 5, st.-ves., Lt D. G. Davidson.
Encounter, 14, sc. Capt. R. Dew, C.B., ord. home.
Euryalus, 35, sc., Capt. J. H. L. Alexander, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Kuper, C.B.
Flamer, sc. gunb., Lieut.-Com. T. S. Gooch.
Grasshopper, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-Com. J C. Tucker.
Hardy, 2, sc. gunb., Lt.-Com. A. G Bogle.
Haughty, 2, sc. gunb., Lieut. J. C. Wells.
Havock, 2, sc. gunb., Lt.-Com. E. Barkley.
Hesper, 4, sc. st.-ship, Master-Com. A. F. Boxer.
Hornet, 17, sc., Capt. J. Dayman.
Insolent, 2, sc. gunb., Lt.-Com. G. Parsons.
Janus, 1, sc. gunb., Lieut.-Com. R. Adams.
Kestrel, 1, sc. gunb., Lt.-Com. H. Dunlop.
Leopard, 18, st.-v., Capt. C. T. Lecky.
Leven, 1, sc., gunv., Lt.-Com. H. P. Kneritt.
Manilla, sc. st.-v., 70 h.p., Mast Com. H. W. Burnett.
Osprey, 4, sc., Com. A. J. Innes.
Pantaloon, 11, sc., Com. F. R. Purvis.
Pearl, 21, sc., J. Borlase, C.B., ord. home.
Pelorus, 21, sc., Capt. H. Boys.
Perseus, 17, sc., Com. A. J. Kingston.
Racehorse, 4, sc., Com C. R. F. Boxer.
Rattler, 17, sc., Com. E. H. Howard.
Rifleman, 5, sc. st.-sloop, Mast. Com. J. W. Reed.
Ringdove, 4, sc., Com. H. Huxham, ord. home.
Saracen, 4, brig, tender to Rifleman.
Scout, 21, sc., Capt. J. Corbett, ord. home.
Scylla, 21, sc., Capt. R. W. Courtenay.
Severn, 51, sc. frig., Commodore F. B. Montresor.
Slaney, 1, sc. gunboat, Lt.-Com. W. F. Lee.
Staunch, 2, sc. gunb., Com. G. M. Temple.
Swallow, 9, sc. st.-sloop, Mast. Com. E. Wilds.
Tartar, 20, sc., Capt. J. M. Hayes.
Vigilant, 4, sc., Com. N. R. Hobson.
Vulcan, 6, sc. tr.-ship, Capt. A. C. Strode, ord. home.
Weazel, 2, sc. gunb., Lt.-Com. W. Howorth

DETAIL OF ROYAL MARINES FOR JAPAN.

Staff: Lieut.-Colonel Commanding, Lieutenant-Colonel W.G. Luther; as Majors, Lieutenant P. C. Penrose and Lieutenant C. W. Adair; Captain J. A Stewart, First-Lieutenant W. J. Ponte, of Woolwcih Division, Adjutant; Lieutenant W. J. Barker, of the Chatham Division, Quartermaster; Dr Christopher K. Orel, Surgeon; Angus Robertson, and Gabriel McEgles, Assistant-surgeons. The non-commissioned officers are as follows:—Orderly-sergeant Edward Martin, Sergeant-major; Orderly-sergeant J. Bockham, Quartermaster-general; Sergeant Thomas Hornby, Provost-sergeant; Sergeant William Facey, Armourer-sergeant; Corporal Joseph Jones, Paymaster's clerk; Sergeant Henry Fowler, Adjutant; Private John Robert Cox, Quartermaster

The following is the list of the Captains:—J. H. Parry, Chatham; J. B. Calwell, Portsmouth; M. De Courcy and W. Taylor, Plymouth; J. B. Seymour and F. Lean, Woolwich; First Lieutenants, R. H. Dwyer, Chatham; J. M. M. Silver, Portsmouth; J. A. Hezeltime and A W. Johnstone, Plymouth; A. Donellan and J. C. Hore, Woolwich. Second Lieutenants, W. W. Spalding, Chatham; J. C. Peters Portsmouth; H. J. L. Norcook and T. Lakin, Plymouth; E. T. Richards and C. A. Kennedy, Woolwich.

The numerical composition of four divisions of this battalion, namely, Chatham Portsmouth, Plymouth, Woolwich, is as follows:—Chatham: 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 1 bugler, 75 privates—total, 87. Portsmouth: 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 1 bugler, 75 privates—total, 87. Plymouth: 2 captains, 2 first lieutenants, 2 second lieutenants, 8 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 buglers, 150 privates - total, 174. Woolwich: 2 captains, 2 first lieutenants, 2 second lieutenants, 8 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 buglers, 150 privates—total, 174. And for the four divisions: 6 captains, 6 first lieutenants, 6 second lieutenants, 24 sergeants, 24 corporals, 6 buglers, 450 privates—in all, with a staff of 16 total 538.

Continental Intelligence.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, DEC. 8.

In the preliminary examination of the Bill for disposing of the East India surplus for the year 1861 in the committee of the Second Chamber of the States-General, several other subjects connected with the welfare of the colonies came under discussion. In the first place complaints were made of the falling off in the cultivation of indigo in Java, and, moreover, just at the time when the quality was so much improved as to be considered superior to the produce of Bengal. Apprehensions were entertained that the Government, having in view the importance of the cultivation of sugar, had not paid sufficient attention, nor acted with the needful impartiality with regard to indigo, and some members even accused the Colonial Minister of inconsistency and having altered his opinions on the subject. Then the late sales in Java and Sumatra, the system of the company's coffee sales in this country and the question of the brokers' monopoly and commission, as well as the means to be employed in improving and facilitating the manufacture of salt in Netherlands India, came under review. Also with respect to the much desired acceleration of the mails between this country and her East India possessions, ministers were asked for explanations of the intentions of the Government. In the meantime it gave them great satisfaction to learn that negotiations had been opened with other European powers for the suppression of piracy in the Indian Archipelago,

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wish was expressed to hear the result. Great stress was
n a well-regulated steam communication with India, and
olonial Minister was asked if he was still opposed to taking
easures to carry the projected line into effect by granting
sidy or otherwise.
e Second Chamber is now occupied with the Budget for
, and after passing the several heads of Catholic Church,
stant Church, and Navy, have just concluded the im-
ant one of Home Affairs, in which the question of educa-
took up several days.
is stated in the documents before the committee that the Govern-
t were credited with the sum of 1,177,231 florins for losses and damage
oods and produce received from Netherlands India in 1861. In pro-
ion as the Government increases the amount of their risks of marine
rance, this sum must annually increase rather than decline. The
stion was therefore asked whether no remedy for this serious loss could
devised by adopting some other principle, such as reducing the rates
freight, and imposing on the Netherlands Trading Company the neces-
ty of observing greater restrictions in the selection of the vessels they
hartered, many of which, though no doubt originally fine ships, were
getting old and liable to leak, thus materially increasing the risk of their
not being in a condition to deliver their cargoes sound and dry. It was
further suggested that the company should pay greater attention to the
vessels being properly manned in proportion to their size, as great danger
was incurred in heavy weather by their being short-handed.

The Second Chamber last week passed several Bills for the naturalisa-
tion of foreigners (amongst whom were those gentlemen residing in
Netherlands India, mentioned by name in my letter of the 22nd of Octo-
ber). During the debate a question of some importance was mooted.
Several members objected to the admission of a certain Mr. A. de Bour-
bon, residing at Breda, to the rights and privileges of naturalisation on the
ground of his being an Englishman, as appeared from an examination of
the papers produced in support of his petition. Among others, M. Heems-
kerk observed that if that was the case he could not become a naturalised
subject, according to the principles of Dutch legislation. Heer Von Golt-
stein was of opinion that M. de Bourbon must be considered as an
Englishman; for according to British law it was not a question whether
his parents were French or English, but whether he was born on English
soil. The Minister of Justice could not admit that the gentleman in
question was to be considered as an Englishman. He had made inquiry
of the British ambassador, who informed him that according to the English
law a child was reputed to be born where his parents were domiciled, and
this was confirmed by the opinion of the law-officers of the Crown in
England, which had been obtained, and which stated clearly that M de
Bourbon could not claim the right of being an English born subject.
The Minister added that it was his full conviction that as the Dutch law
now stands, no Englishman can become a Dutch naturalised subject. The
Bill eventually passed for the naturalisation of the above-named gentle-
man.

During the month of November the number of vessels that arrived from the East was thirty-two, of which sixteen brought cargoes for the company, and sixteen for the private trade. Fourteen discharged at Amsterdam, sixteen at Rotterdam, one at Dordrecht, and one at Schiedam. Fourteen came from Batavia, five from Sourabaya, four from Samarang, four from Tjilatjap, three from Passaroeang, one from Cheribon and Tagal, and one from Padang. Among the above was the fast sailing clipper *Noach*, of Kinderdyk, Captain P. Wierx, that made her passage from Batavia to Brouwershaven in the short space of seventy-two days. Last year she made the voyage out in seventy-three, and home, with full cargo, in eighty-four days.

In conformity with previous announcement in the papers, the Indian Association held a meeting of their members at the Hague last week, which was numerously attended. Although there were many important subjects on the list for discussion, all the others were postponed to another day, and the business of the meeting confined exclusively to the government regulations for the cultivation of sugar in Java, which had also formed the subject of debate at the previous meeting. The subdivisions of the regulations brought under consideration were, firstly, the limitation that the plantations of sugar cane must be made in Dessas, and that exceptions may be allowed by special permission of the Governor-General; secondly, the undertaking on the part of the contractors to deliver fixed and specified quantities of sugar; and, thirdly—and on this part of the subject there was scarcely a single dissentient voice—the restriction contained in the eighteenth article of the new sugar culture regulations, that the contractors are bound not to receive and boil down any sugar cane but that produced on the Government plantations. The meeting considered this incompatible with the liberty of action belonging to the subject, and it was looked on as a clog and hindrance to further free development and improvement; in consequence of which the following resolution was put and triumphantly passed:—"That the Indian Association, in fully admitting that there is much that is valuable contained in the new regulations for the cultivation of the sugar cane in the island of Java, regrets to observe the absence of any germ of further development of the principle of free cultivation."

Previous to the adjournment of the meeting, one of the members read a letter from a commercial house relative to the result of the last tea sale, from which it appears that Java tea is every day becoming more popular and in favour in this country, so that a brilliant prospect is held out for the future cultivation of the tea plant in Java.

Mr. Stieltjes, lately arrived in this country from Java, has sent to the Second Chamber a statement in which he enters very fully into the subject of the railways in that island, and defends himself against the charges laid to his door.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Orange Nassau*, Capt. Strang van Hees, at Rotterdam, from Batavia: Messrs. D. Badar, W. Hessing, A. Hekmeyer, J. Van der Quast, J. De Bade, and C. Van Enter.

Per *Vuf Vrienden*, Capt. Johan, at Rotterdam, from Samarang: Lieut. E. Van Gersel, E.I. army, lady, four children, and two native servants.

Per *Sliedrecht*, Capt. Feenstra, at Amsterdam, from Batavia: Lieut. S. Kynypenga, Mrs. Kerrebyn and family, and Mr. J. C. Wiggers.

Per *Ocean*, Capt. Doeksen, at Amsterdam, from Batavia: Mr. H. Weiz and family, Mr. Stap, and Mr. E. Lasonder, naval medical officer.

Per *Petronella Catharina*, Capt. Van der Veen, at Amsterdam, from Sourabaya: Mr. and Mrs. Van der Ham and child, Mrs. F. L. Van Lom and daughter, three Misses Itzig Ubeine.

Per *Aegidia and Pauline*, Capt. Hoogland, at Rotterdam, from Batavia: Capt. W. J. Voss, twenty passported soldiers.

Per *Louise, Crown Princess of Sweden*, Capt. Van der Linden, at Dordrecht, from Java: Mr. Peters.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per *Dordrecht*, Capt. Loos, from Rotterdam to Batavia and Sourabaya: Mr. and Mrs. E. Rudolph, four children and servants, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. W. Steinmetz, Mr. M. Ontrop and daughter, Mr. Th. Keyzer and two daughters, Miss Van Streefkerk, Messrs. J. Block, W. P. Van den Heuvel, W. Berghuis van Woortman, F. J. Cornelissen, C. Van Mensch, and P. Van den Broek, two Javanese servants.

Per *Anne and Sophia*, Capt. Hoekstra, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Messrs. Ermeling, H. Soeters, H. Holsboer, Van Schindel and family, Haringcarspel, Ter Mytelen, Van der Mazen, and a detachment of fifty-six soldiers.

THE SWISS AMBASSADOR IN JAPAN.

M. Humbert, Ambassador at Japan of the Federal Council of Switzerland, has forwarded to his Government an account of an official visit made to him by a minister of the Tycoon. On the 9th Sept. some Japanese officers called on M. Humbert to ask him when he would be disposed to receive the Minister of Foreign Affairs sent by the Sovereign. The reception was fixed for the same day at four in the afternoon. At that hour MM. Brennwald and Metman, interpreters to the Swiss Mission, introduced the Minister Tamura-Higono-Kanic and his suite into the great saloon of the legation. After the first exchange of salutations, Tamura gave orders to his servants, who deposited under the verandah the customary presents, consisting of about thirty live ducks, geese, and fowls, a large bamboo basket filled with fruits of the season and four lacquer boxes of tea and sweetmeats were brought into the saloon. Another functionary accompanied Tamura, who was likewise assisted by the interpreter Morgana, noted for his hostility to foreigners. Tamura carefully avoided touching on political subjects, alleging that his mission was confined to a purely official visit. M. Humbert presented Tamura with some champagne and a photograph of the town of Berne, with which the Japanese seemed much gratified.

COCHIN-CHINA.

(FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.)

The Annamite Ambassadors reached Alexandria in the Spanish steam frigate *Lepanto*, from Valencia, and were politely received by the Grand Chamberlain of the Viceroy of Egypt, who had just left for the upper country, and conducted to the Viceroy's palace, which was placed at their disposition during their stay in the country. It is curious that not a word has reached us here of their reception, except the mere fact, by the Queen and Court of Spain. But Spain has no interest in Cochin-China or Annam; she has not obtained any settlements there; she had a slice of the glory, a very small slice, in the original operations, but she said that she had no intention of acquiring territory, and she has kept her word. France has kindly taken all the onus off her hands in that matter, and is carrying on the business, it must be admitted, as far as military colonisation is concerned, with vigour enough for both nations, although the result will hardly profit more than one. It is quite evident that Cochin-China is to be in Asia what Algeria is in Africa—at once a nursery for the French army, a place for the occupation of military spirits of a restless constitution, and a fulcrum from which the Imperial lever may be worked on China, Japan, and all the Far East. The idea is a good one, from a Governmental and military point of view, and it is evident that it is not to be allowed to lie fallow. On the contrary, we have evidence on all sides that it is to be worked on high pressure principles, and we only hope that the commercial results, and especially the civilising effect on the native populations, may be equal to the expenditure, the trouble, and the expectations put forth.

The Emperor, as we have before pointed out, made a point of it in his speech on the occasion of the opening of the present session, and ever since the ministerial press has been occupied with the past, present, and future of "Our young Colony in the East." The *Constitutionnel* says truly: "Its political import-
"ance cannot be questioned; it is self-evident; one has only to
"cast one's eye over the map to be convinced of the fact;" and after giving, for the twentieth time, the particulars of the geographical position of Cochin-China, we are told that France, in planting her flag at Saigon, has "not only created a station on
"the road from Suez to Peking or Jeddo, she has not only estab-
"lished, as it were, a kind of neighbour to her possessions on the

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"coast of India (a rather distant neighbour, by the way), but she "has, moreover, separated the English colonies of India from the "English colonies of China." This is plain speaking, and, without taking offence, or feeling any irritation, there is no reason why we English should not record and consider the facts thus strikingly brought to our notice. It would be uncivil to disregard so clear a notice from an official source. The admirable position of Saigon is dwelt upon with much force. We are told that five great rivers irrigate the colony and fall into one of the largest estuaries in the world, and that the Saigon river has, to a distance of sixty miles from the sea almost everywhere, even at low water, sufficient depth for three-deckers; and that Saigon, on the route to Hue, the capital of the Annamite empire, and Mytho, another town in possession of the French, situated at the point where all the rivers and canals of the region meet, command not only the provinces ceded to France, but also the possessions yet remaining to the empire of Annam. And an old reminiscence is called up in the following sentence from the *Constitutionnel* of the 3rd instant:—"The Annamites know the importance of "the former place, Saigon, for in 1819 there were to be seen "there a vast Imperial Palace, a naval arsenal, docks containing "two frigates of European form, and a hundred galleys and for-"tifications constructed in 1791 by Colonel Ollivier, the sole "product of an expedition consisting of seven regiments sent by "France to Cochin-China, in twenty vessels, but arrested on the "road by the English." The commercial advantages of the position are again set forth in attractive colours. Mytho is stated to have been for centuries the principal depôt for the supply not only of the Annamite empire, but of Siam also; all the trade of Lower Cochin-China is carried on we are told by the Arroyo, or Chinese Canal, which unites Mytho with Saigon. The commerce of the latter port in 1860, after the French possession, is said to have employed 246 vessels, which took away 54,000 tons of rice, valued at more than five million francs, or £200,000; and the importations are stated at a million and a-half of francs, or £60,000. The whole of this trade is carried on by Chinese, who have long been the only foreigners permitted to penetrate into the Empire of Annam. The number of ships reported as having anchored at Saigon during the first three months of 1861 is given at thirty-six, a great falling off, unless January, February, and March are dull months in that quarter of the world.

The cotton of Cochin-China is spoken of in the highest terms; it is, we are told, of "that kind called *upland green seed*, and "even, under the most careless native cultivation, rivals "the product of New Orleans." In the course of the year 1861 the export of cotton from Lower Cochin-China amounted, it is said, to about 2,200,000 lbs. If the French possession of the provinces of Annam should lead to an increase in the productions and commerce of that country, the late expedition will have done the world, and the Cochin-Chinese in particular, a great service. If, on the contrary, Saigon is to become only another Algeria, we cannot congratulate the Cochin-Chinese on the events that have occurred. The hints thrown out about the treachery of TU DUC are ominous, and the accounts from that quarter of the world speak of military operations in terms quite out of keeping with the force of 1,800 French troops, which is the number reported to be in Cochin-China in the official accounts of the Minister of War just published.

Since the above was written, the *Opinion Nationale* publishes some extracts from a letter dated Saigon, Oct. 20, in which it will be seen that the importance of the suspected treachery of the Emperor Tu-Duc has not been over-estimated. It also accounts for the singular neglect of the Ambassadors, which I have more than once described. Of course it is needless for me to say that the elaborate proposals for the re-purchase of the rights acquired by the French were very summarily snubbed. The writer says:—

"That we enjoy perfect tranquillity in consequence of the treaty concluded with the Emperor Tu-Duc, and its solemn ratification. There was a general insurrection between the signature and the ratification, which broke out during the night of the 17th of December last, and of which the centre was Go-Kong. This insurrection, of which Quan-Dinn was the promoter, failed in every direction, which failure, together with the ratification signed shortly afterwards, placed us in a position of relative peace—of armed peace, in fact, which only waited an opportunity to be changed into active war, contrary to the anticipations of M. de la Grandiere, our Governor, who cannot believe in a rupture. We shall see which of these two opinions shall be realised in a month when the rice crop shall be saved. I believe that war is inevitable; every symptom forces me to fear it. The two mandarins who signed the treaty with France have been condemned by a secret council, held at the Court o Huè, to be tortured and then put to death as traitors to their country by having led their Sovereign, Tu-Duc, into error when they induced him to sign a peace oppressive for the State and dishonourable for the Annamite nation. One of the mandarins died of cholera shortly after he was sentenced to death. His remains were tortured and the head cut off and thrown to the dogs. The other mandarin, Sousthan-Gian, is one of those sent on a mission to Paris to repurchase the provinces we hold by conquest. If, as everybody supposes, he shall fail in his mission, his doom is inevitable. All his property has been confiscated, and in anticipation of his not surrendering to the executioner to be tortured and decapitated, his entire family are held as hostages. Quan Dinn, the hero of Go-Kong, has arrived at the mountains on the borders of the province of Bien-Hoa to excite and lead the inhabitants to an insurrection. It is said, further, that he has intrenched himself there, and that he is well supplied with provisions. There is no doubt but that Tu-Duc has conferred additional honours on him, and that if he fails the Emperor will disavow him. It is thus the Oriental Sovereigns fulfil their engagements. I must add another unfavourable symptom. The population being oppressed by their ancient masters, against whom we cannot efficaciously defend them, dare not approach the ground we occupy—they are constantly between the hammer and the anvil. They are punished for the smallest mark of sympathy they show us by bands who pillage and burn their property before we can assist them. When we arrive it is too late, and we can only punish that part of the population which, according to the others, assisted the pillagers. It is a lamentable fact that a country which formerly supplied all Cochin-China and a part of China with rice, has not since the war grown sufficient to feed the planters themselves, who sow without being certain to reap. In the centre of the country occupied by the French, the inhabitants in place of exporting rice are forced to import it. The country, nevertheless, is capable of producing an immense variety of valuable crops, such as rice, sugar, cotton, tobacco, and silk. Its forests of valuable timber only require to be thinned. Its cattle, which might become a vast branch of commerce, consist of tame and wild oxen, deer, elephants, and rhinoceros, together with pheasants and various other game. Labour is cheap, and canals for the conveyance of timber and other produce are all made. I have just seen a piece of timber, perfectly straight, 120 feet long, six feet in diameter at its base, and four feet in diameter at its smallest end."

Literature.

The Pines and Firs of Japan, by ANDREW MURRAY, F.L.S., Bradbury and Evans, London. The author has collected from the proceedings of the Royal Horticultural Society all that appertains to these plants, adding his own illustrations. The notices extend up to the present time, while those already extant (three) are of the periods of 1712, 1784, and 1842. The new importations of conifers are by Mr. Fortune and Mr. Veitch. The work contains upwards of 200 engravings, or *fac similes* of the plants. Our readers will gladly avail of the author's known taste and ability to familiarise us to these species from the Far East. The lover of botany will find here a charming feast at a small cost. The *British Army Review*, by SAUNDERS, OTLEY, and MORGAN, is a monthly record of military proceedings, written without fear or favour. The December number contains a notice of the Crawley Court-martial, Armstrong Artillery, Our Soldiers' Wives, Ordnance Reports, Weapons of War, &c. Appended is a very clear and useful sheet of the stations of the army, corrected up to the latest intelligence.

The sixth number of the *Chinese and Japanese Repository* contains "Our Policy and Prospects in Japan," "Extracts from Histories and Fables to which allusions are frequently made in Chinese Literature," "Notices of Annam or Cochin-China." From the article on "Our Policy and Prospects in Japan" we extract the following in confirmation of our own views as to the attack on Kagosima:—

"A great deal has been written and said on the subject; one writer to *The Times* draws a fearful picture of 180,000 people being driven penniless and without food from their flaming habitations; while another compares it to the burning of a city like Bristol to ashes—all because an individual had been murdered in the highway. It is easy to see that such expressions are mere adornments of the argument, if such it may be called, which it is sought to enforce. Others put the matter upon commercial ground alone, and say it is manifestly unjust to bombard a city for the sake of trade. So it is, and if that were the cause of this bombardment of Kagosima, we should say let our merchants seek their treasure elsewhere. But Britain has a duty to perform to these barbaric princes—the people must suffer for the wickedness of their rulers—that aphorism is as old as Solomon. They have to be taught by the stern law of truth and justice, that they cannot with impunity deny to-morrow what they promise by treaty to-day to give, and that murder is murder, and must be atoned for, to prevent its recurrence. Then as for the 180,000 inhabitants—the probability is that as soon as the first symptoms of a collision made their appearance, the entire population had taken refuge beyond the range of our guns and mortars, leaving their wretched dwellings to the flames. We must not conceive Japanese houses to be anything like our own. Of those abodes of the 180,000, but few would be substantially built. Mats and laths and paper screens enter largely into the materials of the Japanese builder, and these can therefore be readily replaced. But this is not the question. The question is, Shall we give up Japan, and refrain from punishing the Daimios for their misdeeds? or shall we now subside, content with what has been accomplished, and hope on for the future, for a better state of things? Either course would be most impolitic."

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

A REGISTER is kept of the addresses of all persons connected with the FAR EAST, and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the office or by letter

A NEW ISSUE FOR THE FRENCH MAIL.

The *London and China Telegraph* will, from January next, be published on the arrival of the Mails per French steamer, about the 4th of each month.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, MONDAY, DEC. 14, 1863.

TRADE AND PEACE TRIUMPHANT.

THE accounts from Japan, if not as decided as could be wished, and partaking too much of the character of rumour to justify complete satisfaction, are at least of a nature to create the impression that the assembled Daimios are converts to peace and commerce. That the punishment inflicted on SATSUMA by Admiral KUPER is altogether a stranger to this change is far from probable. The whole mass of that body of powerful feudatories were taught by the fate of Kagosima that none of the customary subterfuges of Eastern policy would be tolerated; that the penalty exacted for wrongs would be enforced on the perpetrator direct if the general executive showed symptoms of being unwilling or unable to do its duty. All the fire and fury said to be kindling at the time of the departure of the last mail has quietly evaporated, or, if smouldering, betrays little sign of heat or vehemence. The attitude of the TYCOON'S Government towards foreigners appeared to have received a decidedly hostile impulse immediately after the TYCOON'S visit to Miako; the benefits of extended commercial intercourse have made themselves felt, and the futility of attempting to cope in hostile array against Europeans arms has been sufficiently manifested.

At a recent council of Daimios held at the Imperial Palace it is understoood that it was decided to suspend any hostile movement against foreigners. The very members of the Daimios who voted on either side of the question are given us in accounts received at Paris, and though the Yokohama papers have no mention of it, our own private letters fully confirm the general statement that peace was in the ascendant at that important meeting. That such was the feeling is further shown by the circumstance that the restrictions on the silk trade have really been removed. The promise made by the Government to that effect has been carried out. The arrival of increased quantities in the Yokohama market is the best and most convincing corroboration of that fact. Indeed, the murder of the French officer is likely to confirm the feeling that it will be exceedingly unsafe to allow the warlike ardour of a few leading Daimios to hurry the whole nation into hostilities, sure to produce incalculable losses. The outrage in question appears to be the act of two or three lawless individuals, and is not, as far as we can learn, in any way defended or palliated by the Government.

THE TELEGRAPH TO INDIA.

THE *Cospatrick*, the last of the vessels comprising the expedition for laying the Persian Gulf cable—which we have already fully noticed—has been despatched with the shore end of the cable, and a variety of machinery necessary for laying the cable. Colonel Stewart, Sir Charles Bright (the electrician in charge), Captain Stewart, Mr. J. C. Laws, and Mr. F. C. Webb left by last mail to make the needful arrangements and superintend the operations which, if successful, will place us in telegraphic communication with Calcutta next March. When that is done, we believe Government intend to give attention to the best mode of continuing the wires to China.

SIR HARRY PARKES.

THE rumour alluded to in the last number of the *London and China Telegraph*, as we anticipated, is not correct. Sir HARRY returns to his post as Consul at Shanghai next month. From the important movements now going forward in the North of China it is very necessary that the Consular chair at Shanghai should be occupied by a person having experience consideration, and last, not least, a knowledge of the Chinese language. We are convinced that most of our troubles with the local authorities hitherto have been caused by misunderstanding. The Chinese interpreters employed in our Consular establishments to transmit our views and representations, do not understand English well enough to make them reliable mediums, is not correct, in so as for the appointment of Sir HARRY PARKES to relieve temporarily Sir F. BRUCE. Sir HARRY returns to his post as Consul at Shanghai next month. With regard to the leave of absence which we inferred Sir F. BRUCE had applied for, we may expect that the melancholy death of his brother, Lord ELGIN, will now render Sir FREDERICK'S presence in England necessary.

AN ANGLO-INDIAN VIEW OF THE CHINESE SITUATION.

SINCE our last issue the question of our future relations with China has received a remarkable and unexpected development at the hands of one of the ablest public writers of the day; and though we demur to most of his conclusions, yet we should be unfaithful to our duty of keeping our constituents duly informed of the views entertained on this momentous topic, did we abstain from canvassing the opinions entertained by so respectable an authority as Mr. MEREDITH TOWNSEND. Proprietor of perhaps the leading paper published in India, and the well-known conductor of one of the ablest, as it is the most moderate and philosophical metropolitan weekly, the opinions of such a man are well entitled to respectful consideration. We must not judge the pearl by the casket. The article in question, which is entitled "Shall we Conquer China?" appears in the December number of the *Victoria Magazine*, a periodical hitherto better known for its contributions on social science than for its solutions of great political problems. The medium employed has not been without its effect upon the author of the paper. Unlike his usual thoughtful style, the tone of the article betrays that happy mixture of racy description and dogmatic assertion which is the characteristic of the philanthropic school, whose organ the *Victoria* aspires to be. What little reasoning there is is based almost exclusively upon analogy, than which there can hardly be a more fallacious guide, especially where it is attempted to be applied to foreshadowing our own future relations with China. No one acquainted with the two peoples will agree that there can be any similarity between the Hindoo and the Chinaman, and if possible, yet less is the resemblance between the Sikh and the Sinensian. Moreover, Mr. TOWNSEND entirely overlooks the fact that the Chinese are a homologous race, ruled over, as he truly states, by some two hundred or so Tartars, aided by a Tartar army. India, from which he derives his illustrations, has for centuries past been a congeries of different races, all representing different conquests, and, by consequence, different modes of thought and life perpetuated among each successive tribe, and forming a barrier to commixture far more formidable than difference of speech. There are, according to some philologists, no fewer than twenty-seven different languages, *not dialects*, in India. In China there are but two languages, though one of these, the Chinese, has some eighteen known dialects. Hence, however, the recognition of caste and the difficulty of teaching are, and must continue to be, entirely unknown in China; and consequently even were there no other points of difference the power of imposing civilisation from above, which Mr. TOWNSEND'S long Indian experience has led him to believe to be impossible, must be vastly facilitated in the case of any really capable Government being established in China.

It is quite true that much will have to be done ere that day arrives. Wars, and rumours of war—perhaps even secret societies, which Mr. TOWNSEND justly denounces as the curse of all foreign Chinese communities—may spring up and flourish during the period of transition. But it is an old and well-founded reproach levelled at *doctrinaires* that they expect immediate results from their panacea, and that, unless such be clearly in prospect, and capable of being grasped by themselves, they are apt to forego their plain duty, and to fold their hands calmly with a sigh of "*non possumus*." Another serious drawback is that they are for the most part emphatically *doctrinaires*. They have no idea of natural causes being left to work out a problem. They must have first principles and a constitution as a basis to start from, and to this Procrustean bed they seek to adapt every argument and fact as it arises. We venture to say that the first bale of goods, which some enterprising member of one of the many chambers of commerce that have been re-

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cently memorialising Government on the subject, shall import into Western China *via* Rangoon. will do more to impose our civilisation upon the Chinese than protocols, or cannon, or even the English common law, as administered in Hong Kong or elsewhere, where the Chinese can admire its efficiency. Mr. TOWNSEND is contemptuously cognisant of "the coarse materialism of the Chinese." Be it so. Let us accept that fact, and let it henceforth be borne in mind in all our future relations with the people. If they are such materialists, and we at least have never denied it, let us endeavour to gain their goodwill by supplying them with such merchandise as will minister to their actual wants, and not to their vicious luxuries.

Hitherto our chief articles of import have been silver and opium, representing the difference in value between our manufactures and their exports of tea and silk. Mr. TOWNSEND furnishes us with matter for profound thought on this head, for he points out that, assuming a wise protectorate, or let us call it at once government, the trade of China in proportion to population would amount to about £175,000,000 per annum, supposing it did not develop itself faster than that of India—and this, independent of the immense number of openings which would present themselves for the energetic middle and lower classes in so vast a population, requiring control and guidance at every turn. Viewing the homogeneity of the race, and its "coarse materialism," the probability is it would be vastly greater. Are we to forego these almost certain advantages, because they are materialistic? What does a philosophic mind like Mr. TOWNSEND's deem the best mode of proselytising among the heathen? Do not all men of sense know that the best of all modes of christianising is the example of self-respect and honest industry, and their accompaniment of smiling comfort, which makes the home of the missionary an oasis of plenty and an example to be followed by the ignorant heathen? Are we to forego this notion of comfort as a primary—perhaps the most important of civilising agencies, which we have ready-made to hand, as it were, in the case of the Chinese? Even Mr. TOWNSEND has to confess that other and higher things might follow. He admits that "if "the Chinaman thought certain mental improvements useful he "would probably grasp them;" and though Mr. TOWNSEND "limits "these to the employment of the Roman alphabet, the adoption "of useful political ideas, and a conception of the sacredness of "human life," yet let every well-wisher to the spread of the Gospel take courage, and believe a yet higher result is sure to follow from our protectorate or conquest or annexation of China —call it by what name we will. Without any of the vehemence that Mr. TOWNSEND seems to dread (though he allows that a Chinaman's religion is no burden to him), if we promote his physical well-being, and introduce the arts and civilisation of the west among these teeming millions, there is little fear but that Christianity will boast of a wider acceptance there than in any other portion of the world. It is a significant fact that Chinese converts, though as yet difficult to make, are by far the most unswerving. We should be sorry to rank Mr. TOWNSEND among the disciples of Professor GOLDWIN SMITH, whose political theories may all be summed up in five words, "Am I my "brother's keeper?"

But in fact Mr. TOWNSEND acknowledges that he is fighting a losing battle, for he devotes eight pages to a candid analysis of the benefits to be derived both by the Chinese and ourselves from our imposing our rule upon China, and two most inconclusive pages of analogies, which he advances as reasons why we should not accept the destiny which he half fears, and every person who knows China perceives to be on the eve of being thrust upon this country, unless we adopt the other alternative of accepting it. He points out with great clearness that we have in India alone the *cadres*, so to speak, for a well-drilled native army close at hand, all sighing for adventure. He states—but limited as is our space, he shall on the next point speak for himself:—"If Great Britain only wills it, the Anglo-Chinese will "impart a new vitality to every department of political life; "the revenue will be honestly collected; the fleet will clear "all coasts and dominate in all internal waters, the new "army will extirpate all rebels, the Anglo-Chinese will demand "and receive great satrapies, and then, weary of efficiency at "the extremities crippled by corruption at the centre, they will "strive for a Mayoralty of the Palace. The reigning class—"the high Tartar Mandarins—awake at last, will make one "desperate effort to retrace their steps, and *the British Govern-* "*ment* (the italics are our own) *must either step forward with irre-* "*sistible aid for the 'adventurers,' or submit to see China thrown* "*back into the anarchy they have striven to prevent, and their in-* "*fluence irretrievably ruined by a massacre such as expelled Chris-* "*tianity from Japan.* There is no chance of Englishmen puttin "up with the latter alternative, and the choice before them "therefore is really this—*to conquer China*, or, by refusing "permission to Englishmen to enter Chinese service, to stop "short in their war policy."

We must confess that we do not recollect reading so lame and impotent a conclusion as the second alternative, which, in his turn, Mr. TOWNSEND propounds to the British Government. He must know that such a policy would be entirely inoperative. It needs, as recent events both in this country and America have shown us, all the vigilance of the most Argus-eyed espionage on the part of a belligerent power, to prevent the Power with which it is at war from illegally recruiting in a neutral country. There is nothing in our municipal law, as it at present stands, to prevent any man from expatriating himself, even though it be with the avowed object of throwing off his allegiance, as we too well know in the case of Ireland for the past sixteen years. No such enactment could possibly be passed which should inflict punishment upon a person for entering the service of a foreign Power, so long as he did not bear arms against his own countrymen in the event of war. In fact, so curious is the law upon the subject that, provided we were at peace with China, one of Mr. TOWNSEND'S satraps might precipitate the final solution by getting up a misunderstanding with the BROTHER of the SUN, and invoking that protection from his own Government which he has not forfeited, so long as he has not actively renounced his allegiance. And considering that Mr. TOWNSEND himself recognises these men as "adven-"turers," they are just the class of men to adopt this policy. If he means that we ought not to suffer officers holding Her Majesty's commission, or that of any duly constituted authority representing her, to enter the Chinese service, we must point out, without arguing the question of how far such a proceeding is dignified in the individual or fair to those whose promotion he is stopping while pushing his own private fortune in another service, that it would be unjust that military law or custom should be strained to preclude the right of any British subject to employ his time and talent in whatever way he may deem most advisable, so long as he is not engaged in hostilities against the land of his birth. But, in truth, these dangers are chiefly hypothetical. The employment of Anglo-Chinese proconsuls and officials would afford the surest guarantee against the outbreak of war with this country. So great a prize might embroil us with envious Powers *without*, but *within* Mr. TOWNSEND allows that all would be tranquillity and prosperity. Whether is it better that such a reorganisation should be effected by ourselves or by Russia?

Curiously enough, though one would think there could be but one answer to this, Mr. TOWNSEND contrives to involve himself in a dilemma. He states what is very true as regards all Asiatic races, that there is a something in us which makes them "regard us with a sort of respectful loathing." We distinctly repudiate this observation so far as regards the Chinese, while acknowledging it to be a fair statement of the case as concerning all other Orientals from the Bosphorus to the Gulf of Tonquin. The reason is not very difficult to find. Mr. TOWNSEND himself states it, when he says that—we again extract—"Conquest being the "easier course, it is by no means clear that it would not be to "China the more beneficial one. The vast population of that "empire are not breaking with their past life in pursuit of a "new idea. They are not in the throes of a war birth, either "in religion or politics, or social organisation. For all that "appears they are quite content as a people with the form of "civilisation which they have elaborated, and only ask that it "should be suffered to remain intact. They require only an order "amidst which their life could always go on as it has always gone "on,"—a theory of Government, which, as we have seen, is all that is bargained for by those who are anxious that the great problem of a Chinese Protectorate, under whatever form, should be accepted at once. In short, we propose that the Chinese be admitted to be the "coarse materialists" they are here represented. They have, in fact, no sentiment, and in so far they have no quarrel with the matter-of-fact side of JOHN BULL'S character, which is confessedly all they have to do with. In fact, in proportion as only this side of our national character is brought into view, we shall succeed with the Chinese as we failed with other orientals. These have each its own history of grand deeds, a literature, a religion more or less ascetic—in a word, they can look back and must be depressed in the retrospect. They

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have been conquerors, they have been poets, they have been founders of grand religious ideas, which have exercised an important influence upon history. What can China show? She has obtained a footing in Central Asia by that same mode of forcing commercial enterprise which has signalised our own relations with herself. With such a people similarity of policy will produce the same results. It is because JOHN BULL has another side to his character, which the prouder, more sentimental races of Asia never have a chance of beholding, that we ought to wish to see China reorganised under English auspices. And as though to fortify this our own line of argument, Mr. TOWNSEND thereupon favours us with a sketch of China re organised upon the Russian model, for the insertion of which we are at a loss to account, if he really is in earnest in his advice that we should pause in time before committing ourselves to such a work. He has virtually admitted that reorganisation is necessary; he has studied the question so thoroughly that while on the one hand he conjures up what he conceives to be the dangers, on the other he points out the benefits that would accrue both to ourselves and the people who are soliciting our aid, and depicts in no exaggerated colours the unpleasant position of our merchants in China, exposed to Muscovite corruption and peddling mismanagement, and then—he turns round and recommends that we should prevent Anglo-Chinese from reorganising China, while admitting that, if *we* do not reorganise it, Russia will and must, in which case our merchants would be subjected to such restrictions that we should have a war with Russia in China (if not on the Bosphorus as well) so soon as her restrictive policy began to make itself felt!

We have but one more point to notice, being the only other remedy, Mr. TOWNSEND suggests, for events which he believes we are powerless to prevent. He concludes a most readable article by suggesting what we ought to do:—"We may" (he says) "guard the treaty ports till order has been restored, *out-*" *law every Englishman* who takes service in China *without the* "*permission of the Embassy* (!), and negotiate with the Govern-" ment for the only bit of soil which would enable us to influ-" ence China without being dragged into incessant extensions " of territory—the island of Chusan." (! ! !)

We have already vindicated the right of any Englishman to take service where he pleases; and protest with all the vehemence in our power against such unheard-of powers being entrusted to an Embassy as is here advocated. As to guarding the treaty ports till order is restored, it is simply begging the question, for the whole drift of Mr. TOWNSEND'S article goes to show that whichever side can engage Western discipline must win; and as there are plenty of adventurers to supply this *desideratum*, whether outlawed by the Embassy or not, it becomes simply a question of re-organisation, and also whether this re-organisation is to be effected by authority, as we recommend, or to be left to "adventurers" to carry out (which Mr. TOWNSHEND does *not* recommend any more than ourselves), or, lastly, whether we are to fold our hands to the song of "Am I my brother's keeper?" As to the notion of occupying Chusan, we are sorry that so accomplished a writer does not pause before committing himself to recommending a question of detail. State general principles, but if once the attempt is made to specify what to do, and how to do it, cavillers must of necessity start up, and the question we need hardly say is in far too embryonic a condition at present to admit of any such off-hand solution. In the present instance it is no exaggeration to say that a more singularly inappropriate spot for occupation as a point of observation, in the excise of moral influence, could hardly have been named. It would require great expenditure even to enable a garrison to live there, and it would fail utterly in impressing the Chinese, who will not see beyond their noses. Remonstrances from Chusan would certainly command no more respect than from Hong Kong, and of course Mr. TOWNSEND means that our AMBASSADOR should remove from Peking to Chusan.

We quit the consideration of this in many respects able paper with the profoundest respect for the great talent of its accomplished author. But it was absolutely necessary that we should refute the many glaring incongruities into which he has been led by a too strict deduction of analogies, unmindful of the immense gulf which separates the Chinese from every other known race. To say that we cannot manage the Chinese is to ignore every day experience. None can know better than Mr. TOWNSEND the difference between managing a people and managing their rulers. If such an axiom hold true in a semi-feudal, highly-sensitive race like the Hindoos, it must hold doubly true in such a corrupt system as that of Chinese Mandarinism. We most of us have seen the well-known caricature of the social edifice of China, in which EMPEROR, Tartar, and grades of Mandarins are all piled one above the other, the inverted apex of the crushing pyramid being the patient, industrious, good-humoured, ingenious Chinaman, who only wants to be treated to bread instead of stones, to such facts as Manchester bales instead of *doctrinaire* ideas, and to become acquainted with the better and higher side of the English character, to become a hearty, happy *collaborateur* in the great work of humanity; to embrace Christianity more or less gradually; to be self-supporting and self-defending; and to add one more, and the most illustrious, testimony to the vivifying and renovating powers of commercial enterprise advancing hand in hand with free institutions wisely adapted, and cautiously modified as circumstances may require.

THE DEATH OF LORD ELGIN.

The intelligence of the death of Lord ELGIN was received on the 11th inst., in the following telegram, at the India Office:—"Lord Elgin died at Dhurumsalla at 2 A.M. on the 20th Nov, and was buried privately upon the following day, in accordance with his own express desire." His successor, Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, left by the last mail for Calcutta. The eldest son, VICTOR BRUCE, now at Eton College, who succeeds to the earldom, is, we believe, in his 15th year. The following is from *The Times*:—

Lord Elgin dead! The news comes with frightful speed in the wake of losses fresh in memory. Three Governors-General in succession—first Lord Dalhousie, then Lord Canning, last, Lord Elgin, fall sacrifices to our Indian empire. In the same connection we think of Lord Clyde, of Mr. Wilson, of Havelock, and many more. Still in this connection we are painfully reminded of another illustrious victim to the toils of office, Sir George Lewis, who belonged to the same college, Christ Church, as the last three Governors-General of India; and Sir George Lewis reminds us of his predecessor in the War-office, Lord Herbert. Although the suddenness of the disaster would lead to the supposition that Lord Elgin was struck down by one of those rapid diseases which are incidental to the Indian climate, there is ground to believe that this was not the case, but that we must attribute his loss more directly to his public cares. He is known to have been suffering from heart complaint; he had gone to the hills at that period of the year when Indians generally seek for relaxation; he had just been over a pass 13,000 feet high; and he had complained of the effect of the mountain air on his breathing. It was soon after this exploit that his ailment manifested itself; and the inference is that it is in these circumstances we are to look for an explanation of the unexpected calamity which we now record.

Lord Elgin traced his descent to the Bruce whose name he bore, and he was son of that Earl who brought the Elgin marbles to England. The son of Scottish parents, he was born in London on the 20th of July, 1811. He was educated at Eton, and from Eton he went to Christ Church, where, as lately we have too often had to repeat, he was one of the distinguished band of scholars and statesmen, including Sir George Lewis, Lord Dalhousie, Lord Canning, and Mr. Gladstone, who were reared in that celebrated seat of learning. He was of the first class in classics in 1832, and subsequently he became a Fellow of Merton College, being then known in his father's lifetime as Lord Bruce. We hear little more of him till 1841. In that year he married; he entered Parliament as member for Southampton, and as a supporter of Sir Robert Peel; and he succeeded to the earldom, which being a Scotch peerage did not interfere with his seat in the Lower House. The general election of 1841, which sent Lord Bruce to Parliament, raised Sir Robert Peel to power, with Lord Stanley as Secretary for the Colonies. Sir Robert Peel and Lord Stanley were both scholars and statesmen, trained in Christ Church, were both prepossessed in favour of the new comer, and in 1842 offered him the Governor-Generalship of Jamaica. In noting this fact, we are reminded of a scene which many years afterwards took place in the House of Lords. It was the first night of the session of 1859, and the first appearance of Lord Elgin in the Upper House after his return from his successful mission to China. In the debate which then occurred, Lord Derby and Lord Grey contended with generous rivalry for the honour of having first introduced Lord Elgin to official life. "My Lords," said Lord Derby,—

"I cannot pass over the subject of the treaties that have been concluded with China and Japan without expressing what has also been so well expressed by my noble friend behind me, approval of the course which has been pursued by her Majesty's plenipotentiary. It is a peculiar satisfaction to me to have seen Lord Elgin, who was appointed by my predecessors in office, discharge his functions with so much zeal, skill, and ability, because it so happens that I was the first person who had the satisfaction to introduce Lord Elgin into public life.

"Earl Grey: I beg your pardon, my Lord—I made the appointment.

"Earl of Derby: I beg my noble friend's pardon. I recollect giving him his instructions before he went out.

"Earl Grey said that it was not so. On his coming into office he thought the state of Canada was such as to require a person of civil experience to administer its affairs, and accordingly Sir George Cathcart was recalled and Lord Elgin appointed Governor.

"Earl of Derby: Whether I am in error or not does not in the slightest degree alter my feeling of satisfaction at the manner in which he has discharged his duties or my personal friendship for him."

It must have been not a little gratifying to Lord Elgin to be the object

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of this pleasant rivalry. Lord Grey was quite right in claiming the honour of having sent him to Canada; but Lord Derby had sent him previously to Jamaica, and therefore was the first to introduce him to public life. In Jamaica Lord Elgin had no easy task, but he acquitted himself so well that when, in 1846, the Whigs had to seek out the ablest man they could find to be Governor-General of Canada, they pitched upon Lord Elgin, notwithstanding his Tory connections. The truth is that the Tory party was now for a season broken up, and that the Whigs might without fear turn to some of the Conservatives for assistance. Lord Elgin fulfilled its duties with consummate tact. He carried out in Canada the conciliatory policy of his father-in-law, Lord Durham, and by preserving a neutrality between parties, by developing the resources of the country, agricultural and commercial, and by seeking in every possible way to study the wishes of the colonists, he, in a reign that extended over eight years, did more than any man to quell discontent and to knit the Canadian provinces closely to the mother country. He was so successful that in 1849 he was honoured with a British peerage.

The next office which he was called upon to fill was that of ambassador to China. It was on his way thither that he heard of the Indian mutinies; at once on very slender information he divined the importance of the crisis, and took upon himself to divert to Calcutta the troops which had been ordered to China in support of his mission there. This is one of those acts of rapid decision, of official courage, and of unselfish thought, which historians will ever delight to remember. He passed on to China, and though, by this act of unselfishness, his progress was delayed, yet in the end, as we all know, he succeeded in his aims; he saw Canton taken, and he negotiated the important treaty of Tien-tsin with the Celestials, which forms the basis of our present relations with them. It was a great triumph, and though there had been much bitter contention as to the policy of Lord Palmerston in prosecuting the Chinese war, yet its successful issue seemed to gratify all parties alike; and that scene which we have described as taking place in the House of Lords in February, 1859, will show that the opponents of Lord Palmerston, not less than his supporters, were anxious to do honour to the British Plenipotentiary. Not to repose, however, did Lord Elgin return to this country. In the summer of 1859 Lord Palmerston entered upon office once more, and Lord Elgin became a member of his Cabinet, with the duties of Postmaster-General. What followed it is almost needless to recount. The brother of Lord Elgin, Mr. Bruce, had been appointed our envoy in China, and in accordance with the treaty he ought to have been received in Pekin. Access to the capital, however, was refused to him, save on conditions which were considered derogatory to the British representative, and when we insisted on the rights secured to us by treaty, there ensued the disaster of the Peiho. Forthwith, in 1860, Lord Elgin was despatched once more to sustain the English authority, and he thoroughly fulfilled his mission by entering Pekin in state, and compelling the submission of the Celestial chiefs. Scarcely had he gained this triumph than he was appointed to succeed Lord Canning as Governor-General of India. When he accepted the post his friends remembered how the two previous Governors, his college friends, had suffered from the severity of their labours in an oppressive climate. It was felt, at the same time, that so much misfortune must have its interval of brightness, and it was hoped that Lord Elgin might escape. If, as we fear, he has fallen, he has fallen in harness; but he has had the satisfaction of seeing India grow in prosperity under his rule, and hold out expectations which for years past we have not dared to entertain. All through his life he was successful in his undertakings, and he was successful at the last. He owed that success not so much to great genius as to good sense, to social act, and to a love of hard steady work.

COURT FOR DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES, DEC. 10.

(Before the JUDGE-ORDINARY *and Special Juries.)*

KING V. KING AND DENT.

This was a petition by Charles John King for a dissolution of his marriage with Fanny Rosina King, on the ground of her adultery with Wm. Dent. The respondent and the co-respondent pleaded a denial of the charge of adultery contained in the petition, and the respondent further alleged that the petitioner had been guilty of connivance and of conduct conducing to the adultery if it had been committed.

The Queen's Advocate and Dr. Swabey appeared for the petitioner, Dr. Spinks for the respondent, and Mr. Coleridge, Q.C., and Dr. Tristram for the co-respondent.

Dr. Swabey (in the absence of the Queen's Advocate at the Privy Council) opened the case. He said that the petitioner was the son of the Rev. W. Moss King, rector of Long Critchill, near Salisbury. The petitioner was a merchant, and for some time previous to 1856 he was living in China, where his business was carried on. In that year he married the respondent, who was the daughter of Mrs. Sullivan, a widow. Mrs. Sullivan had since remarried, and was now Mrs. Gingell. The co-respondent was an old family friend of the Sullivans, and, as it afterwards appeared, he had obtained a hold over the affections of Miss Sullivan, which had led to unfortunate results after her marriage. The feelings with which she had married the petitioner would probably be explained in the course of the evidence. At the time of the marriage Mr. King was not acquainted with Mr. Dent, and he first met him at Macao in 1857, when they were on their way to England. There was reason to believe that even then, a year and a half after the marriage, Mr. Dent had availed himself of his knowledge of Mrs. King's affection to induce her to be unfaithful to her husband. She was not more than eighteen when she married, and Mr. Dent was considerably older. In 1856 they had had a child, which did not live above a week. After their arrival in England Mr. King, whose affairs were not in a very flourishing condition, passed a good deal of time with his wife at the residence of his father at Long Critchill. They occasionally visited London, Bath, and other places. In April, 1858, a second son was born, which died in the following September. Their first meeting with Mr. Dent in England was at Bath in November, 1858. Mr. King was aware that Mr. Dent was an old friend of the family, and entertained no suspicion that there was any danger in the intimacy between Mr. Dent and his wife. In October, 1859, when they were staying at Long Critchill, a third child was born, and a girl named Smith was engaged as its wet nurse. In the early part of 1860 Mrs. King went to stay for a short time at Weymouth, as her health required change of air, with the nurse and the child. Mr. King was not able to accompany her, and evidence would be given that Mr. Dent had met her at Weymouth, and that they were on terms of guilty intimacy and familiarity. In March, 1860, Mr. King went to Shanghai to resume his business in partnership with another gentleman, and it was arranged, for various reasons, that Mrs. King should not accompany him, but should join him in the course of a few months. Several letters had been written by her, from which it appeared that her husband was most anxious that she should go out to him as soon as possible, and that she gave various reasons, such as the state of her own health and the youth of the child, for delaying her departure. After Mr. King had left, Mrs. King passed several weeks at Long Critchill, and also stayed occasionally at Bath and in London. As early as December, 1859, something had occurred which had induced her husband and his family to attempt to put some check on her intimacy with Mr. Dent, for on the 24th of December, 1859, she wrote a letter to her mother-in-law, in which she used the following expressions:—

"I think it but right to tell you, as I gather from Charles's letter which he read to me this morning, that you are all labouring under a mistake in thinking or appearing to think that my correspondence with Mr. Dent ceases with either my consent, wish, or approval; and therefore knowing this it remains with you whether you under such circumstances, still desire my return to Long Critchill even on a visit for as short a time as possible. . . That apart from the interference with my friends and friendships I have ever considered yourself and Mr. King most kind and affectionate, I beg you to believe and at least give me credit for; but no kindness or obligation would induce me to submit to my private affairs being meddled in as they lately have by my husband's family, who, if they disapprove of my conduct, are at liberty to show their displeasure by putting an end to my intercourse with him; but, on the other hand, if still disapproving, they still are on terms of friendship and affection, they must be content to allow my husband to alone take any part in ruling my actions. . . . I entreat you to believe that I have, and ever shall, appreciate to the fullest extent your kindness, care, and affection, which, saving one action, has been unbounded."

In 1861 she made a confession to her mother-in-law that she had loved Mr. Dent from her earliest years. Her mother-in-law remonstrated with her, and in September, 1861, in consequence of th se remonstrances, she left Long Critchill for the last time. She afterwards lodged at different places in London, and in March, 1862, she was staying with Mr. and Mrs. Guerin, who lived near Hayward's-heath. She there heard that Mr. Dent was living with another woman; her jealousy was aroused, and she immediately went to town in a state of great agitation. So great was her distress and anguish at the news of Mr. Dent's conduct that on two occasions soon after this occurrence she took poison. Mr Guerin came to town and had an interview with her, and at her earnest desire he communicated to her husband's family that she had confessed her adultery with Mr. Dent. When the Rev. Mr. King, the petitioner's father, was informed of what had occurred, he came to town and instituted proceedings in the Court of Chancery, for the purpose of making the child a ward of that court, and it had since remained under his care. For some time Mrs. King was in such a state that, under medical advice, nurses were engaged and she was placed under some restraint in order to prevent her from attempting to poison herself. The learned counsel then read passages from several letters written by Mrs. King to her husband after his departure for China, in which, in answer to his urgent requests that she would come out to him, she spoke of her ill-health and the tender age of her child, and the unsettled state of affairs in China, as reasons for remaining in England. One of the latest of these letters, dated Feb. 17, 1862, contained the following passages:—

"My dearest Charlie,—Yesterday I received your long letter of 22nd and 25th December, and am sorely grieved to think how dreadfully my next mail's letters will have disappointed your hopes. All last night I was awake crying, so bitter is my sorrow for you, poor Charlie. You have never understood me, and never will, I fear; and if I may make use of such a word, without intending it to convey to your mind the least glimmer of reproach, you have mismanaged me, and have been sadly misadvised as regards me. That, however, is done, and now cannot be undone, for it has made impressions that now cannot be rooted out, and has sown sorrows that must ever be fruitful; but for all this I never complained but to my own heart, or to anyone but your own mother and sisters, who, I cannot help feeling, have greatly helped to embitter my life by interference. You have been most kind and indulgent, and until you came within reach of your family most loving and affectionate, as well as attentive and considerate, for all of which I shall ever feel grateful and love you in my own odd way. There is not a creature living who knows one hundredth part of my sorrows, the conflicting struggles of my heart and its misery, which often bows me to the ground; perhaps if there were I might meet with some sympathy and less blame, but I covet neither, and am content to live enveloped in my own dark cloud until it shall please God to disperse it. You seem to think that I groan under the weight of poverty or faded fortune. How wrongly! for I believe that before God, with the sincerest truth, I may say that it has never for a moment even brought a regret of an hour's duration, and has rather made me feel how doubly I should love you to mitigate the loss of fortune which must be more deeply felt by you than myself; so rest assured that loss of money has no part in my heart's sadness, and you must not think any more that in my heart I have ever accused you of an unloving action emanating from yourself. That you have done many unwise things, and even unkind, I will admit to you; but they were not the dictations of your own heart I know too well, and so forgive them from the bottom of mine. You cannot think how I regret having promised to come out in March, seeing my utter inability to perform it; but I was so persecuted by your family that I felt any sacrifice would be slight to get away from them. My illness shortly after writing that letter, and my continued delicacy ever since, render me utterly unfit to dream of leaving England next month, nor, to at once tell you the sad

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truth, do I entertain the least hope of my ever being fit to undertake the voyage . . . . . .
But now let me try and pour a little comfort into that poor wounded heart, for I think you perhaps grieve unnecessarily. If you love me as devotedly as you say you do, it must be some comfort to know that I am your wife, by law your property 'till death us do part,' and, although my wretched health will not admit of my going out to you, I am here for you whenever you can leave China to join me; and, although, dearest Charlie, I dare not deceive you so wilfully by telling you that I love you with the passionate love my heart is capable of loving, I do love you quite as much as hundreds and thousands of wives love their husbands, and more, perhaps, for I grieve that I cannot love you better, and this is why I never try to add to your sorrow by encouraging the growth of your affections, for it only adds to the bitterness of my soul; and I feel sure that even you, dear Charlie, from whom I withheld the great powers of love that God has given me, will forgive me for my candour, and bear with me, and even love me still, for, whatever are my faults, my sins, my sorrows, I am yours and the mother of your poor little children. Let us both, then, try to bear the present trials with patience, resting on the promise of mercy and deliverance from on high in His own good time.

"F. ROSINA KING."

The following letter was the first in which she confessed her guilt to her husband:—

"2, Langham-place, Portland-place,
"May 25. 1862, Sunday.

"Charlie,—Dare I ask your forgiveness, having so cruelly wronged you by giving to another all that gentle love and devotion which should, and could, have been your own for ever? But I did not wrong you willingly, or without bitter tears and deep remorse long felt; but I will spare him, even though he has ruined and forsaken me, and forgive as I hope to be forgiven. You will hear much, both true and untrue, of me, and in the first blow of your grief you will forget mine; but when you think more patiently and calmly over your own deep sorrows, then think of me and pity me. Think of me, young and almost friendless, bowed down with a double sorrow, remorse and shame, and broken-hearted to go through life henceforth unloving and unloved and shunned by all mankind. Oh, God! my sin is great, but surely my punishment is greater. Yet I now must live to reap what I did not wholly sow, and bid adieu to hope and happiness for ever. You will hear what I was driven to attempt in the agony of despair, and also what steps your father has taken since. True, his conscience may justify him as having done his duty before God and man, but how harshly has he performed his duty, and had it not been for Mr. V—— would have had me sent to a lunatic asylum. The wrong I have done you, my gentle husband, whether you forgive me or not, I shall mourn over for the remainder of my life, and would, God knows how fervently, on my knees implore your dear pardon, and promise in all things to obey you henceforth, except in submitting to the control of your family, for, wrong as I have been, cruel as my conduct to you has been, Christian pity, a clergyman's duty, should have led him to have comforted the afflicted and erring, as well as sent two keepers to watch over a broken-hearted, but not insane woman. For you, dearest Charlie, I feel the tenderest pity and deepest sorrow, and to wash away my sin and restore your happiness would, how gladly, devote my whole life, but love at present I have none left to offer All seems torn from my heart with his cruel cruelty, and I will not deceive you by saying I have a heart to love. No; all feeling has left it. Sorrow or joy can enter it no more. Pitiable, indeed, is both your and my fate; but you are a man, and the world will smile on you just the same. I am a woman, shunned and forsaken by all but dear Mr. and Mrs. V——, and the Guerins, and perhaps may, ere long, be destitute, as I am desolate. O my poor father, could you look down on your only child and see her bleeding and broken heart, and blighted life, you would indeed say it were better she had never been born! . . . I will not prolong this painful letter; it is more than either can bear; but, in conclusion, will only ask you to let your own heart judge me, and condemn or forgive as it dictates; but by the memory of our dear little boys and all I have suffered and am suffering to be guided in this matter by none other's will and opinion but your own: for, Charlie, though I feel nothing but love and gratitude to you for all your patience and indulgence you might have spared me this; but I forgive you, for it was over-indulgence that has been my ruin. I fear from what I hear your father imagines a great deal to have been said and done which is quite false, but as I hear nothing from him I am quite ignorant of all that he is doing. On Tuesday the keepers are to be sent away, and I set at liberty, immediately after which it is my intention to let the house, and with baby, and Smith, and a companion go abroad and live in some quiet little place until I hear what you determine about me. Meanwhile, rest quite sure Mr. Dent and I shall not meet, and that I shall behave as becomes a lady and your wife. My sole reason for leaving England is that I feel change of scene to be essential to divert my over-burdened mind, and there, among strangers, I may not be quite shut out from all intercourse with my fellow-creatures; but were I to remain in England I should have to live shut up in four walls, and, perhaps, really become what many have tried to make me a maniac. God grant you strength and patience in your heavy affliction, and put into your heart His will and pleasure concerning

"Your truly penitent and miserable wife,
"FANNY ROSINA KING."

"I shall write you by every mail till hearing how you determine upon acting. You took me for your wife without consulting your father or any other person; act now in the same way, and whatever is your determination I feel will be just and right. "ROSINA."

There were one or two other letters of the same kind. In conclusion the learned counsel said that after writing such letters as these it was to be regretted that Mrs. King had been advised to plead that her husband had been guilty of connivance and misconduct. The correspondence showed that she had no complaint to make against him, and that the only complaint she had to make against his family was that they had endeavoured to check her intimacy with Mr. Dent.

Mr. Hancock, a clerk in the foreign department of the General Register Office, was called, and produced a duplicate register book of the marriages celebrated at Foo-chow-Foo, in China, containing an entry dated the 1st. of April, 1856, of the marriage between the petitioner and the respondent.

Mrs. Elizabeth Margaret King said,—I am the wife of the Rev. William Moss King, rector of Long Critchill, and the mother of the petitioner. On the 3rd of December, 1857, Mr. and Mrs. King came to Long Critchill, and stayed till February, 1858. They came again in October and stayed for a few weeks, and then they joined Mrs. Gingell at Bath. They came again at Christmas, 1858, and in April, 1859. In October, 1859, the child was born. In November, 1859, my son had business to transact, and they went to London, and lived in Upper Baker-street. In January, 1860, Mrs. King went, for change of air, to Weymouth, with her nurse and the baby. In March, 1860, my son went to Shanghai. They lived on very good terms indeed during all the time I have seen them together. My son has remained in China ever since 1860, and is there now. Mrs. King did not accompany him, because he was embarking in a fresh business, and had very little means, and the tender age of the child would have made it necessary to take a wet nurse. It was therefore arranged that she should join him in the autumn of 1860. He left her with us, and she stayed with us for some weeks and then went to Bath. She came back to us in July and stayed till October, with the exception of a short visit to Swanage in August for change of air. I have never seen Mr. Dent. He has written to me once. In October, 1860, she went to Bath, and stayed till May, 1861. She stayed with us for a fortnight at Christmas, 1860. I wished her to join her husband in October, and she sent a letter from a medical man saying that she was not equal to the journey. I talked to her about going on several occasions. I wrote to the medical man she had named, and he told me in reply that she was quite equal to going if she took care of herself. She was very angry when she heard of it. In May, 1861, I saw her at Oxford-terrace, Notting-hill. She then went to Somerset-street, Portman-square. In July she came to Long Critchill, and stayed till October. I urged her to go at once to her husband. She then confessed to me her early attachment to Mr. Dent. She told me that he was the only person she had ever loved; that she had attached herself to him ever since she was thirteen, without the slightest return on his part; that he had said he should never marry, but if she ever thought of marrying she was to write to him, and he would inquire about the character of her intended husband; that some one had proposed to her whom she did not care about, but in order to test Mr. Dent she had written to him; that he replied he knew something of the gentleman, and he strongly advised her to marry him; and that she was very angry, and consented to marry Mr. King, with whom she had unfortunately become acquainted in the meantime. I never for a moment supposed that there had been any criminality between her and Mr. Dent, and I urged her as strongly as I could to join her husband. She often told me that Mr. Dent was the oldest friend of her and her mother, and she looked upon him as a sort of guardian, and all her property was lodged in his firm, and he arranged all her affairs. On one occasion she acknowledged she had seen Mr. Dent. When my son went away there had been an understanding with her that she should never write to Mr. Dent or see him. I wrote to Mr. Dent in consequence of what she had said to me, and received an answer from him. (In this letter, which was read, Mr. Dent merely acknowledged the receipt of the letter from Mrs. Moss King, and expressed his readiness to have an interview with her.) In October, 1861, Mrs. King went to Cornwall, and I never saw her again. Her only living child has been with me since October, 1862. Mrs. Moss King also proved the respondent's handwriting in which the letters had been read.

Cross-examined by Dr. Spinks.—I saw her twice when she was lodging at 16, Somerset-street.

Cross-examined by Mr. Coleridge.—I did appoint a time to see Mr. Dent. I had no answer to the letter making the appointment.

Elizabeth Malcolm was called, and objected to take the usual oath on the ground that she was a Scotch Covenanter. A special form of oath was accordingly ministered, which she took, holding up her right hand. She said—I went into the service of Mr. and Mrs. King as nurse on the 24th of April, 1858. Their child was a fortnight old. They lived in Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square. In November, 1858, I went with them to Bath. At the railway-station Mrs. King exclaimed, "There is William Dent." Mr. Dent joined them in the carriage at Bath. They lived at 4, Oxford-road, the house of Mrs. Gingell, her mother. Mr. Dent came there constantly to see Mrs. King. She was mostly out with him. He left Bath a few days before them. They stayed a fortnight. We came to London. Mr. Dent met us at the station. We stayed at Radnor-place for a fortnight. Mr. King was away all day at his business. I have seen Mr. Dent at the house. In January, 1859, we went to Cadogan-place, Chelsea. A week or two after I told Mrs. King it was not proper for her to go out of the house so much. She was always out. She gave me no particular answer. We went to lodgings in Sloane-street in February, 1859, and stayed about ten days. Mr. Dent was there all day mostly. Mr. King used to go to the city, and did not come home to dinner till about six o'clock. Mr. Dent generally stayed till Mr. King came home, but I have known him go away half an hour before and come back to dinner afterwards. I remember once going to the back drawing-room door and pushing it with my foot to open it, as I had some things in my hand. It partly opened, as if an empty chair had been put against it. I then heard a noise as of some one sitting down in the chair. I again pushed the door, and it opened, and I went into the room. Mrs. King was sitting in the chair very near the door, and Mr. Dent was standing close to her, looking down at the carpet. She afterwards came upstairs into my room. I have known her come upstairs and change some of her clothes when Mr. Dent has been there. When any one else called to see her, Mr. Dent would not show himself to them, but would go into a water-closet half-way down the stairs. Mrs. King gave me orders that no one was to be allowed to come in when Mr. Dent was in the house. We next went to lodgings at Hans-place, and stayed about six weeks. I then left their service on the 10th of April, 1859. Mr. Dent came to Hans-place daily, as he had done to the former lodgings. I have heard the doors locked and unlocked when Mrs. King and Mr. Dent were together in the room. In April, 1861, I took lodgings for her in George-street. A little girl and a servant were with her. In less than a week they removed to Oxford-terrace, and

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about a week after they went to 16, Somerset-street, and stayed there till June or July. I saw her every week, sometimes oftener. She complained of being so large in size. I said, "If Mr. King were in England I should think you were in the family way, but it will not do to say so now." She laughed, and made no answer. In December, 1861, I saw her in Manchester-street. One evening she and Mr. Dent were together for a long time in the front drawing-room with the doors locked.

Cross examined by Dr. Spinks.—In Hans-place I was employed as her maid. The baby was dead. She told me to tell the servants not to admit people when Mr. Dent was there. He went into the water closet once in Sloan street and once in Hans-place. He came frequently to dinner when Mr. King was there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Coleridge.—It was three or four days after we went to Sloane-street that I found the chair against the door. That was the first day she walked upstairs without assistance. She had been ill, and Mr. King had carried her up and down before that. She came upstairs three times on that day, and went into her own room. She merely "looked condemned," and said nothing. I was with her for eleven months and a fortnight. Mr. King had gone to China when she was in Somerset-street.

Jane Smith—I am the nurse of Mrs. King's child. I went into the service of Mrs. King on the 12th of October, 1859, at Long Critchill, as wet nurse. In January, 1860, I met Mrs. King at the Wimborne station, and went with her to Weymouth. We went to the Royal Hotel, and engaged two bedrooms close to each other. Soon after our arrival a gentleman came, who gave the name of Captain Denman. She called him "Willy," and told me his real name was Dent She said he was her friend, and came to see her, and there had been some dispute about him. When he arrived he went into her bedroom. The next day they went out together to look for lodgings for her, and they took a dining-room floor at 4, Royal crescent, three rooms opening one into the other. The back room was the bedroom. Mr. Dent came there in the evening. She sent me to bed a little earlier than usual, and said I need not wait to undress her She called me early the next morning, and told me to put on my bonnet and shawl and to go out, because then Mr. Dent could get out. She also said she was so nervous and timid that she did not like to sleep by herself in the dining-room floor, and that Mr. Dent had stayed in the house during the night. She did not say where he had slept. By the time I had got down stairs Mr. Dent had gone away. She had said I was to go out first, in order to unfasten the doors for him. She also told me I had better tell the servant of the house not to say anything to her mistress about it. We were at Weymouth a fortnight, and Mr. Dent came daily, but did not again sleep in the house. I heard a noise of kissing one day when they were in the dining-room. and I also heard Mr. Dent say, "Good morning, ducky." From Weymouth we went back to Long Critchill, and in March Mr. King went to China. Mrs. King told me to direct envelopes to myself, so that Mr. Dent might enclose letters to me for her in them, because Mr. King had forbidden her to write to him. In April we went to 4, Oxford street, Bath, and occupied the drawing room floor and two bedrooms. Mr. Dent came there and slept in a room adjoining Mrs. King's. In June, 1860, we went to Weston-super-Mare for about a month, and then to Duke-street, Manchester-square, for a fortnight. Mr. Dent called frequently. Once or twice he stayed until after I had gone to bed. We then went to Long Critchill. Mrs. King told me I was not to say I knew such a person as Mr. Dent. In January, 1861, we went to Bath. Mr. Dent visited her there as before. In May we went to George-street, Portman-square, and thence to Oxford-terrace, and thence to 16, Somerset-street. Mr. Dent used to come to dinner at all those places, and to stay till a late hour. She said Mr. Dent was to be admitted whenever he came, but no one else was to be admitted without asking her. She sometimes changed her clothing when Mr. Dent was coming. In December, 1861, we were at Manchester-street, and we went from there to Brooklands. She was then much larger in size than usual. She has said to me that she was very sorry to grieve Mr. King, for he was a very good husband.

Cross examined by Mr. Coleridge.—She made herself ill at Bath, and then went to see a doctor to ask if she was fit to go to China. He persuaded her to go. She said she would not go, and that she would take some medicine to make herself ill. Then the doctor came to see her, and said she was not fit to go. I do not know that any operation was performed on her by a surgeon. I never thought her very ill, Mr. King was in London while she was at Weymouth I never saw Mr. King and Mr. Dent together. I don't remember whether any of Mr. King's family ever came to spend the day with her in London. They were urging and pressing her to go to China, and her husband was expecting her by every mail. She has said she would never go out. I left her service last year, when the little girl was taken from her. I went with the child to Mrs. King's In Langham-place she was very ill indeed, and took chloroform. There were two nurses with her. She seemed unhappy, but only for a very short time. That was before she took the poison. She was not unhappy after she got better. She was distressed when she went to Somerset-street. I always thought she had a good constitution.

Re-examined.—She was unhappy because she had heard something about Mr. Dent keeping a mistress.

Mr. Guerin.—In 1853 I was in China, and I became intimately acquainted with Mrs. Sullivan and her daughter, the respondent. In May or June, 1861, I and my wife dined with Mrs. King at her lodgings in Somerset-street, and we afterwards saw her frequently. She introduced us to Mr. Dent. In 1862 I was living at Brooklands, and in January she came to stay there. She frequently spoke of Mr. Dent as "Willie." She said he was a sort of guardian to her, and looked after her mother's property. She was with us about three months. One day a gentleman came to see us from London, and in looking over her book of photographs he saw the likeness of Mr. Dent. He said, "This is Dent." Mrs. King said "Yes, what do you know about him?' He said, "Not much, but he lived for some time in Wellington square, Chelsea, and a lady lived with him, and drove about with him in his carriage, who passed as Mrs. Dent." Mrs. King went up to London with that gentleman that same evening. In April I went to reside in London. I then saw her in Manchester-street. She said Mr. Dent had deserted her and given her up, and asked me to write a letter to her husband's friends. I refused. She wished them to make inquiries at certain places where she had been with Mr. Dent. She wished to bring matters to a crisis, because she thought that if her husband's friends interfered, and a divorce was obtained, Mr. Dent would marry her, and that seemed to be her object. I afterwards acceded to her request, and wrote to the Rev. Mr. King. In May, 1862 I went to Langham-place, where Mrs. King was lodging, and found her lying on the sofa, almost insensible. She said she had taken poison, and the room smelt of chloroform. She has told me that she met Mr. Dent at Macao soon after her marriage, and used frequently to drive out with him; that she has frequently seen him at different places in England, and that he had come to her at Weymouth. I went and saw Mr. Dent at the Oriental Club, and I asked him to go and see Mrs. King, as she thought she was dying. He said he was very busy and could not come then, but he would call by and by. The next morning I saw him again and I told him she had told me everything, and that she was dangerously ill. He said he would come to her directly. I said I thought he was a great blackguard to seduce another man's wife, of whom he had had charge since she was a child. "I am a great blackguard," he said, "a d— blackguard." I asked whether he intended to marry her or to do anything for her. He said he most decidedly intended to do something for her, but he would not marry her—he would as soon be in hell itself. We talked in the same strain for half or three-quarters of an hour. About five o'clock on that evening I saw him at her lodgings. He brought her some flowers.

The Judge-Ordinary.—What can you say to this evidence, Mr. Coleridge?

Mr. Coleridge.—I shall not waste the time of the Court by saying anything.

The Judge-Ordinary.—Gentlemen of the jury, no damages are prayed, and you will have no difficulty in deciding the only question for you.

A Juror.—We are very sorry, my Lord, that the petitioner has not asked for damages.

Verdict for the petitioner.

The Court pronounced the decree *nisi*, and condemned the co-respondent in costs.

MR. LAYARD, M.P., UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, ON JAPAN.

At a meeting of the constituents for Southwark, held at the Bridge-house Hotel on the 10th inst., Mr. Layard, in his speech, made the following allusions to China and Japan, which will be received with satisfaction by our readers, excepting, of course, the minority who hold rebel sympathies:—

Coming to China and Japan, he read with astonishment Mr. Cobden's statement that we had gone to those regions in the spirit of Cortes and Pizarro, our only object being "loot," and the inevitable result of our policy being to make us masters of China. The truth was that our policy now consisted in avoiding quarrels with the provincial Governors of China, and in having recourse to the Central Government, with the view to a right understanding with it, treating it as we should any civilised nation, admitting our own obligations towards it, and expecting from it, in turn, respect for our treaty rights. In regard to British officers entering the service of the Chinese Government, they were to all intents and purposes Chinese officers while they continued in that employment. The same practice had been followed from time immemorial. Peter the Great, whose empire was very much in the same state as China now was, organised his fleet, his army, and his civil administrations with the assistance of Englishmen, Frenchmen, and Germans. An Englishman at present held the post of admiral in the Turkish navy. We had an enormous trade with China, and the Taipings, a ruthless horde of marauders, threatened its destruction by seizing the treaty ports. We had interposed to protect our trade, and that was the entire extent of our interference. Our exports to China had risen from £1,027,000 to £5,451,000 in six years. Here was a statement of the trade with Hankow since that place had been taken from the Taipings and opened to our commerce:—

"Hankow, 1862.—Total value of trsde, 1862, £6,189,951, showing an increase of £3,401,482. 10s. over previous year. Of tonnage—Aggregate, 290,536, of which British 128,478, showing increase of 1,061 vessels and 196,103 tons over previous year. At Shanghai, again, the duties collected in December, 1860, were £122,000; in December, 1861, £281,500." That increase to our commerce had been most valuable at a time when our cotton trade was paralysed.

He now turned to Japan a subject which no doubt would give rise to many important discussions. Some 200 years ago, the Japanese admitted Europeans, chiefly Roman Catholic missionaries, into their territory. Religious dissension afterwards springing up, the Government thought the Christians were opposing their authority, and a massacre took place, when many of the missionaries were slain and the rest expelled the country. From that period until very recently there was scarcely any intercourse between Japan and the outside world. He did not know whether in these days any nation could completely isolate itself from the rest of mankind, but that was not the question. But it was the Russians and Americans who first broke through the isolation of Japan by obtaining treaties from its rulers on behalf of their traders; and he maintained that our Government, under those circumstances, had no alternative but to establish similar relations with that country. Had they refused to do that they would have been told that whenever there was a fight they were sure to put their noses into it (a laugh), but that when trade only was concerned they would do nothing to secure for our merchants the privileges enjoyed by Russians and Americans. Well, Lord Elgin had negotiated a treaty with the Tycoon, placing us on the same footing as those other nations. We commenced no aggressions on the Japanese, but simply established ourselves where we had a right to be. Sir R. Alcock had scarcely taken up his residence in Japan before the British Legation was attacked, one interpreter and two foreigners murdered, and several other persons dangerously wounded. We, however, made allowance for the difficulties of the Japanese Government. That Government asked us to defer going to certain ports to which we were admitted by treaty, and they sent a mission to the British Go

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vernment to make that request. We received their embassy with every mark of friendship, and not only granted their request, but prevailed on other Powers to do the same, The treaty gave foreigners the right of taking exercise on the high road to Jeddo. One day three Englishmen and a lady were riding there, when they fell in with one of the Daimios, who appeared to have hated foreigners, and who, consequently, gave orders to his followers to attack these innocent strangers, who had drawn up on the side of the road to avoid his party. The lady and the other gentlemen escaped with their lives, but Mr. Richardson was most barbarously murdered. For these outrages we demanded reparation from the Japanese Government, together with the punishment of the chief by whose orders they were committed. The Japanese Government made an apology, and paid over a large sum of money, but said they could not punish that independent Daimio, who did not recognise their authority, but must leave us to deal with him ourselves. Our only course then was to tell them that if they could not control him we would punish him ourselves. If we had not done that, and any further outrages occurred, the Japanese Government could easily have again urged that they were powerless to coerce the wrongdoer, and British subjects might have been murdered with impunity. Admiral Kuper was accordingly ordered to go to Kagosima and punish the Prince of Satsuma. Redress having been refused, our squadron took possession of three steamers belonging to that prince. Much misapprehension existed as to the conduct of the Admiral on that occasion. It had been said that having seized these three steamers he flaunted them before the Japanese, that they naturally fired on him, and that he had no right to put himself in the way of making them fire upon him. Now, the bay or harbour of Kagosima was very narrow, or not more than 4,000 yards wide at its broadest part. It was blowing a gale, and the Admiral went into the bay to get out of the gale. He seized the vessels, and could not get out again without passing the batteries, which fired upon him as he came out. What could he do under those circumstances? If he had allowed the Japanese to injure his vessels and kill his men without resenting it, everybody would have said he had acted a part unworthy of a British officer. Moreover, the Japanese would immediately have said that the English fleet had been beaten, and there probably would have been a general massacre throughout Japan. He was therefore bound to return the fire. The castle of the Prince was immediately in the middle of the town. A Japanese town, it should be remembered, was built of lath and plaster. A conflagration ensued—a great calamity, which no one deplored more than Her Majesty's Government. He was not there to defend it for a moment; but it was impossible to return the fire of the batteries without running the risk of setting fire to the town, built of such highly inflammable materials. It was most lamentable that a large number of innocent people should have been exposed to that misfortune, and it was most unfortunate that an English fleet should have been the cause of it; but the thing was inevitable, and they ought to give some credit to our naval officers, and wait till they had had an opportunity of giving an explanation of their acts. Honourable men at a distance from England, discharging difficult and responsible duties, ought not to be condemned hastily, or accused of cruelty and barbarity, until they had had a fair hearing. (Hear.) The Government were not responsible for these things, but there were other persons really responsible. He would speak with tenderness and respect of British merchants, but the greatest difficulties of the Government in these matters originated with our merchants. Great houses like the Jardines, the Dents, the Lindsays, and others would not do anything calculated to involve us in war; but the moment the Japanese ports were opened there rushed thither a swarm of adventurers who thought the only use of a British minister or a British fleet was to enable them to secure their dishonest gains. (Hear, hear.) These adventurers went there, looking upon the people as their lawful prey, and did things some of which might make men's blood run cold. The blue-books showed how they put forward fictitious and monstrous claims in unreal and even in indecent names. When these men, who were a disgrace to the English name, got into trouble, the first thing they did was to call on their own Government to defend them. If they were not listened to, they raised a loud outcry, and wrote home complaints against our official representatives. The British merchant was entitled to protection for his lawful, but not for his unlawful trade. (Cheers.) Our countrymen were bound to respect the native population among whom they lived, to act like honest traders, and abstain from injustice and fraud.—[The discredit of these transactions has been generally put on the shoulders of Englishmen, but we would remind Mr. Layard that the Americans and Germans were also conspicuous in this affair.—ED.]

Monetary and Commercial.

The bar silver by the Mexican packet sold for India at 5s. 1⅜d. per ounce, being ¼d. above the price obtained for the previous remittance. The receipt on the 28th ult. of much higher quotations of exchange from Bombay caused a strong demand for this metal, and a considerable amount was purchased for transmission thither via Marseilles. The inquiry has since been greatly checked, however, by the increasead value of money, combined with the announcement in the last advices that the Bombay mint was unable to keep pace with the large arrivals of silver from Europe. There is no demand for Mexican dollars, and, to effect sales, lower prices would have to be submitted to.

A Bombay merchant calls attention to the fact that the export of bullion from this country to India could soon be stoppod by laying on a similar duty in India to that which already bears heavily on cotton goods. It would have the twofold benefit of stopping the drain from this country and of stimulating the export of cotton manufactures.

An elaborate description of the Whampoa Docks, lately purchased by the "Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Company" from Mr. J. C. Couper, has been advertised in *The Times* by the London agents, Messrs. James Morrison and Co.

The report of the Ceylon Company, to be presented on the 15th inst, recommends an interim dividend of 5s. per share, or at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

The directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company have recommended the following payments to the shareholders in their annual report:—Dividend, 3½ per cent.; additional payment, 2 per cent.; underwriting account, 1½ per cent. The report and proceedings of the meeting, with a list of the company's vessels is omitted for want of space, but will appear in our next.

From the Board of Trade returns we gather the—

IMPORTS FROM CHINA.

The total value of merchandise imported into this country direct from China in each of the last four years was:—In 1859, £7,073,509; in 1860, £9,323,764; in 1861, £9,070,445; and in 1862, £12,136,946. This great and rapid increase results principally from extensive importations of tea, effected to British ports for ultimate re-shipment to the United States. Raw silk has also been shipped to a much greater value, while raw cotton—a novel importation from China—has contributed a considerable sum towards the large augmentation of 1862. After tea and silk, the most prominent articles of commerce brought into this country from China are cassia lignea, China ware, ginger (preserved), matting, chemical oil, rhubarb, and sugar. In 1861, all the items, with three exceptions, exhibit diminished returns in comparison with the statistics for 1860.

The *Economist* has the following comments on the cotton trade, and its effects on the money market:—

For the next year, 1864, it would be easy, from sanguine anticipations of quantities, and a still more sanguine expectation that the present price of cotton will continue, to make out a very startling account. But we wish to be within the mark rather than beyond it, and we think that if the average prices of the year 1864 should be the same as the average prices of the year 1863, the imports from the several countries cannot be less than the following, though they may be more:—

Estimated Value of Cotton to be Imported in 1864. Prices same as the Average of 1863.

America	£5,625,000
Brazil	3,450,000
Egypt	11,100,000
India and China	42,000,000
Miscellaneous, chiefly Asia Minor	5,833,000
	£68,008,000

Now, these sums are much greater in themselves than we used to pay The value of raw cotton in the following years respectively was:—

1857	£29,288,827
1858	30,106,968
1859	34,559,636
1860	35,756,889

And, what is of much more importance, we are now buying in Brazil, in Asia Minor, in Egypt, in China and India, where the precious metals are excessively prized, and where our manufactures will not be consumed in an equal proportion for many years. We are spending much more month by month on cotton than we used to do, and we shall have to pay a much larger proportion of it in bullion than we ever did before. Taking these facts in their due combination—considering that we are suffering from a cotton-drain of bullion now—that we are likely to suffer from a greater one for some time to come—that the operation of a cotton-drain may have a greater effect on the rate of interest than a corn-drain, because it may be, and now will be, contemporaneous with an active and stimulating industry—we do not doubt that there must be a very high value of money for a very considerable period to come.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

—	Price Dec. 3. 1863.	Price Dec., 1862.	Price Dec., 1861.	Price Dec., 1860.	Price Dec., 1859.	Price Dec., 1858.
RAW COTTON.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Upland fair .....per lb.	...	2 1	0 11	0 7¾	0 7¾	0 7
Ditto good fair	...	...	0 11¾	0 7¾	0 7¾	0 7¾
Pernambuco fair.....	2 4	1 11	1 0	0 8	0 8¼	0 8
Ditto good fair	2 5	2 0	1 0¼	0 9	0 8¼	0 8¼
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd quality	2 10	2 3	1 2¾	1 0½	1 0½	1 0
No. 30 WATER TWIST, ditto	2 9	2 4¼	1 2	1 0½	1 0¼	0 11½
26 in, 66 reed, Printer, 29 yds., 4 lbs. 2 oz..	13 6	10 9	6 4	5 9	6 3	5 1½
27-in, 72 reed, ditto ditto 5 lbs. 2 oz ..	14 9	12 9	7 3	6 6	7 0	6 1½
39 in, 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37½ yards, 8 lbs. 4 oz	21 0	16 9	10 0	9 4½	9 9	9 1½
40-in, 66 reed, ditto ditto, 8 lbs. 12 oz...	22 0	18 6	11 0	10 7½	11 0	10 0
40-in, 72 reed, ditto ditto, 9 lbs. 4 oz. ...	23 6	20 6	12 0	11 10½	12 3	11 0
89-in, 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth, 36 yards, 9 lbs	20 0	17 0	9 4½	8 7½	9 0	8 7½

The Board of Trade Returns for the month of October have made their appearance. The following were the exportations to the Far East in that period:—

TO CHINA.—Cotton Yarn: The quantity exported in October last amounted to 218,020 lbs., against 2,224 lbs. in October, 1862, and 60,014 lbs. in 1861, and for the first ten months of this year 1,624,710 lbs., against 3,214,059 lbs. in 1862, and 5,963,264 lbs. in 1861. The value of the cotton yarn exported in October last amounted to £25,260, and in the first ten months of this year to £170,075, against £183,963 in 1862, and £269,642 in 1861. Cotton Goods: The export in October last reached 5,624,602 lbs., against 1,203,746 lbs. in October, 1862, and 15,699,462 lbs. in October, 1861, and in the first ten months of this year 39,849,042 lbs., against 76,687,444 lbs. in 1862, and 226,272,811 lbs. in 1861. The value of the export for October last reached £138,482, and for the first ten months of this year £969,071, against £1,182,762 in

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1862, and £2,934,725 in 1861. Woollen and Worsted Manufactures: Export for October last 61,570 yards, against 65.624 yards in October, 1862, and 140,040 yards in October, 1861; export for the first ten months of this year 1,428,325 yards, against 1,669,048 yards in 1862, and 2,707,176 yards in 1861. The value of the export for Oct. last was £16.568, and in the first ten months of this year £268.350, against £208,631 in 1862, and £338,397 in 1861. Worsted Stuffs: Export in Oct. last 1,003,000 yards, against 930,060 yards in 1862, and 447,216 yards in 1861, and in the first ten months of this year 3,743,136 yards, against 2,577,186 in 1862, and 5,144,496 yards in 1861. The value of the export for Oct. last reached £61,688, and for the first ten months of this year £523,613, against £327,517 in 1862, and £304,939 in 1861. Lead: Exported in October last 651 tons, against 681 tons in October, 1862, and 406 tons in October, 1861; the export for the first ten months of this year amounted to 12,007 tons against 7,441 tons in 1862, and 4,822 tons in 1861. Value of the export for October last £13,805, and for the first ten months of this year £256.933.

TO PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—Cotton Manufactures: Export in October last 1,959,891, and in the first ten months of this year 13,070,454 yards, against 12,625,882 in 1862, and 34,421,490 in 1862; value of the export for October last was £44.194, and for the first ten months of this year £317,204, against £252,329 in 1862, and £526.219 in 1861.

TO JAVA.—Cotton Manufactures: Export in October last 1,873,415 yards, against 1,064,415 in Oct. 1862; and in the first ten months of this year 12,246,711 yards, against 24,729,160 in 1862, and 42.663,517 in 1861. The value of the export in October last reached £48.016, and in the first ten months of this year £299,790, against £455,061 in 1862, and £661,583 in 1861.

The amount of bullion by the P. and O. Company's steamer *Ripon*, from Southampton, on the 4th inst., was:—In gold, to Alexandria, £345,955; to Ceylon, £500; to Madras, £2,435. In silver, to Penang, £1,150; to Singapore, £230; to Shanghai, £1.775; to Foo-chow-Foo, £1,300. Total in gold, £348,890; in silver, £4,455.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service, Limited	50	113 to 115	...
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	34 to 35	...
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	56 to 58 x.n.	...
50	London Joint Stock	10	36¼ to 37¼	...
100	London and Westminster	20	78 to 79	...
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	56 to 58	...
50	Union of London	12	39 to 40	...
100	Hindustan, China, and Japan	25	2¼ to 2¾ pm.	...
20	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi	5	¾ to 1¼ pm.	...
25	Bank of Egypt	All	25 to 26	...
100	Bank of London	50	...	...
20	Land Mortgage Bank of India	2	2 to 2¼ pm	...
	MISCELLANEOUS			
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	2¾ to 3⅛	...
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	82 to 84	
50	Do. New	30	20 to 22 pm.	
10	Labuan Coal Company	8	...	...
10	China and Japan Steam Company	5	...	...
2	Telegraph to India Company	2	⅛ to ¼ dis.	...
5	Bombay Gas	4	¼d to ½ pm.	...
10	E. I. and London Shipping B.	All	3 to 6	...
20	E. I. Irrigation and Canal	5	¼d. to ½ dis	...
2	Indian Carrying Company	1	...	...
20	Madras Irrigation and Canal	1	2 to 2½ pm.	...
1	Oriental Gas	11	1¼ to 1¾	...
1	Do. New	½	¼ to ½ pm	...
10	O. Inland Steam	All	1⅝ to 2¼	...
100	West India Steam Company	60	76 to 78	...
20	Ceylon Company	7	1⅝ to 2¼ pm	...
20	International Finance Society	5	3¾ to 4¼ pm.	...
20	General Credit & Finance Company	4	2¼ to 2⅝	...
50	London Financial Association	15	7½ to 8 pm	...
20	Egyptian Com. & Trading Company	2	1¼ to 1¾ pm	...
20	Hudson's Bay Company	15	3. to 2¼ dis.	...

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—The announcement of the largest Public Sales of the year, amounting to 76,000 Packages, no less than 47,500 Packages of which were printed without reserve, caused a decided flatness, and during the progress of these sales there has been a very serious decline in most descriptions, which has been partially aggravated by the rapid rise in the value of money, the minimum rate now being 8 per cent. A large portion without reserve still remains to be sold. Low and dusty kinds of Congou have given way fully ¼d. per lb. Fair common also sold ½d. per lb. lower, and good common is now quoted 1s. 0½d. per lb. Flavoury kinds, of old import, from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. are difficult of sale at ½d. per lb. reduction; some speculative purchases of common black-leaf were made at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per lb., being full prices, but such kinds have since sold 1d. per lb lower at auction. Second-class Honams, Monings, and Wopaks, also good Ning-Chow Congous show a decline of fully 1d. per lb. Medium Kaisow kinds of new import have been very difficult of of sale, and prices at the public sales have given way 1d. to 2d. per lb. Fine to finest show no material change. Business in new season's Monings and Wopaks has been much more limited, in the absence of orders for Russia, and prices rule fully 2d. per lb. lower. Tayshans are heavy of sale at former prices. Common to fair Oolongs have sold to a moderate extent for export; good qualities have been difficult of sale at 1d. to 1½d. per lb decline; fine to finest have been in moderate request. Good to fine Souchongs have been only saleable in very small quantities; the supply is large, and there is no demand for export, and prices are in a great degree nominal. Fair to good have been better supported. Flowery Pekoes remain without improvement. Common to fair Scented Capers have been neglected, and the sales made at public auction went at 1d. per lb. decline. Good to fine have been saleable to a fair extent, but the supply has been more than the trade could take off. Fair to good Foo-Chow Orange Pekoes have been saleable at full prices; fine to finest have realised from 2s. 5d. to 3s. 2d. per lb. Canton-make have been quite neglected, and latterly the sales made show a decline upon previous nominal rates of 1½d. per lb. Fine to finest have been rather more saleable than other qualities. Uncoloured Japans show a decline of 1½d. to 2d. per lb. Indian Teas continue to sell freely at advancing prices. In Green Teas there has been a large amount of business, both for export and home consumption, although the deliveries this month show a decline, owing to the smaller quantity on offer. Twankays and Hyson Skins have sold at former prices. Common Young Hysons have sold rather lower, but fair to good and fine have commanded full rates. Japan sorts have been inquired for at former prices Hysons show no material change. Imperials command a ready sale at full prices, being wanted for export, suitable qualities being very scarce. Gunpowders, after having sold readily at 1d. to 2d. per lb. advance close much as last month. Canton Young Hysons are saleable at the low rates current—8d. to 8½d. per lb. for good qualities. Gunpowders of fair to good qualities latterly have sold fully 2d. per lb. lower, especially at the public sales. Fine show no alteration. The stock in the United Kingdom on the 30th ultimo was estimated at 93.000,000 lbs. against 69,899,000 lbs. last year, and the quantity afloat at 40.850,330 lbs. against 41,567,000 lbs. According to the Circular of Messrs. Mitchell and Aspinall the quantity afloat is 33,326,479 lbs. in 47 vessels.

SILK.—We have had a month of very limited business in Silk, the movements in the money market having apparently exercised considerable influence upon the demand. At one moment a drop of 1s. per lb. upon Tsatlee and Japan Silk, backed as it was by repeated accounts of short supply from China, and possible difficulties in Japan, induced some speculative action, and for a week all looked buoyant, and a partial recovery was established, foreign buyers, and to some extent home buyers also coming forward to replenish their exhausted stocks. This, however, was short lived—even during the best moments European Silk was continually quoted, and in some cases sold, in competition—and now with the increased price of money we are again at a stand. Importers generally are fairly firm, but the deliveries are miserably small, and stocks show an increase.

STATE OF THE WAREHOUSES.

	Sold Stock. Dec. 1, 1863.	Sold Stock. Dec. 1, 1862.	Unsold Stock. Dec. 1, 1863.	Unsold Stock. Dec. 1, 1862.	Delivered. Jan. 1 to Dec. 8, 1863.	Delivered. Jan. 1 to Dec. 8, 1862.
Bengal	1,597	1,572	4,650	3,349	5,474	6,314
China	6,612	13,192	11,864	9,269	39,753	59,774
Japan	3,815	2,378	5,254	397	17,426	9,440
Canton	455	1,031	658	1,900	8,509	1 815
Chinese Thrown	493	1,120	760	1,173	1,295	2,761

	Ordinary. s. d.		Superior. s. d.	
Tsatlee, No. 1 and 2	22 0 to 24 0			
„ No. 3 and 4	20 0	21 6		
„ No. 5	18 6	19 6		
Ditto, Hang-Chow	19 0	19 6		
Yuenta	10 0	21 0	20 6	23 0
Taysaam	15 6	19 0	20 0	20 6
Ditto, skeins	16 0	16 6		
Ditto, long reel	16 6	17 6	16 6	17 6
Canton	11 0	16 6	15 0	17 0
Chinese Thrown	15 0	19 0	20 0	21 0
Maibash, dyepot Japan	20 0	22 0	22 0	25 0
Ida, bricks	18 6	20 6	22 0	26 0
Sodai „	19 0	20 6	21 0	22 0
Oshu, re-reeled	17 6	18 6	20 0	23 0
Koshu, Selé	19 0	20 0	21 0	22 6
Aechezan, ships	15 0	18 6	18 0	19 0
Mashtah „	17 0	18 0		
Hatchoiee, Tussah	18 6	18 9	18 0	

SUGAR.—The market has been dull, and in the limited transactions that have taken place a decline of 1s. to 2s per cwt. has been established, and to effect sales a further decline would have to be submitted to. By private contract only small parcels of colonial have changed hands, viz., 4,000 bags good and fine grainy Mauritius, at 47s. 9d. and 50s.; 1,700 bags grainy Madras Jaggery, at 37s. Foreign: No public sales have been attempted, and the transactions by private contract are of unimportant amount, relatively with the large business we have recently had to report, viz., 2,000 bags clayed Manila, at 41s. 6d. and 860 tons to arrive, at 27s. 6d., landing weights; also a floating cargo of 240 cases 210 bags brown Maroim, at 27s., for an outport.

COFFEE.—A fair demand has continued to prevail for colonial sorts, and previous prices have been obtained. Ceylon: The public sales of Plantation have comprised 1,300 casks, 694 barrels and bags, which were chiefly realised, as follows:—Fine fine ordinary to low middling, 72s. to 75s. 6d. 32 casks 548 bags Native were held firmly, and withdrawn. East India: 297 bags Mysore, at auction, were taken in at 71s., and 677 bags Malabar at 72s.

RICE.—Not any business of consequence doing. Java, 9s. 6d. to 19s.

SAGO.—Small steady; large has attracted some attention, and fair business has been done at advancing prices. 880 boxes at auction sold at 23s. to 24s. per cwt. for fair to good small, and 18s. to 21s. 6d. large and medium. Flour: Moderate business done privately at very full prices. Quotations, 15s. to 15s. 9d. per cwt.

SPICES.—Pepper (black): Steady, but quiet; of 3,472 bags Singapore at auction, two-thirds sold at 3½d. to 3¾d. per lb., and 837 bags Penang at 3⅝d. to 3¾d., with Trang at 3⅝d. White: Quiet; 227 bags Penang sold at 5d. per lb. Mace: 48 cases Singapore sold at auction at 11d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. Nutmegs: Very firm, 53 cases Singapore and 6 casks Dutch sold at auction at 3s. 1d. per lb. for fair bold; 1s. to 1s. 9d. ordinary small to good medium, and 10d. to 11d. low shrivelled. Cloves: Penang quiet, but held firmly; 53 cases at auction all retired. Cinnamon: We quote 1st sort at 1s. 3d. to 2s. 2d. per lb.; 2nd. 1s. 1d. to 1s. 6d.; 3rd, 1s. to 1s. 3d.; 4th and Jungle, 10d. to 1s. 1d. Business unimportant,

COTTON.—For Surat prices have again fluctuated very heavily, but are now about ½d per lb. under the currency ruling at the date of our last; quotations, 1s. 5½d. to 2s. 1d. For Madras the market has again been very unsettled, prices fluctuating as much as 2d. per lb., and now about ½d. lower than at the date of our last; quotations, 1s. 7d. to 2s. Sales of China at 22d. to 22½d.

HEMP.—The market for Manila has remained dull, with very little trade on the spot, and for arrival; prices, £28 to £31 per ton.

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TIN.—Banca, £115 to £116 per ton; Straits, £113 to £115. Markets tolerably steady, and business to a fair extent has been accomplished.

JAPAN WAX.—No sales reported since last mail; market therefore without alteration.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Galls: Much inquiry for China, and buyers at improved prices. We quote Japan and China at 50s. to 70s. per cwt. Camphor: China and Japan, £5 to £5. 5s. per cwt. Of 860 chests China at auction about one-sixth sold at our lower quotation. Gum Benjamin: Siam is scarce and commands high prices. Eight cases sold at auction at £25. 5s. to £33 per cwt. for 2nd to 1st quality, and £15. 5s. to £20. 10s., lower qualities. Sumatra abundant and dull; and of 40 cases at auction one-fourth only found buyers at £12. 15s. for 2nd. Gutta Percha: steady, of 13 tons at auction, one-fifth sold at 1s. 10d. to 2s. per lb. for good natural. India Rubber: quiet, and without any business of importance; auctions confined to 12 baskets damaged Penang, and 13 cases Assam, which were disposed of at about the previous relative value; prices, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6½d. per lb. Rattans: have been in less request; and of 6,176 bundles Batavia. 4,369 bundles Penang, and 284 bundles Mauritius at auction, about half sold at 3s. 3d. to 8s. per 100. Sapanwood: Manila dearer, and all descriptions firm; of 50 tons half sold at £10. 2s. 6d. to £10. 10s. per ton. Mother-o' Pearl Shells: A recent importation, 116 boxes, offered at auction, and partially sold at 80s. to 82s. 6d. per cwt. Elephants' Teeth: Sound Siam ivory is in demand, and very scarce. Tortoise Shell: Auctions have included 19 cases Manila; one-third sold at 10s. to 15s. per lb. for low to middling in sorts; and 5 cases Singapore, 3 sold at 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. for ordinary; and 9s. 6d. small pickings, prices being without any material alteration. Oil of Aniseed: Again lower. A few cases have been sold at 6s. 2d. per lb., but there is very little demand at the price. Terra Japonica: Cutch and Pegu, 24s. to 26s. 6d. Gambier: 22s. to 23s. 6d.; all offered at auction retired.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £7. 15s. to £8; nail rod, £8. 5s. to £8. 15s., hoops, £10. 10s.; sheets, single, £11. 10s.; Staffordshire bars, £9. 10s.; rails, £7.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £16 to £17.

COPPER.—Sheet and Sheathing, £105 per ton; yellow metal, 8¾d. to 9d. per lb.

TIN.—112s. for block; 116s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, I.C., 29s. to 30s. per box.

LEAD, &c.—English Pig, £20. 15s.; W.B., £21. 10s.; shot, patent, £23 to £23. 10s.; sheet, £21; spelter, £18. 10s. to £18. 15s.; zinc, English sheet, £24. 10s. to £26; quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

The following remarks are from the circular of Messrs. French and Smith:—Business in this market generally during the past month was good. The advancing rate of money has not had much depressing effect on any metals, some descriptions, on the contrary, have advanced. Iron: The fluctuations in Scotch pig iron have been considerable, having risen, or mixed numbers, as high as 68s. cash. The price to-day is easier, and the quotation is 64s. cash. The demand for Welsh continues strong, and prices very firm. Staffordshire, also, is much inquired for, and all good makers have full order books. There is every reason to expect that for some time to come this state of things will continue. Copper: This metal is very firm, and although orders are not above the average, the scarcity of ores offering will no doubt keep the price strong. We quote Burra, £100; Chili, £91 to £92; Spanish Rio Tinto, £93. Tin: With a very fair amount of orders, prices have still continued very flat. A fall in English of £3 per ton was officially announced by the smelters on the 23rd ult., but as sales had been previously made at as low a rate, this had no effect on demand. In foreign, transactions are reported at 113s. Straits, cash; these transactions, in the aggregate, amount to some hundreds of tons during the month. Holders for the most part are looking for higher rates. Tin Plates continue to be inquired for, and makers are well supplied with orders. The shipments last month were about 75·000 boxes; in November, 1862, they were about 51,000 boxes. Lead is improving in value, and smelters generally ask an advance of from 5s. to 10s. per ton. Spelter is advanced. Sales have been made at £18 15s. on the spot, and £19 to arrive. The stock in London is 1,803 tons, against 5,861 tons last year. Quicksilver very scarce.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from Southampton from the 30th June by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers.

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	£287,723
Foo-chow-Foo	—	9,440
Hong Kong	—	414,718
Amoy	—	—
Singapore	£3,750	60,140
Penang	—	29,105

FROM MARSEILLES.

(BY THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.)

	Gold.	Silver
Shanghai	—	£85,998
Hong Kong	—	26,000
Singapore	£340	—
Penang	—	—
Foo-chow-Foo	—	—

PER FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS SINCE 30TH JUNE.

	Gold.	Silver.
To Singapore	—	£72,136
To Saigon	—	162,086*
To Hong Kong	—	231,178
To Shanghai	—	61,000

* 43,480 shipped by French Government.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold (per ounce)	£3 17 9
Spanish Doubloons	3 16 3 to 3 17
United States Gold Coin	3 16 2½
Silver in Bars	0 5 1½
Mexican Dollars	0 5 3

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., 18s. to 18s. 6d.; 8½ lb., 22s. 6d.; 9½, 26s. 6d. Cotton Yarn. Nos. 16 to 24, 2s. 9d. to 2s. 10d.; Nos. 28 to 32, 3s. to 3s. 1d; Madopollams, 7s. 9d. to 8s.: Long Cloths, 23s.; T-Cloths, 14s. 6d.; White Spot Shirtings, 22s. 6d.; Brocade do., 22s. 6d.; Damasks, do. 40s. 6d. The Circular of Sam Mendel says:—With very few sales the market showed weakness for several days past, but there has not been any disposition to make other than very moderate concessions. To-day, with a rather better inquiry, there is again less depression, and sales have taken place at prices not very much under the full rates recently obtained. The absence of stocks, and the prospect of further curtailment of production, no doubt gives this market great strength.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Nov.22	Off Dungeness	Java	Souburg	Zwart.
— 24	Liverpool	Manila	Maritana	McLean.
— 23	Bromwershaven	Batavia	John Matthie	Muller
— 25	Queenstown	Bassein	John Patten	Emmens.
— 23	Hamburg	Foo-chow-Foo	Zephyr	Elliott.
— 2-	Texel	Batavia	Ocean	Boekzen.
— 26	Deal	Foo-chow-Foo	Whittell	Whereat.
— 27	Falmouth	Manila	Frederik	Huitman.
— 27	Queenstown	Bassein	Annie Hodgman	
— 28	Plymouth	Shanghai	Caroline Coventry	Overbury.
— 28	Off Plymouth	Hankow	Celestial	Jones.
— 28	Do.	Penang	Avalanche	Stott.
— 29	Falmouth	Foo-chow-Foo	Rosella	Atkinson.
— 27	Scilly	Do.	Friar Tuck (wrecked)	Tierney.
— 30	Liverpool	Yokohama	Maravi	Anderson.
— 19	Coruna	Manila	Maria y Vicente	Hormacher.
— 29	Plymouth	Rangoon	Lone Star	Dizer.
—	Clyde	Penang	America	Thompson.
Dec. 1	Deal	Foo-chow-Foo	Lord Clyde	Withers.
Nov.29	Texel	Batavia	Fanny	Wulff.
Dec. 2	Deal	Akyab	Living Age	Emery.
— 1	Liverpool	Do.	Weston Merritt	
— 1	Do.	Do.	ouisa	Leach.
Nov.30	Clyde	Manila	Hermelin	Oudenterlony.
20	New York	Do.	Competitor	Leckie.
Dec. 4	Deal	Amoy	Eastern Chief	Fraser.
— 4	Plymouth	Akyab	Norge	Gjertsen.
— 3	Queenstown	Rangoon	Johann Daniel	Bradhering.
— 2	Marseilles	Alexandria	Moeris, str.	
— 7	London	Shanghai	Kestrel	Fisher.
— 7	Do.	Do.	James Paton	Allisen.
—	Off Queenstown	Bassein	Gibraltar	Durham.
— 4	Queenstown	Rangoon	Tudor	Mann.
— 7	Falmouth	Manila	Java	Zellinger.
— 5	Helvoet	Batavia	Jacobus	v. Loon.
— 5	Bromwershaven	Do.	D. Elmina	Horner.
Nov.23	Boston	Padang	Borneo	Hurd.
Dec. 5	Texel	Do.	Antonia Petronella	Voorendyk.
— 5	Do.	Batavia	Ba on F. v. Dambenoy	Kruymel.
— 5	Do.	Tjiratjap	Elise Henriette	Deterding.

(*See Commercial Postscript.*)

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Nov.23	Cardiff	Shanghai	Rio Janeiro	
— 25	Queenstown	Singapore	Fortitude	
— 25	London	Kanagawa	Patricia	Parsons.
— 24	Cardiff	Singapore	Monitor	Sternberg.
— 27	London	Hong Kong & Canton	Robin Hood	Darlington.
— 27	Off Dover	Batavia	Dordrecht	Loos.
— 27	Do.	Do.	Aerius	Hunt.
— 26	Portland	Singapore	Albertine	Folsh.
— 24	Ardrossan	Shanghai	Loo Choo	Warden.
— 28	Ramsgate	Singapore	Hoop	v. Duyn.
— 27	Queenstown	Do.	Chanaral	Smith.
Oct. 15	Callao	China	Rosa y Carmen	Maristany.
Dec. 1	Deal	Batavia	Willem Hendrik	
Nov.27	Off Dungeness	Do.	Biliton	v. A. Straaten.
— 27	Do.	Padang	Koning Willem III	
— 28	Off Folkestone	Japan	Blairmore	Cargill
— 30	Glasgow	Batavia & Singapore	Majestic	Robertson.
— 27	Sunderland	Shanghai	Stirlingshire	Bogle.
Oct. 31	Rio Janeiro	Hong Kong	Edith	Sydney.
Nov.28	Clyde	Batavia	Alexander	Axberg.
Dec. 7	London	Manila	Perla	Hormoza.
— 7	Deal	Singapore	Persia	Benecke.
Nov.29	Newport	Do.	Thusnelda	Hanekin.
— 30	Cardiff	Shanghai	Triton	Neilson.
— 30	Do.	Do.	Pudsey Dawson	Baker.
— 30	Do.	Hong Kong	Good Hope	Miller.
— 30	Do.	Do.	Albatross	Fredericksen
Dec. 3	London	Hartlepool & H. Kong	Carnusius	Milburn.
Nov.30	Cardiff	Hong Kong	Constance	Rowe.
Dec. 7	London	Shanghai	Guinevere	McLean.
— 1	Sunderland	Do.	Niagara	Crofton.
Nov.30	Off Lundy	Singapore	Tritone Dan. ship	
Dec. 2	Rotterdam	Samarang	St. Jan	Lommerse.
Nov. 9	New York	Hong Kong	Howqua	

(*See Commercial Postscript.*)

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Nagasaki and Kanagawa: Mountain Ash. For Kanagawa: Kwang-Foong. For Shanghai: White Adder, Lady Macnaughton, Coulnakyle, Pegasus, Vigil, Fy-chow. For Hong Kong: Scawfell, For Hong Kong and Canton: Childers, Star of China, Corea, City of Aberdeen, Glenaros, Banian. For Hong Kong, Canton, and Foo-chow-Foo: Philomela. For Manila: San Luis. For Singapore: Benvenue, Bonnie Lassie, Dewa Gungadhur, Valdivia, Hurry Puddemsey, Alice Mary. For Penang: Sunium. For Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya: Salatiga.

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At LIVERPOOL.—For Shanghai: Southern Cross, Caractacus, Alice, Jane E. Williams. For Hong Kong and Canton: Young Lochinvar, Everest. For Hong Kong: England. For Singapore: Bolden Lawn, G. H. Wappaeus, Euphrates, Invincible. For Manila: Jose y Maria, Olano. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Pieter.

At GLASGOW.—For Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya: Three Bells. For Singapore and Penang: Lochleven Castle. For Singapore: Sea Wave. For Batavia and Singapore: Falcon.

SPOKEN.

COUNTY OF AYR, Clyde to Batavia. Aug. 4. 19 N., 26 W.
No. 5,631, 3rd d.p., Macao to Falmouth, Sept. 7 28 S., 43 W.
WILHELMINA, Rotterdam to Macassar, Oct. 17, 46 N., 9 W.
SOOLOO (Am. ship), Manila to Boston, Sept. 24, 31 S., 33 E.
HANOVER, Shanghai to London, Oct. 6.
SHIP, 3rd d.p, No. 5,812, Foo-chow-Foo to Lndn., Sept. 23, 35 S., 24 E.
SUSANNA, Amsterdam to Batavia, Nov. 13, 47 N., 9 W.
HENDRIK, Dutch barq., Batavia to Amsterdam, 40 N, 30 W.
No. 8,209, 3rd d.p., Chanaral, Lrpool. to Sngpore., 17 Nov., 43 N., 20 W.
ALIDA, Amsterdam to Samarang, Oct. 18, on the Equator.
CANTON, barq., of and from Hamburg to Hong Kong, Nov. 5, 11 N., 25 W.
CARRIEBELL (?), barq., Bristol to Singapore 38 days out.
BEZOEKIE, Batavia to Rotterdam, Nov. 13, 29 N., 33 W.
MERSE, for Shanghai, Nov. 6, 12 N., 25 W.
HARKAWAY, Foo-chow-Foo to London, Oct. 21, 25 S., 57 E.
PAK WAN, Sunderland to Shanghai, Aug. 8, 5 N., 21 W.
SWALLOW, London to Shanghai, Aug. 12, 2 S., 26 W.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

(*Exclusive of this Day's Mail.*)

From JAPAN.—At LONDON: Jacob and Anna, Kent, Medina, Cambridge.

From CHINA.—At LONDON: Beatrice, Procymatia, Empress Eugenie, Monarch, Naomi, Assyrian, George Avery, Verbena, Southern Belle, Gabalva, Finzel, Mexican, Artemisia, Warwickshire, Hanover, Melrose, Grenadier, Kennington, Humphry Nelson, Yaratilda, Northfleet, Canadian, Strathmore, Edinburgh, Garrawalt, Mary Mildred, India, Spray of the Ocean, Sir W. F. Williams, Carisbrook, Thames, Sunbeam, Maharanee, Cambalu, Runnymede, Gananogue, Solent, Jubilee, Monita, Ocean Queen, Queen of the Ocean, Sovereign of India, Beautiful Star, Tamana, John Leggett, Reindeer, Siam, Prince Alfred, Havelock, Ocean Bride, Edith, Queen of the Age, Gauntlet, Queen of Nations, Rock City, Clarendon, Jane Mitchell, Bucton Castle, Julia, Harkaway, Beemah, Langdale, Theodore and Julie. At LIVERPOOL: Alfred Kay, Jura, Joshua Bates, Eliza Stewart, Onangondy, Merrington, Iron Crown, Forfarshire, Veronica, Cordova, Verbena, Palmyra, Alliance, Abdul Medjid, Patna, Regina, John Nicholson, Allandale, Jane Leech, Lorton, Eleanor, Montgomery. At FALMOUTH: Alfred Hawley, Divina, Panama. At NEW YORK: Clara Babuyan, Vesta, Maria Lucie, Glenclune, White Eagle, Sclavonia, Hainan, Moldavian.

From MANILA.—At LONDON: Pelicano, Minden, Flora. At LIVERPOOL: Alarac, Thrudvang. At FALMOUTH: Agricola, Amtmans, Amanda.

From SINGAPORE.—At LONDON: Sawby, Chludou (Rus.), Prince Alfred, Maid of the Tyne, Andromeda, Halton Castle, Latona, Peter Symons, Oscar. At LIVERPOOL: Bagota, Tigris, Thomas Mitchell, Louis Cezard, Alfred Roy. At FALMOUTH: Panic, Lorenzo, Carl and Auguste. At QUEENSTOWN: Agricola. At SHIELDS: Zes Gezusters (Dut.). At BORDEAUX: Chene (Fr.), Frehel (Fr.), Salazes (Fr.).

From BATAVIA.—At LONDON: Java, Helena, William Simpson, John Lidgett. At FALMOUTH: Frederika. At CHANNEL: Ceres, Helene, Richard.

From PENANG.—At LONDON: Isabella, John Masterman, Daylight. At FALMOUTH: John Land, Schlosser.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS

Outward freights are quiet, and ships are obtained without difficulty, most of the berths being now fairly supplied; coal freights are lower; homeward chartering continues active, especially from the rice ports, for which 87s. 6d. has been paid for large vessels.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth:—To Kanagawa: 55s. weight, 50s. meast. To Nagasaki: 65s. To Hankow: 65s. weight, 60s. meast. To Amoy and Foo-chow-Foo: 50s. weight, 42s. 6d. meast. To Shanghai: 50s. weight, 27s. 6d. to 30s. meast. To Hong Kong: 40s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meast. To Manila and Labuan: 50s. weight or measurement. To Singapore: 30s. to 35s. weight or measurement. To Penang: 40s. weight or measurement. To Batavia: 40s. weight, 30s. measurement. To Bankok: 60s. weight or measurement.

The quotations for coal and iron from the North are as follows:—For Hong Kong: £42. 10s. and £2. For Shanghai: £49 to £50, and 47s. 6d. to 50s. For Manila: £1. 10s. For the Philippine Islands, Penay, or Zebu: £2 (nominal). For Singapore: £26. and £1. 6s. 9d. For Penang: £24. These rates are from the Wear or Tyne, and Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, respectively.

CASUALTIES.

According to advices from Monte Video, dated the 28th of October, the British barque Flowery Land, which cleared from London on the 25th of July with a general cargo for Singapore, was reported to have been purposely sunk by her crew, after having murdered the master, mate, and other persons. Fourteen of the crew had been arrested and detained there as prisoners, pending an investigation.

The Celestial, Jones, from Hankow, with tea, which arrived in the Thames on the 2nd of December, was unable to dock in consequence of the strong wind prevailing. She took the ground just below the St. Katharine's Dock entrance, and as the tide fell, careened over, and continued in that position for some time before she could be righted and taken into dock, where she has discharged her cargo, of which about 500 chests of tea are damaged. The ship has been found to be much strained.

The Friar Tuck ship Tierney, which arrived off Scilly on the 27th of November from Foo-chow-Foo for London with tea, parted her cables and drove on shore on Newford Island, where, after cutting away her masts, she remained, with the sea beating over her and filling rapidly, her hull at high tide being fully under water. Crew saved. Most of the cargo, it is expected, will be saved in a damaged condition, should the weather be moderate. According to the last accounts, a quantity of materials, ship's stores, and only 304 chests of tea in perfect order have been saved from the wreck. Ninety-three chests partially damaged, and 750 saturated with water, have also been landed. The rest of the cargo on board is believed to be in the same condition.

The St. Jan Lommerse, from Rotterdam for Samarang, got on shore, 2nd December, near Helvoet, but was assisted off by two tugs.

The Tritone for Singapore put back to Penarth Roads 5th December, with sails split and other damage.

The Guurtje Maria, Flens, from Shields for Batavia, arrived at Falmouth 6th December, leaky, and with loss of sails.

The Hoop, v. Duyn, from Ramsgate for Singapore, arrived at Plymouth 5th December, with loss of yards and sails split.

The Thomas W. Sears, from Padang to New York, which put into Mauritius 28th September, in distress, is stated to have been so badly damaged that she would possibly have to be sold.

The Baron F. v. Dambenoy, Kruymel, which arrived at Texel, 5th December, from Batavia, had lost boat, bulwarks, and poop, and sustained other damage.

The D'Elmina, Horner, which arrived at Brouwershaven, December 5th, from Batavia, had lost topmast, yards, sails, and bulwarks, and thrown part of her cargo overboard, having experienced very heavy weather.

The Elise Henriette, Deterding, from Tjilatjap, arrived in the Texel, 5th December, with loss of sails.

At St. Vincent, C.V., November 4, Hadassah, Dickson, from Sunderland, and sailed, 5, for Hong Kong.

At Mauritius, October 22, Gottingen, Lachwitz, sailed for Hong Kong.

VESSELS FOR THE CHINA TRADE.—The Delhi has been launched by Messrs. J. Wigham, Richardson, and Co., for Messrs. Holmes, Knevitt, and Holmes. She is 700 tons, N.U.M. From the yard of Mr. Robert Thomson, Southwick, a barque of 513 tons, 10 years, for Messrs. Hudson, Sons, and Partners named the Winlow, was launched. From the yard of Mr. G. Barstay, North Sand, Sunderland, a fine brig, of 230 tons register, and classed nine years, named the Pilotus. She is the property of S. W. Kelso, Esq., of Liverpool. From the yard of Messrs. Taylor and Scouler, South Dock, Sunderland, a barque, named Queen of Peace; length, 122 feet; breadth, 27 feet; depth, 16 feet 7 inches; registered 400 tons; is classed nine years, and is the property of Messrs. Bries Brothers, Newcastle. On the 10th inst., from the Messrs. Hall's building-yard at Arbroath, a clipper barque, named the Ousurl, of 363 tons N.N.M.; owners, Messrs. George Armistead and Co., of Dundee.

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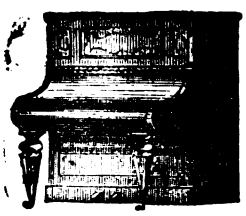

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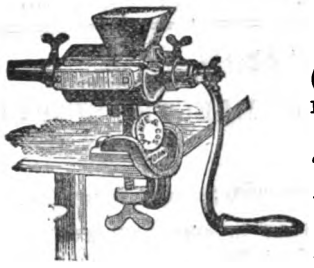

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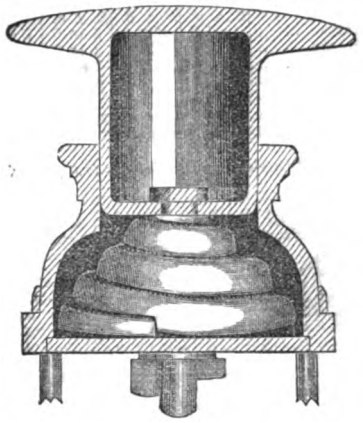

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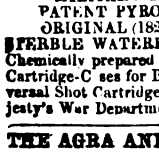

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12 Dessert Spoons... ...	1 1 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
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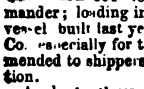

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Shanghai	Coulnakyle...	W.I.D.	Dec. 14.
H. Kong & Whampoa	Star of China	W.I.D.	Dec. 21.
H. Kg. & Foo-chow-F.	Philomela ...	W.I.D.	With des.
Penang	Sunium ...	W.I.D.	With des.
Singapore	Alice May ...	W.I.D.	With des.
Manila	San Luis ...	W.I.D.	With des.
Manila	Conchita ...	W.I.D	With des.
Bombay	Leonidas ...	W.I.D.	With des.
Kurrachee	Tamar... ...	W.I.D.	With des.
Kanagawa, Japan ...	Kwang Foong	W.I.D.	Dec. 16.

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Destination.	Ships.	Class.	Tons.	To sail.
Bombay	Morayshire ...	A 1 13 yrs.	788	Dec. 18.
Calcutta	White Rose ...	A 1	1,193	Dec. 30.
Hong Kong and Whampoa ...	City of Aberdeen... ...	A 1 14 yrs.	551	Dec. 18.
Ditto	Northfleet ...	A 1 14 yrs.	895	To follow.
Shanghai	Fychow ...	A 1 14 yrs	730	Dec. 26.
Shanghai	Far East (s. s.)	A 1 13 yrs.	1,200	Jan. 15.

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H. Kong & Whampoa	Glenaros ...	E.I.D.	Dec. 21.
Nagasaki & Kanagawa	MountainAsh	W.I.D.	With des.
Singapore	BonnieLassie	L.D.	Dec. 15.
Singapore	Benvenue ...	St.K.D	To follow.

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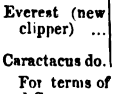

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FOR SHANGHAI direct, Messrs. DUNBAR and CO.'s new Aberdeen-built clipper ship FY-CHOW, A 1 14 years, 730 tons register, will receive goods in the East India Docks till Monday, the 28th December.

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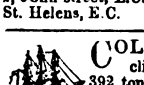

COLOMBO direct.—The beautiful clipper AUGUSTA MAY, A 1 11 years, 392 tons register, loading in the West India Export Dock, has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will be promptly despatched.

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For Passage apply to W. H. TINDALL, No. 4, Clement's-lane: and for Freight or Passage apply to W. A. WINKLEY, 23, Birchin-lane, Cornhill. Will be followed by the regular trader Thames.

THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

THE FIFTH Volume of this JOURNAL will be completed on the 28th December. The Subscription is 30s. per annum, including Postage, and to the Export Supplement 12s. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines; and 6d. for each additional line.

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The London and China Telegraph

新聞紙

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS, about the 4th, 14th, and 28th, in connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS,"
A SUMMARY OF NEWS FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS OF 10th, 17th, and 26th.

VOL. V.—No. 123.] LONDON, MONDAY, DEC. 28, 1863. [Sub. 30s. per ann., and 12s. to Supplement. Single copy of either 9d.

THE OVER-DUE MAIL.

By the *Sultan*, with the Bombay mail, arrived at Suez, we have intelligence of the China mail (due here this day) to the followi g effect :—

The *Rangoon*, with the Calcutta, China, and Japan mails, was stranded in the Red Sea (name of place not decipherable) on the 10th inst. Passengers, mails, cargo, and baggage saved without damage. The ship in a critical position, but the captain expected to get her off, as she made no water. The *Sultan* has brought the mails and passengers to Suez. The former may be expected in London on the 5th of January. The French mail, with a week's later news from China, may also be expected on that day.

Latest Advices.

	From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Kanagawa			Oct. 15
Nagasaki			„ 14
Hakodadi			
CHINA—			
Peking			„ 11
Tien-tsin			„ 12
Hankow			„ 17
Shanghai	Aug. 26	Oct. 15	„ 26
Foo-Chow-Foo			„ 28
Amoy			„ 28
Swatow			
Hong Kong	Sept. 10	Oct. 21	„ 31
Canton			
Macao			
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila			„ 25
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			
Saigon			„ 30
SIAM—			
Bankok			„ 24
BORNEO—			
Labuan			
Sarawak			Nov. 1
JAVA—			
Batavia			„ 1
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	Sept. 26	Nov. 3	„ 7
Penang	„ „	„ 1	„ 9

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

By this mail, per Poonah, Dec. 20, from Southampton.—To Hong Kong: Messrs. S. E. Derrick, W. W. Christie, H. Benbow, and A. Stewart, Rev. E. M. Johnstone, R.N., Mr. Hubbard, Mr. S. Brenell, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Galton, G. Bain, and J. Petrie. —To Shanghai: Capt. Wray, Mr. W. H. Hasham, Alex. Adam.—To Penang: Mr. Brown. To Singapore: Mr. J. C. Gray, Assist.-surg. Denis McCarthy, R.N. To Calcutta: Mrs. Garvock, infant, child, nurse, and man servant, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Davies, Messrs. D. M. Taylor, C. F. White, and L. F. Foucar, Mrs. and Miss Bredin, Miss A. Wilson, Messrs. Etheridge and W. Watson, Mrs. Simpson and infant, Miss Davison, Mr. F. Nesbit, Mrs. Walker and child, Mr. F. J. Dickens, Mrs. Salt, Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Twysden, Mr. J. G. Hicks, and eleven second-class passengers.—To Madras: Dr. Ridings, Mr. J. Barclay, and Mr. F. O. Underwood.—To Ceylon: Mr. R. Kane, Messrs. A. Primrose and J. Mayo. Colonel and Mrs. Hamilton and three daughters, and five second-class passengers.—To Alexandria: John Usher, Mr. Sullivan and man servant.

From Marseilles, per Euxine, to leave Dec. 28.—To Shanghai: Sir Rutherford and Lady Alcock and two servants. To Singapore: Messrs. Bayer and Cezink. To Calcutta: Messrs. F. A. B. Glover, MacNeill and D. S. Begg, Mr. and Mrs. Mills, Major Stafford, Miss A. A. Wall, Messrs. Lazarus, Carr, and Daniell, Mrs. Paul, Mrs. Carr, two infants, and ayah, Messrs. Spear and Mair, Lieut. G. H. Hamilton, Mr. Reuss. To Madras: Messrs. W. A. Roupell and B. C. St. John, Col. Welby. To Alexandria. Lieut.-Col. Seymour, Major McDonald, Mr. John Darlington. From Suez to Hong Kong: Mr. W. Ladage

Per last Bombay mail, per Ceylon, 12th Dec., from Southampton.—To Hong Kong, via Bombay: Mr. J. W. Lambert.

Per P. and O. steamer Pera, Jan. 4, 1864, from Southampton.—To Shanghai: Mr. Slie, Mr. J. R. Green, Mr. W. A. Hague.—To Hong Kong: Mr. D. L. Hunter, Mr. J. Roberts, Mr. J. Rogers, Messrs. T. Haywood, H. A. Palmer, M. Harris, E. L. Williams, Ringer and Glasspole, Mr. J. W. E. Bacon, R.N. Mr. W. H. Dalrymple, Mr. Anderson, Mrs. Wright, Mr. C. H. Hannan.—To Singapore: Mr. O. A. Vidal. From Marseilles, Jan. 12, to Hong Kong: Mr. Ellis Elias, Mr. E. Jenner Hogg, Mr. J. Anderson, Sir Harry Parkes, Mr. H. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Boyd, Mr. W. Marsh-Cooper, Mr. Blain.—To Shanghai: Mr. J. E. D. Jameson, Mr. Leith, Mr. Barber.—To Singapore: Mr. Masfen. From Malta.—To Shanghai: Mr. P. Petrocochnio. From Suez.—To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Nisseu, Mr. L. Mendel.

Per P. and O. steamer, Jan. 20, from Marseilles.—To Alexandria, en route to Shanghai, per mail 20th Jan., from Southampton: Mr. H. Blandford. To Singapore via Bombay: Messrs. N. P. and H. Y. P. Van den Berg.

Per P. and O. str. Ceylon, Jan. 20, from Southampton.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Harton, Mr. H. Kilby, Mr. J. H. Wilson.—To Shanghai: Mr. Dixon. To Singapore: Mr. Wyon, Mr Robert Campbell. From Marseilles, Jan. 28.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Houston, Mr. and Mrs. Odell.—To Shanghai: Mr. J. Palmer, jun., Mr. Arthur C. Oliphant. From Marseilles.—To Singapore: Capt. P. P. Stafford. From Suez.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Jas. Whittall.

Per P. and O. str., 12th Feb., from Marseilles.—To Penang: Mr. and Mrs. Friedrichs,

SHANGHAI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, in their despatch to Earl Russell, having omitted to make use of a particular case which strikingly refutes the statements of Mr. Lay, we have been handed the following copy of a letter addressed to his Lordship on the subject. We have waited anxiously for this protest of the Chamber, and shall be obliged if the Chairman will, in future cases, cause a copy of such documents to be sent to us. The present one is dated in August :—

THE RIGHT HON. EARL RUSSELL, PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

MY LORD,—I beg to call your lordship's attention to the fact that the case of the steamer *Unicorn*, alluded to in the address of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce as No. 5, lately forwarded to your lordship, was tried before Her Majesty's Consul at Shanghai, and given in favour of the owners against the Inspectors of Customs. Mr. Lay, in his report, says the *Unicorn* was fined for smuggling. I submit that this fact adds weight to the confutations put forth by the Chamber.

I have the honour to be,
Your lordship's most obedient humble servant,
F. J. ANGIER.

WARS AND RUMOURS OF WAR IN JAPAN.

Four days after the arrival of the last mail the *Manchester Examiner and Times*, followed by all the London papers, including *The Times*, started a paragraph in reference to the Extra to the *Japan Commercial News* of Oct. 10th, which our readers will remember announced the bombardment of Osaca. As the movements in Japan are now watched with great interest, we addressed the following letter to the daily papers :—

Sir,—In reference to the intelligence in your paper yesterday, under the head of "Japan," taken from the *Manchester Examiner and Times*, and backed up by the *Japan Commercial News*, I beg to enclose you the following, which appeared in the *London and China Telegraph* of the 14th inst :—

"Our advices give a complete contradiction to a rumour that reached Europe through French channels reporting 'the bombardment and capture of Osaca by the Daimios.' The statement, it appears, was first set afloat by the *Japan Commercial News*, and was to the effect that 'authentic information had been received of the bombardment and capture of the Imperial city of Osaca (and, some say, of Kioko also), and that the Daimios were advancing with an army of 50,000 men for the capture of Yokohama.' The only information really received at Yokohama was this :—A plot was discovered to have been in actual existence amongst the retainers of Choshu to attack the castle at Osaca, and seize upon the person of the Mikado. Upon this discovery a conflict arose between the Mikado's soldiers and those of Choshu, which ended in the defeat of the latter with some killed and wounded on both sides."

Permit me further to point out that our advices from Kanagawa (Yokohoma is the strip of land on the shore of Kanagawa Bay, on which the English settlement is located) are to the 15th of October, five days later than the marvellous Extra to the *Japan Commercial News*, and they do but confirm the impression that the Daimios prefer peace to war and conflagration.

Further, the so-called "news" furnished by the *Manchester Examiner and Times* as "not previously published in this country," was telegraphed

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from Marseilles, and published in Paris and London ten days ago. Since then—on the 12th that is—there was received from Paris, from the same sources of information, the announcement that "at an extraordinary meeting of Daimios it was decided, by 66 votes against 47, that there was no ground for declaring war against foreigners."—I am, &c.;

THE EDITOR OF "THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH."

The *Japan Herald* of the 10th of October says that the reported bombardment and capture of of Osaca by the Daimios is a pure invention.

On the 21st inst. the following item was published:—

"NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Advices received here from Kanagawa *via* San Francisco, to the 1st of November, state that great excitement prevailed there. Another European had been murdered. An armed force from the fleet was guarding the city permanently."

We quite expect that this European will turn out to be the French officer, Lieut. Camus, particulars of whose death reached us by the French mail received here on the 4th inst. The name of the vessel that brought the news from Kanagawa to San Francisco is not given. We remember an amusing instance of the manner in which our transatlantic cousins always push for the very latest dates and news, and contrive to gratify the demands of their readers in that respect. Their secret is, that if the intelligence is not as "all fire quick" as could be wished, the date at least can be shoved forward to the extent the editor's conscience will stretch to. Some years back, at the period of Soulouque's being ejected from his Imperial throne of Hayti, an American and a West Indian mail arrived in London on the same day. The dates from Port-au-Prince, in the New York papers, were up to the 16th of the month, and left the struggle between Soulouque and his discontented subjects still going forward. On looking to the amaica files, we found that His Imperial Darkness had acually arrived at Kingston on the 14th, having been expelled from his dominions two or three days before. Prior to that eriod, a watchful eye had created in us a distrust for New York dates from places with which there was no regular mail communication. Since then, we have settled down to the conviction that the New York papers "annihilate time and space," whenever it is their fancy so to do, by the simple expedient of shoving the clock forward a little, which we have a firm faith will turn out to be the case in the present instance.

SHIPS AND STEAMERS FOR THE CHINA TRADE, &c.

The P. and O. Company's new steamer *Golconda*, now at Southampton, will, we understand, take out the next mails for Alexandria. The *Syria* will also shortly be ready to take up her station. The *Pera*, Captain Jamieson, will shortly be laid up for a thorough overhaul.

The following are the particulars of the *Wild Deer*, belonging to Mr. John Dallas and built by Messrs. Charles Connell and Co., on Clyde—Register tonnage 1,000; length of keel and fore rake, 210 feet; breadth of beam, exireme, 33 3-12 feet; depth of hold, 20 9-12 feet. When fitted out she will proceed to Liverpool to load for China, for which trade she has been expressly built. She is the first wood and iron composite ship built on Mr. Connell's principle, her entire framework being of iron, with teakwood and iron floors planked with elm and teak, fastened in the bottom with treenails and yellow metal, and in the topsides with yellow metal screw-bolts; and is classed 14 years A 1 in Lloyd's Register.

A splendid vessel, named the *Busheer*, the property of the British India Steam Navigation Company, was successfully launched from the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. Aitkin and Mansel, Whiteinch, on the 12th inst. The *Busheer* is a handsome screw steam-vessel of 860 tons builders' measurement, having a full poop and forecastle, the former elegantly fitted up with berths and state-rooms for the accommodation of about thirty first-class passengers.

From the building yard of Mr. John Reed, South Dock, Sunderland, a handsome modelled (wood) barque, named the *Comus*, of 366 tons new measure, and 410 tons old. She is owned by Messrs. Thompson and Harper, of Newcastle, and is intended for the China trade.

The paddle-wheel, *Tun-Sing*, built by Messrs. Samuda, on Thames, for Messrs. George Barnet and Co., Shanghai, and Messrs. Elias and Co., London, will in a few days proceed to her destination, under the command of Captain Rowe, late of the *Philippine*. Her register tonnage is 610 tons, horse power 150, length 241 feet, beam 26, and depth 12. She is schooner rigged.

MEETING OF THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

(Omitted in our last for want of space).

At the annual meeting of this company, held on the 4th instant, the CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, said they would observe by the statement of accounts the improvement in their financial position as compared with the last annual statement of accounts. Their revenue had increased by about £70,000, and their expenditure had somewhat diminished. He thought this result had been caused by circumstances which he considered temporary. The war in America had caused a great increase in the production of cotton in Egypt and India. It was requisite to pay for this produce in gold and silver, which had occasioned a very large shipment of specie to India for some time past, and that had, course, increased their revenue. The demand for shipping in India to cotton thence had enabled them to send coals to their Indian station at less cost than formerly. They could not regard those circumstances as being permanent. When the inhuman war in America was brought to a close they could scarcely expect to benefit so largely by the trade to India as they had done lately. He then adverted to an offer the company had made six months ago to Government to give a double line of communication to Australia. The offer was made at the request of the Government, and the directors had every reason to believe the Government would have considered it a very moderate one, and desirable to accept it. Recent advices from Australia informed them that it was so considered there, and that Sydney itself, which had always looked to the Panama route, was also desirous of accepting the offer. But although three mails had arrived at Australia since the offer had been made by the company no communication had been received from the Government by the local authorities there on the subject. The directors had not pressed the matter at all, because the company was quite as well off with a single line, and rather better, than they would be with a double line. There was a prospect of increased trade with the East, which was likely to arise out of the new connection with Japan. They had occasionally despatched a vessel to ports there, their agent had been to Japan, and he thought it advisable to establish a regular line twice a month in connection with their China line. This would be done provided the Government would give them a moderate subsidy for carrying the mails. The admiral on the station was anxious they should do so in order to save him the trouble of employing ships-of-war on that service. They were now in a good condition, and would endeavour to keep so. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report, which was seconded.

Mr. GLIDDON said he was glad that they had not felt anything from the competition of the French steamers. He hoped they would continue to receive a large amount of cotton from India, and that the receipts for the conveyance of specie would not be a temporary matter, but become a permanent advantage to them. He considered the net receipts for the past year highly satisfactory. They were £132,000 more than for 1860, with about the same amount of business; they were £73,000 more than for 1861, and £76,000 over those of 1862. Those figures showed the progress they had made, and he thought they might fairly congratulate themselves upon the result of the year's operations.

Mr. J. JONES said he was not so satisfied with the result of their operations, because the passenger traffic had shown a decrease of £50,000 in the year. He thought the passenger traffic should have increased with increase of specie. He believed that the French line of steamers affected their receipts for passengers, and he had heard they were carrying passengers at a lower rate, something like 30 per cent. below the company's prices. He understood from the Postmaster-General's report that the offer of the Belgian Government to perform the British portion of the mail service between Dover and Ostend was lower than that of their company, and had been accepted; and also that they were negotiating with the French Government to carry a portion of the English mails. He thought that was an anti-national policy, that ought not to be carried out.

The CHAIRMAN explained that a large portion of the increase in the revenue was from the conveyance of specie. He believed that Mr. Jones had examined the accounts in detail respecting the passenger traffic. It was true the French ships had carried some proportion of the passengers, but, independent of that, there had been a year of peace in India, and consequently there were nothing like the number of passengers carried to and fro that had been in former years. Another reason for the reduction in the number carried was that their French competitors had relieved them of carrying a small number of passengers at a particular period of the year when it was usual with the company to despatch one or two extra ships to bring them home and to go back empty. They had relieved them of that service, and saved them the expense. As to the French packets carrying the mails, he believed they had afforded an opportunity to take some of them. A convention had been entered into, and it appeared subsequently that a proposition had been entertained to the effect that they should take out some part of the mails to China, but a representation was made from this company, and the matter dropped. The French ships only went monthly, while the Peninsular and Oriental Company's ships started weekly. The Government could not break up the present arrangement with the company without seriously affecting the commercial arrangements of the country. As to removing the packet station from Marseilles to other ports, the company were quite ready for any change that might be necessary. With regard to the French ships reducing the fares, they had done so in a few instances, but it was a mistake, and had been rectified. They had no reason to suppose there was anything like bad faith, and they were still working on amicable terms with the French company.

Admiral COFFIN said he believed their people did not gain any advantage by going in the French ships. A number of French people, no doubt, went by them; but he believed the English people preferred their own steamers.

The CHAIRMAN would say nothing to the prejudice of their competitors, but would leave travellers to form their judgment from their own experience.

A SHAREHOLDER mentioned that a passenger from India a short time back had told him that at Galle he met several passengers who had determined to go home by the French steamers, but who had left them there because they were so extremely uncomfortable. In reply to one remark that fell from Mr. Jones, he observed that there was no necessity of sending any one in charge of specie.

Admiral HALL, with reference to the bowsprit of the *Golconda*, remarked that he should be sorry to follow any Yankee in the shape of their vessels. The bowsprit was invaluable if the steam power broke down, and he thought there was quite nautical knowledge enough on this side of the water to build ships properly.

After some further observations, the report was unanimously adopted; a dividend at the rate of 3½ per cent., an additional payment of 2 per cent., and a payment of 1½ per cent. on the underwriting account, making, together, 7 per cent. for the half-year ending the 30th of September, were unanimously agreed to, payable on the 28th inst. in a single warrant, free of income-tax.

The retiring directors, Mr. W. F. De Salis and Mr. J. George, M.P., were unanimously re-elected; and also the Earl of Leven and Melville, and Mr. A. Mackenzie, the retiring auditors.

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On the motion of Admiral COFFIN, seconded by Mr. GLIDDON, thanks were unanimously voted to the chairman and directors for their able management, and the proceedings terminated.

Abstract of the Accounts laid on the table relating to the financial year terminating on the 30th September:—

THE CAPITAL ACCOUNT

Shows that the company stood possessed, on the 30th September last, of stock in ships, less the amount deducted for depreciation			£2,371,929 2 6
Also, of freehold and leasehold property in England, and docks and premises at Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, and other stations			134,201 12 1
And stock of coals, naval and victualling stores, amounting to...			239,611 2 11
Also cash at bankers', investments, bills receivable, balances in agents' hands, and debts due to the company			785,804 14 8
Making the total assets			£3,531,546 12 2
That the capital received from the proprietors at that date amounted to	£2,100,000 0 0		
And that there had been received on debentures	500,000 0 0		
Total capital	£2,600,000 0 0		
That the liabilities of the company, in bills payable and otherwise, amounted to	£552,319 19 2		
Making the total capital and liabilities			3,152,319 19 2
And showing a surplus of			£379,226 13 0

This surplus is represented by the balance at the credit of the general reserve fund:—

THE REVENUE ACCOUNT

Shows that the gross revenue or income of the company, from freight, passage money, postal-service contracts, charter money, and other sources, amounted for the twelve months ending 30th September last to...			£2,296,305 4 3
That the expenditure and charges on revenue, including interest on debentures; with the reserves made for insurance, wear and tear, and depreciation, for the same period, amounted to			2,060,849 14 0
Leaving a net profit of			£235,455 10 3
Deduct dividend of 3½ per cent., and additional payment of 1½ per cent., for the half-year ending 31st March	£105,000 0 0		
And the half-year's dividend of 3½ per cent., now about to be recommended, with an additional payment of 2 per cent.... ...	115,500 0 0		
			220,500 0 0
Leaving a balance of			£14,955 10 3

THE PROPRIETORS' UNDERWRITING ACCOUNT.

The annual premium of 5 per cent. on the estimated value of the floating property of the company, covering ordinary sea-risks, and credited to this account, for the year ending 30th September, 1863, is			£105,000 0 0
Deduct net value of steamship *Colombo*, lost on the island of Minicoy, in November, 1862			72,000 0 0
			£33,000 0 0
Payment proposed to be made to the proprietors at the rate of 1½ per cent.	£31,500 0 0		
Balance carried to the general reserve fund	1,500 0 0		
			33,000 0 0

THE GENERAL RESERVE FUND.

In the last annual account this fund amounted to ...			£377,726 13 0
Add balance of underwriting account			1,500 0 0
And it amounts to			£379,226 13 0

THE COMPANY'S FLEET.

Since the date of the half-yearly report, the *Carnatic* has been placed on the Calcutta and Suez line. The voyage made by this vessel round the Cape of Good Hope was remarkably quick; the run from Southampton to Point de Galle having been completed in forty-nine days, and to Calcutta in fifty-five days. The *Rangoon* has also been finished, and was despatched to Calcutta on the 1st of September. The *Syria* was launched on the 15th of August, the *Golconda* and the *Baroda* on the 29th, and the *Delhi* on the 16th Sept.; these vessels will be ready for sea in about six weeks. The *Nyanza* (called in the last report the *Rhoda*), is now the only vessel on the stocks, and she will be launched in February next. The *Simla*, belonging to the Calcutta and Suez station, has been sent to Bombay to receive new boilers and undergo a thorough overhaul and refit. This vessel had been nine years in active service. The directors are able to state that the fleet was never in a more efficient condition than at present; and to congratulate the shareholders that no accident of consequence has occurred during the last half-year.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The proprietors were informed, in the last report, that at the request of the Postmaster-General they had stated the terms upon which they would be willing to double the existing mail service between Sydney, Melbourne, and Point de Galle, but that the tender would have to be submitted to the approval of the colonial authorities before an arrangement could be concluded. The directors have nothing new to report on this subject, as it appears, by the latest advices from the colony, that no official communication of the company's offer had then been received from the home Government.

THE PROPRIETORS' UNDERWRITING ACCOUNT.

The loss of the *Colombo* in November, 1862, falls upon this account for the financial year included in the present report. After charging it with this loss (£72,000), there remains a balance of £33,000; and as no other accident has occurred during the year, the directors recommend a payment of 1½ per cent. on this account. The balance of £1,500 has been carried to the general reserve fund.

CAPITAL, REVENUE ACCOUNT, AND DIVIDEND.

The paid-up capital of the company stands at the same amount as at the close of the financial year of 1861-62, namely,—£2,100,000; but £66,000 has been borrowed on debentures during the last year, making the debenture debt £500,000. The bonds for about £200,000 of this amount fall due in January next; a portion issued five years ago bearing interest at 4 per cent., and the remainder, issued three years ago, at 5 per cent. The holders of these debentures have been informed that the directors will be prepared to renew them at 4½ per cent., and if these terms are not accepted, they will be paid off pending a more favourable condition of the money market.

The revenue account exhibits a satisfactory result of the year's operations, and the directors are consequently able to recommend the usual dividend of 3½ per cent., and an additional payment of 2 per cent., leaving a balance of £14,955. 10s. 3d. to be deducted from the capital account for depreciation. In explanation of this proposed addition to the ordinary reserve of 5 per cent. for depreciation, it may be stated that some of the older vessels on the China station are not very well suited to the present requirements of the trade, and are not of a class to command a sale in the local market; they consequently stand at a higher figure in the books than they would probably realise, and this amount will reduce their nominal to about their actual value.

The amounts payable will therefore stand as follows:—Dividend, 3½ per cent.; additional payment, 2 do.; underwriting account, 1½ do.: in all, 7 per cent. And these payments will be made free of income-tax, in one warrant, on the 28th inst.

LIST OF THE COMPANY'S VESSELS.

	Customs' Measurement.	Horse-power.
SOUTHAMPTON AND ALEXANDRIA LINE.		
Poonah (screw)	2152	500
Pera „	2014	450
Ceylon „	2020	450
Ellora „	1573	300
Ripon (paddle-wheel)	1908	450
Delta „	1618	400
MARSEILLES AND ALEXANDRIA LINE.		
Euxine (paddle-wheel)	1165	400
Massilia „	1640	400
Valetta „	832	260
Vectis „	751	260
SUEZ AND CALCUTTA LINE.		
Bengal (screw)	2185	465
Nubia „	2095	450
Candia „	1982	450
Nemesis „	2018	600
Mooltan „	2257	400
Carnatic „	1775	400
Rangoon „	1776	400
SUEZ AND BOMBAY AND BOMBAY AND CHINA LINES.		
Columbian (screw)	2352	500
China „	2010	400
Malta „	1943	500
Orissa „	1646	300
Jeddo „	1632	450
Behar „	1603	300
Emeu „	1538	300
Benares „	1491	400
Salsette „	1491	400
Ottawa „	1274	200
Nepaul „	796	200
Singapore (paddle-wheel)	1190	470
CEYLON AND SYDNEY LINE.		
Northan (screw)	1330	400
Bombay „	1186	275
Madras „	1185	275
CHINA COAST LINES.		
Peking (paddle-wheel)	1182	400
Ganges „	1190	470
Cadiz (screw)	816	220
Aden „	812	210
Formosa (screw)	675	155
Granada „	561	160
Azof „	700	180
SUEZ AND MAURITIUS LINE.		
Sultan (screw)	1124	310
Norna „	969	230
BOMBAY HARBOUR SERVICE.		
Mazagon (paddle-wheel)	86	45
Laid-up.		
Tagus (paddle-wheel)	782	286
Under Repair—at Bombay.		
Simla	2440	630
Fitting Out.		
Syria paddle-wheel)	1932	450
Golconda, O.M. (screw)	2090	400
Baroda „	2090	400
Delhi „	2090	400
Ship building.		
Nyanza* (paddle-wheel)	1988	450
BOMBAY AND LONDON.		
Transport, Store, and Coal Ships.		
Haddington (sailing ship)	1460	—
Indus „	1320	—
SUEZ.		
Precursor (store ship)	1817	—
Zenobia „	900	—
HONG KONG.		
Fort William (store ship)	1800	—
CALCUTTA.		
Hindostan (store ship)	2017	—
BOMBAY.		
Pottinger (store ship)	1350	—
GIBRALTAR.		
Santa Anna (coal ship)	1500	—
ALEXANDRIA.		
Ariadne (coal ship)	900	—
KING GEORGE'S SOUND.		
Larkins (coal ship)	1000	—
Total	88,018	17,701

* Named in last list the "Rhoda."

Foreign Intelligence

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, DEC. 28.

The Second Chamber of the States-General has been indefatigably employed in getting through the important business of the session previous to its adjournment for the holidays. The Colonial Budget was successfully passed as made up by the Minister for the Colonies, by forty-one to twenty-four votes, but only after some sharp debates, in which the Opposition tried very hard to alter a good deal of it, though in vain. On the other hand, the Bill for the disposal of the colonial surplus was

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passed unanimously. The finances of this country are in such a prosperous condition that on the debate for appropriating five millions and a half of florins towards the reduction of the National Debt—as proposed by the Government—the Second Chamber thought proper to increase the amount to eleven millions and a half of florins, very nearly a million sterling. Previous to the adjournment two other Bills of great importance were passed; the repeal of the import duties of coals, coke, firewood, turf, and all other articles of fuel, which was agreed to by fifty-five to six votes, and the increase of the excise duty on home-distilled spirits to thirty-five florins per *vat* or hectolitre, which, after a slight alteration in the wording of the Bill, was passed by forty-nine to eleven votes. It is understood that unless anything pressing should happen to require the earlier meeting of the Second Chamber, they will not reassemble before the 15th or 16th of February next.

The First Chamber has been convened since last mail for the despatch of business. A number of Bills were sent up from the Lower House and placed in the hands of the different standing committees to examine and report on. On the proposal of Mr. Philipse, the President of the Chamber, the whole body waited on the King to offer their congratulations on the fifty years' existence of the independence of the kingdom under the dynasty of the House of Orange-Nassau. They have now adjourned for the usual Christmas recess.

Considerable apprehensions had been entertained here for the safety of the chartered transport *Anna Sophia*, Captain Beckering, which sailed from Nieuwe Deep on the 28th Nov. with a detachment of supplementary troops for Java, as mentioned in my letter of the 22nd of that month, as she was exposed to the fearful storm of the 4th inst. in the North Sea. A despatch, however, has been received from Capt. Ermeling, of the E.I. Engineers—the officer in command of the detachment—stating that the vessel happily weathered the gale without encountering any serious damage, and arrived safely off Dover on the 12th inst., where she took on board a Channel pilot, and was proceeding down the Channel by the latest advices. Her losses consisted in sundry boats stove in, some hencoops washed overboard, a few sails torn to ribbons, some spars broken, and —a dead cow.

H.N.M.'s steam corvettes *Metalen Kruis*, Captain-Lieut. J. E. de Man, and *Princess Amalia*, Captain-Lieut. J. J. Wichers, which vessels have been fitting out for the reinforcement of the naval squadron in Japan, sailed in company on the 18th inst. from the Texel for their destination.

The new first-class steam corvette *Curazao*, of 16 guns, was successfully launched on the 10th inst. at the Royal Dockyard at Vlissingen. It is stated in naval circles that she is to be immediately fitted out for foreign service, and rumour adds that her destination is the East India station.

The following first-class vessels have been chartered by the Netherlands Trading Company to load cargoes of produce in Java for the undermentioned ports:—*Doesborgh*, Captain Spanderman, *Sperwer*, Captain Opperman, *Hollandia*, Captain Ruige, *Jacqueline and Elise*, Captain Krukkenberg, *Willem Hendrik*, Captain Beckering, *Vriendschap*, Captain Jansen, and *Madura*, Captain van Bruggen, for Amsterdam; *Cornelia*, Captain de Vries, *Fop Smit*, Captain Leverstein, and *Nederland*, Captain van Eb, for Rotterdam; and *Graaff Dirk III.*, Captain Rotgans, for Dordrecht.

The *Dagblad*, of the Hague, contains the following:—"The French Government has lately received a present that promises to be of the greatest importance for Algeria in particular and the production of cotton generally. Mr. van der Gruiten, Roman Catholic missionary and Pastor at Batavia, discovered some time ago, in the country of the Dayaks, a new species of the cotton tree, some seeds of which he planted in his garden with the most perfect success. In less than four months they bore an astonishing number of pods, the quality of the cotton being distinguished by the pure whiteness of its colour and the soft and silky texture of the staple. He made a present of part of the seeds he obtained to M. de Codrika, the French Consul-General at Batavia, who immediately forwarded them to his Government, by whom the present was greatly appreciated, and the seeds have been sent off to Algeria to be cultivated in the Imperial model farm there."

Accounts have been received here that the Governor-General of Netherlands India has made an alteration in the system of obtaining the edible birds' nests in the district of Malang in the Residency of Passaroean, where, from the 1st of January the cliffs will no longer be farmed out as a Government monopoly, but thrown open to the industry of the native inhabitants, subject to the payment of a trifling tax on the quantity collected. In the meantime the last annual sale of this commodity for Government account was held at Batavia on the 6th of October, when 1,218½ kilogr. of the first quality sold for 20,287 fl, 1,436¾ kilogr. of the third quality realised 7,623 fl., and 187½ kilogr. of inferior brought in 94 fl., making a total of 27,944 fl. Of the second quality 1,228 kilogr. were offered for sale but bought in, though afterwards disposed of by private contract to the titular Major of the Chinese for shipment by him to China.

The resolution of the Governor-General of Netherlands India to permit the formation of Chambers of Commerce at Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, Padang, and Macassar—intelligence of which was brought to this country by the last overland mail—has given great satisfaction in commercial circles here, as the want of them has long been severely felt by the merchants, shipowners, and manufacturers.

The following officers of the East Indian Army now in this country on leave of absence have received orders from headquarters to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Java:—Lieut. E. von Ende, Lieut. A. van Delden, Medical Officer A. de Graag, Lieut. J. van Dentsch (Engineers), Medical Officer J. Adriani, Medical Officer H. van den Broeck, Lieut. W. van der Schalk, Medical Officer J. Berghuis, Medical Officer van Woertman, Medical Officer F. J. Cornelissen, Lieut. van Nouhuys (Cavalry), Lieut. Roukens (Cavalry), Lieut. de Bank-Langenhorst, Medical Officer G. Sinia, Lieut. L. C. van Vleuten, Lieut. A. J. Kalff, Lieut. J. de Lannoy, and the Military Apothecaries Enderle and J. Vogelpoot.

Lieut. Perk, attached to the E.I. Army for temporary service, has received orders from the Minister of War to return to this country and rejoin his regiment (the 4th Infantry).

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.—Mr. J. van der Pant, to be Member of the Court of Justice at Batavia; Mr. W. de Booy, to be Member of the Court of Justice at Samarang; Mr. B. G. Straeter, to be Member of the Court of Justice at Sourabaya; Mr. L. Prins, to be Member of the Court of Justice at Padang; Mr. A. J. Cornets de Groot, to be Member of the Court of Justice at Batavia; Mr. C. N. van Lawick van Pabst, to be Assistant-Resident of the Western Quarter of the Home District of Batavia; Mr. A. Muller, to be Secretary of the Residency of Passaroean; and Mr. K. W. Tiedke, to be Secretary of the Residency of the Southern and Eastern District of Borneo.

Capt. P. van der Leeuw, commander of the Government steamer *Bronbeck* in Netherlands India, has received the Royal permission to accept and wear the gold medal of the second-class presented to him by the Emperor of the French.

Mr. E. Jacobson has been recognised as Consul to the King of Italy at Samarang for Central Java; and Mr. J. D. Ruys in the same capacity at Sourabaya for Eastern Java and Bali.

The ship *Record*, Butcher master, from Samarang to Rotterdam, has put into Algoa Bay for medical assistance.

Accounts have been received at the Naval Department announcing the safe arrival in Table Bay of H.N.M. steam frigate *Ardjoeno*, Captain-Lieutenant Baak, from Helvoetsluys to Batavia.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Bezoekie*, Capt. Reckers, at Rotterdam from Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Jacobsen, Mr. P. J. van Druym, naval officer, and Mr. J. Jacobsen.

Per *Mentor*, Capt. Duinker, at Amsterdam from Batavia: Mr. G. Otto.

Per *Helena and Anna*, Capt. Lupke, at Rotterdam from Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Schreuder and family.

PASSENGERS OUTWARDS.

Per *Maria*, Capt. Briesthorst to Batavia: Messrs. Hoffman, Havelaar, Brugman, Moller, Linck, and Hudig.

Per *Sourabaya Packet*, Capt. Olivier, from Amsterdam to Sourabaya: Younker M. C. de Rotte, Mr. K. L. Verschuur, and Mr. H. E. Levert.

Per *Allegonda Jacoba*, Capt. Swart, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Mrs. de Rochemont-Mayor, four children and two Javanese native servants, Mr. D. H. Lomberg, and Mr. F. Mayor.

Per *Bernard and Agnes*, Capt. Ordeman from Amsterdam to Singapore (sailed Dec. 18): Mr. and Mrs. J. Heust and servant, Mr. and Mrs. A. Meyer, Mr. F. Ritger.

COMMERCIAL.

COFFEE.—Since the departure of the last English overland mail this market was for the first week quiet and steady, and at the beginning of last week showed even an appearance of weakness, but then began to improve; so that 1,700 bags of Java, ex *Orange Nassau*, were sold at 42½ cents, then 1,200 bags of Sumatra, ex *Julie*, were taken at 43½, and finally 160 bags, ex same ship, at 44 cents. In the meantime several parcels out of the company's last sale changed hands—No. 25 and 26 at 42½, and No. 28 at 43 cents. Then came the official announcement

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that the company's spring sale will be held on the 15th of March, and contain only 80,000 bags, against 412,662 bags last March. Holders immediately withdrew their samples from the market, and demand higher prices, so that nothing can be had now under an advance of 1 to 2 cents. This is chiefly the case with ordinary and middling qualities, whilst the finer descriptions are scarce and difficult to buy at any price. As it is utterly impossible that so insignificant a quantity as 80,000 bags can suffice for the requirements of commerce for six months, many people are led to believe that it is the beginning of a change in the system of the company's sales, and that instead of only two large sales in the year there will be, in future, six or eight smaller ones.

SUGAR.—Owing to the improvement in the raw article in France and England, this market has been in a state of great excitement, and the sales of the fortnight have amounted to nearly 20,000 kranjangs at successively rising prices, from 1 fl. below to 1½ fl. above the company's November sale. The market, however, closes in a calmer mood, and prices are not quite so firm. Refined goods are rather better, but the improvement did not keep pace with the raw article. The last sales reported are of B and H and H R at 40½ fl. for delivery in February.

RICE.—A sale of 22,750 bags of rough Bassein, ex *George West*, is reported at 6⅜ fl., as well as 1,985 bags of Java cargo rice, ex *Ocean*, at 8 fl. Fine qualities of cleaned grain command an easy sale in small parcels at full prices, but the only transaction of any importance was 1,760 bags of Batavia ex *Anthony van Hoboken*, for export.

SPICES are generally quiet, with but trifling demand. Prices have a drooping tendency.

METALS.—Banca tin is rather improving, though but little business has been done. The price is nominally 69 fl. In company's copper there has been a lively market at successively rising prices. Thus 40,000 kil. sold at 54 fl., 10,000 kil. at 54¼ fl., 5,000 kil. at 54½ fl.; then 15,000 kil. at 55 fl., 20,000 kil. at 55½ fl., and finally 20,000 kil. at 56 fl.

HIDES have a rising tendency, but the sales have not been considerable. Among the sales by importers were 810 Java ox, ex *Provinces Drenthe*, and 280 do. ex *Fanny*.

INDIGO.—Prices are well supported, with a fair amount of business.

RATTANS move off slowly at full rates. During the fortnight were sold 1,543 bundles, ex *Sliedrecht*, 268 do., ex *Sud*, 3,030 do., ex *Christian Rankin*, 225 do., ex *Catharina*, 429 do., ex *Herman*, and 1,086 do., ex *Anthony van Hoboken*.

CAMPHOR is in brisk demand, and rather better prices are obtained.

TOBACCO.—The sales by auction of Java have been considerable, and were well attended. All sold; the better qualities fetching full prices, inferior a shade lower. Subjoined are the particulars. More sales are advertised for 2,543 bales. The present stock of Java is 9,543 bales.

RESULT OF JAVA TOBACCO SALES AT AMSTERDAM.

Quantity.		Mark.		Average Price.
1,964 bales	..	A. and L. Pennawangan	.. ..	67 cents.
183 „	..	C. L.	..	52½ „
113 „	..	H.	.. ..	26½ „
419 „	..	I. V.	..	38 „
364 „	..	Babat	..	34 „
208 „	..	V. & H. Blitar	..	52½ „
431 „	..	L. & C. H.	..	35 „
316 „	..	Gedek	..	36 „
153 „	..	Wonoredjo	..	27 „
27 „	..	K. F. K.	..	21½ „
993 „	..	S. B. S.	..	25⅛ „
384 „	..	M. S.	..	69⅛ „
187 „	..	Md.	..	61 „
142 „	..	D. M.	..	48 „
90 „	..	B. T.	..	25½ „
174 „	..	Rekaping	..	20 „
84 „	..	C. I. V.	..	36 „
194 „	..	Pisangan	..	52 „
260 „	..	E. B.—G. L.	..	17 „
244 „	..	E. B.—G.	..	19⅛ „
45 „	..	A. S.	..	36½ „
351 „	..	A. S.—Malang	..	25 „
241 „	..	K. P.	..	18 „
113 „	..	B. A.	..	30 „
455 „	..	S. D.	..	23⅛ „
431 „	..	G. J.	..	29½ „
476 „	..	Bondowosse	..	39 „
502 „	..	Tempeh	..	37⅛ „
82 „	..	Modjophait	..	30 „
51 „	..	Wangkal	..	38 „
387 „	..	A. F. H.	..	34 „
223 „	..	Tikong	..	37½ „
97 „	..	Rdgn	..	25 „
574 „	..	Tanawangie Malang ..	..	35 „
81 „	..	P. A. Malang]	..	30⅛ „
725 „	..	O.	..	27½ „
428 „	..	Malang	..	23⅛ „
24 „	..	Kadrie	..	21½ „
476 „	..	T. H. N.	..	21 „
222 „	..	W. G. J. & V. A.	..	25 „
35 „	..	Limburg	..	32 „
45 „	..	Gending	..	32 „

12,994 bales.
276 „ Djarit—Sold by tender.

CONSUL SWINHOE ON FORMOSA.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society held on the 14th inst., the paper on Formosa, by Mr. Swinhoe, was read. A full notice of this paper appeared in our issue of the 27th Nov. At the conclusion of the reading,

Lord STRANGFORD expressed a hope that a little pressure might be put upon the Hydrographic Office to complete the necessary surveys, so as to facilitate navigation.

Admiral COLLINSON said he had surveyed the coast on either side about eighteen years since, and found the east coast tolerably populous, and with terraced cultivation along its very bold outline. But he doubted whether much commercial intercourse could possibly take place, not merely because this was the side where the aborigines were chiefly found, but also because there was not one single harbourage that could be pronounced safe, while the current of the Pacific Gulf stream was so strong that on one occasion it carried him 200 miles against the wind in two days. He saw no Chinese boats even till he got near the coal and sulphur region at Keling, on the north-east side of the island. The aborigines were a remarkably good-looking, manly race.

Sir HARRY PARKES suggested a survey of the island of Hainan as well as Formosa. After glancing at the early history of the latter island, which was only finally colonised by the Chinese in 1682, he stated that he could corroborate most of Mr. Swinhoe's remarks and suggestions as to Tam-suy being the best port; and it was much to the credit of the Chinese that they had put the most liberal construction upon Lord Elgin's treaty, which threw Formosa open, without designating the ports, and under which they permitted trade at any one we might select. He mentioned that at least five races might be said to converge in this small archipelago, the Pescadores Islands (to the west), consisting exclusively of Chinese; Botel-Tobaga (to the south-east) of Malays; Sumasana of Japanese, who, he said, had once been a sort of roving mercenaries before the present exclusive policy was adopted; while in Formosa itself all these were found, to a certain extent, mingled with the aboriginal Chinese tribe of the Miaou-tze, and some (present) examples of the Negritos of Polynesia, the two latter never approaching the coast.

MORE ABOUT KAGOSIMA.

The following is an extract from a private letter dated Yokohama, Oct. 14, 1863:—

"The action of Kagosima is still under criticism, as regards itself and its consequences. The peculiar features of that affair are:—1. The total disuse or forgetfulness of the proper use of the Armstrong guns, which would at long range have effected just as much damage without the loss of so many valuable lives as was done at close quarters. 2. An attack in a gale of wind and rough sea. 3. *Euryalus* taking position close to a target, about 400 yards from the forts, at which the Japanese had been practising for months. 4. There was no anticipation of a fight, and it was regarded by all as a pleasant diplomatic cruise, which was to end in the payment by Satsuma of some thousands of dollars. We are also told that no action was apprehended after the capture of the material guarantee, *i.e.*, the three steamers. And it is admitted that as the fleet went to sea the firing was resumed by the forts along the coast as the ships passed. There has been no negotiating since the fight, nor any attempt to prevent the repairs of the damaged forts, which are probably as strong as at first. The report of the fight rendered by Satsuma appears to be believed by the Tycoon's Government, for a few days ago a member of the Grand Council renewed his request that all foreigners should leave the country, and it is rumoured that all the hostile Daimios are mustering in arms to carry out this policy should the Tycoon nor succeed in it.

"The French have taken the most commanding part of the South Yokohama bluffs and hoisted the tricolour; the British portion is outside the French, and commands the sea and some part of the settlement. These heights are the key of the position, from which the town could be easily destroyed; they will, therefore, undoubtedly be occupied in the event of hostilities. The French have also landed stores and coals, &c. Our Admiral does nothing without home orders, and the present protection of the place is dependent on the Frenchmen on shore, and in case of an attack the English residents would remove to the ships, and thus virtually do what the Japanese want—go away.

"The following item of news is significant. A French officer of Zouaves (and cousin of the Admiral Juarez) was cut to pieces in the country about two miles from Yokohama on the Yedo side, as he was going out in that direction. The body was brought in fearfully gashed. The cause of this is unknown, and will probably remain in obscurity, but it gives the French a famous excuse for military occupation, and it is more than probable that they will use it as a *casus belli*, into which we shall doubtless be drawn. It is already rumoured that the burning of a town near the scene of the murder has been determined on, if the murderers are not given up by ten o'clock this evening; so the Belle Court does not regard money as a compensation for wanton blood as your Foreign Secretary seems to do. A doubt exists as to the origin of the murder, and whether the officer infringed in any way the customs of the country. His horse was also badly cut up."

THE RUTHLESS BURGEVINE.

(THE TIMES.)

The Taipings are very bad; they slaughter men, women, and children, and they torture the Tartars; sometimes, also, they burn cities when forced to leave them; and they are like locusts on the land, devouring everything upon it. But there was one atrocity they did not commit, and it remained to be taught them by a civilised soldier. They did not wontonly destroy the mulberry trees when they scattered themselves over the silk districts. Perhaps they had their reasons for this. Perhaps they dreaded the despair of the inhabitants, and even a Taiping might be supposed capable of an unwillingness to undertake a devastation which would be at the same time laborious and unprofitable. Burgevine, however, publicly announces that this was the plan of his operations. He has published a long statement in the China papers as a defence to charges of drunkenness and violence brought against him by his own comrades, and in answer to imputations of treachery cast upon him both by Imperialists and rebels. In this paper he vows, and even insists, that it was because the Taipings refused to lend themselves to this diabolical design of destroying the industry of millions for twenty years that he planned the enterprise of stealing the steamship that had been intrusted to his charge and going back to the Imperialists, from whom he had deserted.

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Yet this Burgevine, when in the Imperial service, was reported to be a well-mannered, quiet, determined man. If he had been placed in independent command with a given object assigned him, he might possibly have done great service to the cause of order in China, and might have run an honourable career. Unfortunately for him, he was but the mercenary soldier of a provincial Governor, who left his forces without pay or sustenance, and exercised a jurisdiction over him which thwarted all his plans. But no man is fit for such work as Burgevine undertook unless he can endure as well as achieve, and he has made, perhaps, the worst that could have been made of an originally false position. What he will now do, whether he will go back to the Imperial service, and serve again under some provincial Mandarin, is not of much importance. The only interest we take in his fortunes is the interest which attaches to him as an example of what must happen to every soldier of fortune who submits to take the position which, in Chinese estimation, is attached to a mere partisan chief. He must become either a pirate or a victim.

It was to avoid such rocks as these that public opinion in England sanctioned the expedition which went forth some months since, under the command of Commodore Sherard Osborn. It was felt that our relations with China had reached such a stage of importance that we had, perhaps, a greater national interest in the security of the country than even the Mandarins of Peking themselves. The sudden flood of trade which occurred upon the opening of the Yang-tze-Kiang astonished and almost bewildered even those who were borne on by it to fortune. Our merchant looked on in apprehension while such masses of treasure were afloat upon unknown and unguarded rivers, and upon pirate-haunted coasts. In former days we should have made a dash at territory, and should have followed our commerce and protected it by dominion. But modern England has renounced the inconveniences and immoralities of conquest. To undertake the responsibility of keeping order in a kingdom where we had no authority to do justice was plainly inadmissible. But when Mr. Lay, the European Controller of Chinese Customs, reported that he was collecting for import duties alone more than three millions sterling, and that this was an increasing sum—when, moreover, it was made clear that with ordinary management of the salt monopoly and of the other established sources of revenue the Government of China must be one of the richest in the world,—it was felt that China could afford to pay for a respectable force to secure the trade from which she, as well as ourselves, was deriving such large profits. It was for this purpose that we were ready to lend the Imperialists our best naval skill and our European appliances of war. Not that we desired to uphold a Tartar dynasty, or any other particular dynasty, but that we looked for security from the only Government that appears possible. We fear that the Court of Peking has somewhat misunderstood the motives of the English Government, and of those Englishmen who have already done so much to infuse new life into the decrepit Chinese body politic. When Mr. Lay and Captain Osborn arrived at the Chinese capital, they found that the statesmen of Peking were willing, indeed, to give sufficient guarantees for the payment of the English squadron, and content to allow these payments to be made out of the ample Customs' revenue clolected by Mr. Lay; but they insisted that our naval officers should act under the orders of, and as subordinates to, the Chinese Governors of provinces. Until this point is thoroughly settled, Captain Osborn declines to put his force in action. If the Peking authorities should prove obstinate in this matter, he will ask instructions from his own Government as to his future course; but he, of course, will not place himself in the position of such adventurers as Burgevine, nor accept a responsibility to any Chinese superior except the Supreme Council of the Empire. This, as we understand it, is the only difficulty at present existing at Peking. It has probably arisen in a great measure from the unfortunate accident of the absence of the British Minister in Tartary. Upon his return to his diplomatic duties at Peking, we trust that the energy and tact of Sir Frederick Bruce will set this straight. It is hardly to be supposed that even Chinamen can be so obtuse as not to see that the aid which is at hand is not a mere proffer of hands and ships to be hired at a price, but a great and decisive alliance with the representatives in China of the moral and physical force of the Western nations. We expect that the next mail will give us decisive news of the position. Meanwhile the squadron is safely arrived, well in hand, and ready for service.

DEPARTURE OF THE ANNAMITE AMBASSADORS FROM SUEZ.

The steam transport *Japon* arrived at Suez on the 12th inst., from Saigon. This is the vessel appointed to carry home the Annamite ambassadors at the end of the present month. If the news which we published in the last number of the *London and China Telegraph* is to be relied upon, the feelings of one of the ambassadors, poor Sousthan-Gian, cannot be very agreeable at the present moment; but we trust that the French authorities will be able to save him from the judicial, or, rather, imperial murder which is said to hang over his head. Unfortunately, however, the chances seem to be that this new irruption of Western civilisation into the East will produce the usual fruits, and that the fate of the unfortunate Sousthan-Gian will be swamped in a sea of carnage. But Eastern ministers are as acute and as cunning as Italian priests, and it is just upon the cards that the ambassador under sentence of death may become a very important auxiliary to the French, who, we feel sure, will not abandon to certain destruction one of the men who signed the treaty conferring upon France three splendid provinces.

One of the ambassadors accompanied by a secretary has visited Rome and been received by the Pope, whom he informed, by order of his master Tu-Duc, that the prosecution of Christians had ceased in the Annamite empire, and that the stipulations in favour of the Christians contained in the treaty with the French would be scrupulously adhered to. Of course every one will estimate the value of these assurances, under present circumstances, according to his own special opinion. We should be sorry to have the life of any friend depending on their being made good.

The Ministerial press is working hard to make a new Annamite war popular in France. Able pens are employed to supply columns of matter to the ministerial journals on the subject of the new French colony in the Far East, and we have to read over and over again the political and commercial geography of Cochin-China and Cambogia, and the list of their wealth of production. Some of the notices are written with great skill and no doubt with some truth—and contain matter for all classes of readers, but especially the commercial and the military, which rank equally in all French schemes of so-called colonisation.

The habits and peculiarities of the Annamites detailed in these narrations would make an amusing article, but we must confine ourselves to those portions which have a direct bearing on the material interests of the world at large, and on the probable fate of the new settlement. In the first place, then, all the statements of French writers at the present moment tend to place the Cochin-Chinese in a much higher position than their cousins the Chinese in a military point of view; but the facts are not given with sufficient distinctness to enable us to judge whether this is merely the result of a wise determination not to undervalue an opponent, or whether it arises from the feeling that, the greater the apparent danger to be faced the greater may be the amount of glory claimed hereafter. On the whole, however, we are inclined to think that other accounts and actual events warrant the inference sought to be established. One circumstance upon which a good deal of stress is laid in the accounts alluded to deserves attention for itself; we allude to the large number of Chinese proper said to be found in Lower Cochin-China. They are declared to have amounted to thirty thousand families when the French arrived, and it is taken for granted that they have increased since that time. These Chinese are said to possess all kinds of privileges, and to have complete command both of the trade and commerce of the country. The Chinese penetrate everywhere, we are told, in spite of war, piracy and risks of every kind, and frequently force the Annamite peasant to sell his small crop of rice to them whether he desire to do so or not, thus making up cargoes from the aggregation of small lots, which are afterwards carried to My-tho or to Cho-Leun. There is one thing that throws some doubt over the French accounts relative to Saigon, namely, that constant reference is made to Singapore trade, in which errors are as plentiful as blackberries. The inference drawn from these statements is that no jealousy will be created in the minds of these Chinese colonists in Cochin China, as their mode of action is far superior, in a commercial point of view, be it understood, than any the Europeans could adopt; and, while it is admitted that during the time that hostilities existed between the French and the Annamites the Chinese leaned towards the native Mandarins, it is argued, and apparently with good reason, that this simply arose from the fact that the officials of the country could command the market of My-tho and the southern provinces of the empire. The principal centre of the Chinese colonisation is said to be Cho-Leun, about two leagues only from Saigon; the population being divided into seven groups, each having a chief called *Hong-phoo*, who, either by tolerance or usurpation, wears the Imperial yellow button. This colony naturally includes a considerable number of sailors, who arrive in the great junks from *Fo-Kien*, *Konang-Fon*, and *Hainan* (?), but after the conquests by the French, Saigon is said to have been inundated by a motley crowd, including men utterly broken down through gambling and opium, artizans of all classes, a sprinkling of men who carried with them the means of engaging in important ventures, and a considerable number of pirates, who soon found occupation.

One of the first difficulties which met the French was the want of a language through which to communicate with the natives. Schools were, therefore, established for teaching the Annamites French—beginning as usual, from a commercial or any practical point of view for colonists, at the wrong end—instead of setting the French to learn Annamite. However, we

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are told that the progress has been highly satisfactory, and that the natives who had never before studied anything but English and *Latin*, the former at the Singapore school, and the latter of the Catholic missionaries, are getting on rapidly with their French, and that the native merchants of Saigon every night, as soon as business is done, set to work to repeat a string of words which they call their French lesson! But the education which we are told advances most rapidly is that derived from the French soldiers, from whom the Annamites learn to "chat, laugh, and salute in true military style," in which we trust they may find something to their advantage hereafter. "Thus," says the writer, in the *Moniteur*, in concluding one of his articles, "a common language is growing up which, in spite of English "influence, heretofore all powerful, marks the passage in China of "twenty thousand Frenchmen, and their establishment in "Annam."

Few people will see in these articles much more than an anxious desire to render the subject of the establishment of the French in Cochin-China a popular matter, but I have mixed with all classes of society here, and have taken some trouble to trace out the existence of any feeling upon the subject, and I am bound to say that with the exception of a very small class of commercial men and enlightened political economists, I have failed to find a single man in all Paris who seems to care a dump about China, Cochin-China, Japan, or any other part of the Far East. The military exhibit not the slightest interest in the prospect of another struggle with semi-barbarians, in a military sense at all events; and as to the public at large, Cochin China has no more attraction for them than New Caledonia, to which one will go to, or Cayenne, from which everyone wants to get away.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Our advices form the Cape of Good Hope are to the 21st of November. The whole community there were in a state of great excitement on account of the seizure of a British barque by the commander of the Federal man-of-war, *Vanderbilt*. We extract the following particulars from the *Cape and Natal News* of the 23rd:—

Some excitement was occasioned in Capetown on Thursday morning, Oct. 24, by the entrance into Table Bay of the well known Federal-American steam man-of-war *Vanderbilt*, of whose arrival at Mauritius we had then recently heard It appears that Captain Baldwin, who, after leaving Simon's Bay, ran up to Mauritius in the expectation of finding the Confederate cruizer *Georgia* on the patent slip there, on learning that he had been misled by false information, resolved to return to the Cape. He accordingly left Mauritius on the 10th of October, looked into Algoa and Simon's Bays on his way down the coast, and then came on to Table Bay, only to receive full confirmation of the intelligence obtained at the ports of call, that the *Alabama* and her sister "pirates," as it is his pleasure to miscall them, had apparently taken their final departure from our shores, and were gone, no one knew whither. Capt. Baldwin obtained permission to remain here some days, for the purpose of overhauling his machinery, refitting, and repairing. He applied to the Governor for permission to take in coal, but that was refused, upon the ground that three months had not elapsed since the *Vanderbilt* had obtained coal at an English port. She had, in fact, within that time, coaled at St. Helena, at Simon's Bay, and at Mauritius. Captain Baldwin and the American Consul waited upon the Governor to remonstrate against the decision, but are reported to have had the wind taken out of their sails by a reference on the part of his Excellency to one of the letters written by the Consul to himself when the *Alabama* was here, in which the Consul very arbitrarily laid down the utmost limit of the privileges to which she would be entitled. This being the first visit of the *Vanderbilt* to Table Bay, there was naturally a strong desire on the part of the denizens of the city and suburbs of Capetown to inspect the mammoth war-ship of which so much had been heard and read, and during her stay here large numbers of persons visited the vessel, and were most courteously received and entertained by the officers. Naturally enough, many persons endeavoured to institute a comparison between the fighting qualities of the *Vanderbilt* and those of the more celebrated *Alabama*. The balance of opinion was decidedly in favour of the latter; the *Vanderbilt*, notwithstanding her heavier armament and superior speed, being comparatively slightly built, having all her machinery on deck, and presenting an immense "mark" to an enemy, while the deck of the *Alabama* is only eight feet above the water. But, as we remarked at the time, we are content to accept as conclusive upon that point the opinion of the commander of the Confederate, who is much better acquainted than we can possibly be with the capabilities of his own vessel, and, probably, also with those of the enemy. He informed us from his own lips that if compelled to fight he should do so under great disadvantages. He believed the *Vanderbilt* to be much faster, to carry a far superior armament, and to be in all respects a much more powerful vessel than his own.

While the *Vanderbilt* was in port, the Custom-house officers seized on board the *Flower of Yarrow*, a vessel employed regularly in the coasting trade, which had arrived from Ichaboe a few days previously, three bales of hops and two boxes of tobacco, which were believed to have formed part of the cargo of the *Sea Bride*, the Federal barque, captured by the *Alabama* at the entrance to Table Bay, and sold by Captain Semmes to Captain Elmstone, who has since left the Cape. On the following day, the 27th ult., the *Vanderbilt* weighed anchor and left Table Bay, it being given out that Captain Baldwin had determined to return direct to the American coast, believing that the *Alabama* and her consorts had gone in that direction for the purpose of preying upon Federal merchant vessels. On the 4th November the schooner *Atlas* arrived from Penguin Island, and the captain reported that he had been boarded by an officer and boat's crew of the *Vanderbilt*, who, besides overhauling his papers, opened the hatches of his vessel and examined her cargo. After this, the *Vanderbilt* made a straight course for Angra Pequina, the too-well-known rendezvous of the Confederate cruizers.

Upon learning this, the Government at once ordered up the *Valorous* from Simon's Bay, for the protection of any British interest that might chance to be imperilled. The *Valorous* left Simon's Bay on Saturday evening, the 7th inst., and returned on Sunday.

On the following day various exciting rumours were circulated in Capetown. It was asserted that the officers of the *Valorous* had reported that the *Vanderbilt* had visited Angra Pequina, captured there the barque *Saxon* (formerly the American barque *Lucy Johnson*), the property of Messrs. Wm. Anderson, Saxon, and Co., laden with part of the cargo of the *Alabama's* prize, the *Tuscaloosa;* placed a prize crew on board of her, and sent her to New York, transferred the crew of the *Saxon* (with the exception of the chief officer, who was said to have been killed) to either the *Good Hope* or the *Isabelle*, and subsequently destroyed or taken away a depôt of coal established upon Penguin Island. Upon inquiry, we ascertained that Mr. W. J. Anderson, of the firm of Wm. Anderson, Saxon, and Co., had received from his agent at Simon's Bay a communication informing him that on Sunday morning H. M. S. *Valorous* returned to Simon's Bay from her cruise along the West Coast on the track of the *Vanderbilt*, and that her officers reported the seizure of the *Saxon* by the *Vanderbilt*, the transfer of her crew to the *Isabelle*, the reported death of the mate, who was said to have been shot by one of the officers of the *Vanderbilt*, and other circumstances. There did not, however, appear to be very good authority for any of these statements, the only information the officers of the *Valorous* obtained having been received from some labourers at Ichaboe. There were no vessels at Angra Pequina when the *Valorous* entered the harbour, and some men observed upon Penguin Island disappeared when a boat from the vessel approached the shore to communicate with them. Capt. Forsyth, however, subsequently managed to communicate with some labourers, who informed him that the *Vanderbilt* had been there several days previously, after having examined Penguin Island, shipped the greater portion of 250 tons of coal which she found there, and destroyed the remainder; that while she was lying off Penguin Island, the *Saxon* came from the inner harbour, was overhauled close to the land, seized, placed in charge of a prize crew, and despatched to New York. The men further stated that Captain Sheppard (the commander of the *Saxon*) and the crew were afterwards placed on board a coasting vessel, in order to be taken to the Cape. Rumours were current in town that the vessel which received the crew of the *Saxon* was the *Good Hope* and not the *Isabelle*, the latter also having been seized by the *Vanderbilt*; but we were not able to trace them to any reliable source. The *Good Hope* was bound to Sandwich Harbour and Walwich Bay, and may be hourly expected to return to the Cape.

A TRIP TO JAPAN.—The following is an extract from a private letter dated Hong Kong, November 1:—"I had a most delightful trip to Japan, with which and its people I was truly delighted. Exclusives! they are the most cosmopolitan people I ever met. The Government and its officials of all degrees, who have all they want and oppress the masses, are, no doubt, extremely anxious to prevent friendly intercourse with us (and more so the Daimios), which would lead to the creation of an enlightened middle class, when their arbitrary and unjust rule would be ended; but, I repeat, the people themselves, as far as we have yet become acquainted with them, long for foreign intercourse and the sweets of commerce. Wherever I went, and walked and rode for miles around Yokohama, the country people begged me to stop and chat, offering tea and pipes and 'sake,' and anything they had. This is when no officials are looking on. I am afraid we shall not be allowed to carry on trade much longer, unless serious notice is taken of our failure to enforce our demands on Satsuma, and his successful resistance to a powerful British squadron. We have every reason to believe that the Tycoon is with us (he profits very largely by foreign trade at Yokohama), and is only waiting to see whether we are both willing and able to force ourselves upon the country, if necessary, and maintain our treaty rights; but we cannot expect him to openly declare himself on our side as long as he sees a possibility of being left in the lurch, and at the mercy of the powerful Daimios who have sworn that the hated foreigner shall never have free access to their territories, &c. Everything will depend upon the instructions which may be sent out in reply to the despatches announcing the Kagosima action. Well may the Japanese take our conduct at present for anything but forbearance seeing, lying at anchor at Yokohama, sixteen British vessels of all sizes, two French frigates, a Prussian frigate, an American and Dutch corvette. They lump all Europeans together, and not understanding the idea of awaiting instructions, after the Kagosima rough handling and the firing upon any vessel of any European nation (even Dutch) that attempt to pass through the Inland Sea, they must, indeed, feel proud, and declare, as they do, that we must get greater force from England before attempting anything against them. No doubt there is a strong party unfavourable to foreigners, and these will grow emboldened if they see that Satsuma escapes with impunity. Indeed, my firm belief is that we shall have to evacuate Yokohama very soon after it becomes known that we do not intend vigorously to assault Satsuma.

CHINESE MARRIAGES IN AUSTRALIA.—A correspondent to the *Christian World* represents ministers as administering the rite of Christian baptism to persons, Chinese, whom they know to be idolaters, and that this is done to facilitate the marriage of the Chinaman with some pretty girl who does not like to marry a heathen. A few Irish girls have married Chinamen in Australia; but that any minister of any of the denominations would lend himself to be the base individual to baptise a heathen that he might marry, there is no one here willing to believe. Some one in the "bush" must have been writing to friends at home, and was resolved upon a sensation paragraph.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

A REGISTER is kept of the addresses of all persons connected with the FAR EAST, and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the office or by letter

A NEW ISSUE FOR THE FRENCH MAIL.

The *London and China Telegraph* will, from January next, be published on the arrival of the Mails per French steamer, about the 4th of each month.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, MONDAY, DEC. 28, 1863.

DESERTION OF BURGEVINE.—THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

THE very unexpected intelligence brought by the last China Mail, of the return—shall we call it to duty?—of BURGEVINE and his subordinate mercenaries, has elicited from the community at home every possible shade of opinion. By some it has been hailed as foreshadowing the approaching termination of a struggle which, though less heroic in incident, has been ten times more deadly in effect than the Civil war of America. Others, not a few, deplore what they are pleased to call a defection, because they continue to be infatuated with the notion that the Taiping Rebellion is to become more or less gradually an introduction to the spread of Christianity, with which we need hardly remind our readers it has absolutely not a single precept or dogma in common. Others look forward to a vast start in commerce, such as will completely distance the already marvellous expansion of our trade. A very few regard it as important only as evidencing the weakness and exhaustion of both parties. We confess we are rather disposed to agree with the latter section, though we must point out that where two combatants are about equally exhausted there is no immediate guarantee for the cessation of hostilities. It is only when one party has unmistakeably proved its superiority by thorough conquest that a permanent peace has any chance of being established. There is nothing to prevent the two great parties from resting on their arms, glaring mutual but impotent defiance for a series of years. We have elsewhere in the present issue glanced at the position of affairs at Peking. Suppose the Imperial Cabinet have overruled Prince KUNG, and with genuine Chinese cunning, having learned the disaster the enemy has sustained in the departure of BURGEVINE, and all the Europeans who had taken suit and service, should prefer to try how the Imperialists too could hope to fare without the dangerous proffer of the aid of Western civilisation? The proverbial acuteness of the Celestials might teach them that as half a loaf is better than no bread, so it might be better to put up with chronic rebellion in the heart of the empire rather than forego empire itself by permitting the foreign barbarian to assist them upon his own terms. We confess we think this by no means an improbable policy to be adopted by the astute Tartars, who are by no means so fast asleep as Mr. TOWNSEND seems to imagine. The return of BURGEVINE they will be amply justified in ascribing to the true cause—the low state of the Taiping finances, the sole point in which the Imperialists have anything like strength. Unless Captain OSBORN takes his fleet right up the Pei-ho, near the very walls of the capital, we do not see how the Tartar Cabinet are to be "taught to hear reason," as a contemporary insists we must do with those very deaf and extremely stupid, and undoubtedly obstinate, and, withal, remarkably sagacious statesmen, who direct the councils of the Brother of the Sun.

There is, however, one element which has hitherto been entirely overlooked. Who are the Imperialists and the rebels? We answer, advisedly, not one-third of the population. Whole provinces of the North and the remote West, and even South, know nothing of the rebels, though they do take an occasional turn at land-piracy on their own account. That man will have the fate of China in his hands who will enter it from the south-west drill and discipline the hardy mountain tribes along the West and south-west frontier, open communication with Rangoon, so as to make all British Burmah his basis of operations, and renew, on a large scale, the Mahratta invasion of India. GORDON is free now to take Soo-Chow, we may suppose. But what would such a success as that be compared with the grand scheme of regenerating China through her own children?

THE ANGLO-CHINESE FLEET.

THE plot is evidently thickening at Peking. It now appears there is a Circumlocution-office of the best kind in that fortunate capital, which, instead of trying how not to do it, aims at having its own way in a very potential mood, yet with the happy knack of always seeming to be on the point of surrendering what is demanded of it. The present aspect of affairs seems to us to be singularly discouraging for the prospects of the Anglo-Chinese fleet. Its paymaster is at loggerheads with his official superior; its admiral has, with true sailor-like impetuosity, trod rather heavily on the toes of the mandarin of the province which was to have been the scene of the-dashing sea-king's first exploits, who is accordingly condemned to dance attendance in Prince KUNG'S anti-chamber; and General BROWN has started in a huff to call in the troops and guns he had lent the Imperialists. Where it will all end nobody seems to be able to conjecture. Mr. HORATIO NELSON LAY has all the pluck and decision of his great namesake; but the energy and gallantry which might help SHERARD OSBORN in the field are thrown away in the long-drawn debates and subtle negotiations of an Eastern Court intrigue. Moreover, he and the gallant captain are painfully remote from their supports. Colonel GORDON is before Soo-Chow; those gunboats are at a long distance. What are two diplomatists to do without either moral or material force to back them? Why do they not place their fleet at the disposal of Prince KUNG, and appeal to his ambition to become the proprietor of a fleet with which he can play the part of the Protector SOMERSET or King JOHN, as observance of the laws of CONFUCIUS or the lust of power mayldictate. We presume, as Mr. LAY and Captain OSBORN assure us they are only desirous for the sake of British commerce of seeing a stable Government established, it will be matter of indifference to them which set of Chinese they victimise in the hostilities which we plainly perceive are looming in a not very remote future. Imperialist, Tai-Ping, or Kungite, the ARMSTRONG projectiles are no respecter of persons or politics, and will be found in the long run to be the representatives of the most stable form of government China has known for many a long day.

THE CHINESE SLAVE TRADE IN PERU.

ON a barren and unsightly group of islands lying off the mainland of Peru, valuable from having been for ages the undisturbed resort of sea-fowl, may be witnessed sufferings more dreadful and misery more extreme than in any other portion of the habitable globe. The withered, loathsome, and diseased forms of Chinamen to whom these islands have been made a prison, and who, through every hour of daylight from year to year undergo penalties only due to unutterable crimes, constitute the lingering records of a slave trade dating later than the British Act of Emancipation—the victims of one long continuous crime. The business of these Chinamen, who work in the company of Peruvian criminals and batches of Polynesians lately added—is to unearth the guano and stow it in the holds of vessels. Not only do they work under the lash of black taskmasters, but possess no means of recuperating wasted energies. Every movement conjures up a cloud of dust which the lungs inhale; their wretched cane-built huts admit the life-destroying exhalations; their miserable pittances of rice, served out to them as if to dogs, is not free from the contamination; phthisis, accompanied by nervous irritation, never fails to attack them; their rest is measured by the short nights of a southern latitude, and even the Sabbath brings no respite to their exhausting toil. Of all the sails that come in view, not one ever brings them a message from the Celestial land—to them henceforth a land of silence. The culpability of those who consigned them to this doom—and among these are names ranking high in the mercantile world—does not simply consist in having inveigled them aboard ship under pretence of compensated emigration and a return to their own country in a given period, but involves responsibility for every human life thus destroyed, for every painful breath drawn in the suffocating dust and heat of those deposits, and the long agony of chronic complaints of the worst character induced by the subtle and permeating exhalations. They are like men taken from their deathbeds and made to work whilst a muscle in the frame shows life; and would make a phantom-like and ghostly company if gathered together for transhipment. Placed under an inferior and cruel race, who delight in lashing them up to working point whilst in a state of disease and exhaustion, a true portrayal of their condition would make a companion picture to any scene in DANTE'S *Inferno.*

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These, then, are the imported labourers of English and American brokers; the product of English and American convictions of the extreme sinfulness of the slave trade. These men are met in the streets of London, Boston, and New York, retired from their establishments at Canton, Macao, and Cumsingmoon. Yankee cuteness was not wanting to pious deacons and substantial churchwardens of the Puritan capital of Massachusetts to discern the large pecuniary returns derivable from these novel ventures, which risked nothing and gave quick returns. With a little of SAM SLICK'S "soft sawder," and any amount of lying, the thing worked to a charm. The Baltimore shipbuilders found a sudden and unprecedented demand for their tidy and swift sailing clippers, for profits were calculated by the number of passages rather than the capacity of the vessels. The market might soon be glutted, and the work must be quickly done. The poor wretches stowed away in the hold, as soon as a gleam of their intended destiny shot across them, often rose and murdered the guiltless captain and crew. Americans, undoubtedly, had the largest share in this inhuman traffic—this bartering of flesh and blood on false pretences to a nominally Christian Government, but which, unfortunately, as events have shown, has no conscience to reach, and puts no value on individual life. Of course it is now the business of those who gained their wealth from this traffic to silence inquiry and pretend forgetfulness; solid and respectable people who make their acquaintance on the "grand tour," or at home, would be astonished if they only knew the origin of the wealth they are at such pains to display, or, in plain words, how they made their money. But with all this display, the conscious guilt attaching to such a career of infamy—

"Cannot be washed or worn away."

Shortly after the establishment of this journal, when the trade was in full activity, we laid before Earl RUSSELL facts which fully exposed its character, together with all necessary details, and urged upon his lordship the necessity of the Government so far intervening as to interdict the employment of British vessels in the business; and on this suggestion a Bill to that effect was introduced into, and carried through Parliament. Owing to representations subsequently made to the American Government, a Bill similar in its provisions, and applying to American vessels, passed through Congress and received the assent of the PRESIDENT. The slave interest was at the time in the ascendancy both in the Washington Senate and Cabinet, but this coolie business could not be tolerated even by the owners of the rice and cotton fields of the South; and so strongly was public opinion in the United States expressed on the subject that no attempt was made to evade the law, and the trade came to an end. Not so its consequences. The Southern slave has happiness compared to this inhuman and barbarous serfdom. The question now is, cannot these consequences be mitigated? Out of the enormous gains which the trade provided to the agents and brokers in China, conscience-money should be forthcoming to restore to their native land these helpless victims of oppression, with no appeal from their merciless task-masters but to a common humanity, and the monotony of whose painful existence is only broken in upon by an unearthly scream heard now and then from some high cliff—a leap—a plunge into the deep blue waters of the Pacific.

Since the above was written we have seen the following item in the *Panama Star*:—

"Our readers will remember that the Peruvian Government, after the kidnapping of natives from the Kanaka Islands had led to troubles with the French, intended to send back those of the unfortunate creatures that had survived the change of climate and other hardships. Two vessels were chartered to convey back the rest, about 500. One of these vessels (Spanish) had scarcely embarked her share when the small-pox broke out fearfully on board, and after many had died, the remainder were disembarked again and put on board the other vessel, the *Adelante*, Capt. Grassau, in addition to the 250 that were in her already. Capt. Grassau, accompanied by a Peruvian officer, put to sea with 429 men, with the intention to carry his load of miserable human beings back to their native islands. But on the third day out the small-pox made its appearance, and caused such a sad havoc, that the captain, fearing that all would have died before he should be able to reach his destination, made first for the Galapagos Islands, and seeing there was not fresh water nor victuals enough, went to the Cocos Islands, where he landed those that survived—about 230—on an uninhabited island with plenty of water, fruits, and wild hogs. That there was sufficient of those things which make life pleasant is shown by the fact that the steward and one of the sailors ran away in order to share with the Kanakas their fruits, hogs, and wives. Captain Grassau thence sailed for Puntarenas, where his vessel is lying now, whilst he is going back to Peru to receive orders from the Peruvian Government as to the Kanakas left behind."

OVERLAND COMMUNICATION WITH WESTERN CHINA.

(LIVERPOOL ALBION.)

More than twelve months ago we directed the attention of our readers to this important subject, and since that time numerous applications have been make to Government, by the various commercial chambers of the country, requesting that an official survey might be made of that part of Burmah which intervenes between our own possessions and the western provinces of China. It is with great satisfaction that we are now able to report that, thanks to these representations, and the unwearying efforts of Captain Sprye, the long-desired survey is about to be made; and though the scale on which the operation is to be conducted is so moderate as almost to provoke a smile, we anticipate from it results the magnitude of which it is not easy to limit.

Having already endeavoured to lay before the public a trustworthy account of the products of the vast regions of Western China, and pointed out the reasons why a large trade may be expected to spring up when the means of communication with those populous districts is established, we do not purpose to say more on this point at present, but shall confine ourselves to a few words in explanation of why this short and apparently easy means of access to China has not been adopted in modern times; for, as we have already shown, there is good reason to believe that the route which is now attracting the attention of our leading merchants is the identical one by which the ancient Egyptians received those products of China the presence of which in some of the oldest Egyptian tombs has puzzled the conjectures of archæologists.

Let us consider what the state of trans-Gangetic India was only a few years ago. What was really known of China? A jealously-restricted trade with a few seaports, a few narratives of travels by adventurous explorers, and doubtful assertions of the Chinese authorities, and we have all the sources of information which were available to us as to the products and resources of this gigantic empire. Of Burmah our knowledge was even more limited; that country was literally a *terra incognita*, and its rulers, practising the same methods as the Chinese for excluding foreigners, left it to the imaginations of European writers to describe these secluded regions as fancy might suggest.

Confined to the limits of their own country by the wildernesses of Siberia and the mountain ranges of Thibet on the one side, and finding no outlets for their products among the thinly-peopled provinces of Burmah, the energies of the Western Chinese were directed to the cultivation of an inland trade with their fellow-subjects, for which the huge rivers of China afforded considerable facilities; and if an occasional adventurer from Yun Nan penetrated as far as Canton, and took home with him marvellous accounts of the outer barbarians, no idea was likely to occur to those among whom he lived that there was any better means of communication with these strange men in fireships than by the great watery highways with which a kind Providence had intersected their country. Hence it has happened that what we know of the products of Western China has been gathered from such of them as have filtered through to the Eastern ports by the toilsome and protracted route of the rivers, and any endeavours on our part to open a direct communication with Yun Nan and the adjoining provinces has been hitherto frustrated by the jealousy of the Burmese rulers.

Now, however, that the clouds of ignorance and prejudice are clearing away in the East, and the people and their rulers are beginning to appreciate the blessings which a free and unrestricted commerce gives, we look with confidence to the development of new sources of industry and new channels for commerce, bringing with them happiness and prosperity to millions of our fellow-creatures; and among the prospects which rise before the contemplative eye there is not one so simple, and yet so grand, or so worthy of our best attention, as the opening of a highway through our territory in Burmah to the populous states of Western China. The first step has been taken; a survey is to be made. Of the consequences that will follow we have no doubt. A new epoch is about to begin in the history of the East—another gem is about to be added to the diadem of British enterprise.

NAVIGATION OF THE YANG-TZE-KIANG.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegrayh.*)

SIR,—Referring to Captain Bowers' interesting letter on the navigation of the Yang-tze, &c., which appeared in your issue of the *London and China Telegraph*, Nov. 27 (extracted from the *Times*), I beg to hand you the following remarks for insertion in your paper, if worth your consideration.

The statements made by Captain Bowers I am fully able to corroborate, having lately been to Hankow in a ship of 1,400 tons register, returning in the same vessel loaded, drawing over 19 feet. The fact of the return voyage having been performed without the vessel grounding must tend, in a measure, to remove a little of that prejudice which is felt by merchants here against risks on the Upper Yang-tze.

The navigation certainly requires an experienced pilot, and these being known to our merchants in China, and their number not being scarce, no difficulty is experienced on this point. The principal difficulty, as Captain Bowers observes, is the Lang Shang crossing, but as this has lately been well buoyed, this danger is considerably lessened. This passed, the rapidity of the current is the chief drawback, from Silver Island upwards (about 450 miles), excepting when the river is at its highest (which in some parts rises 30 feet), the banks of the river are then overflowed, causing the paddy-fields to be covered, consequently the land marks are lost, this necessitates, of course, great care and accurate knowledge of the water. The lead is, on such occasions, constantly kept going, as quickly as can be hove, in order to keep in the proper channel. At this stage of the river it is not prudent for sailing vessels to be towed up or down. It is not, however, necessary, as far as concerns tea ships proceeding from Shanghai to Hankow for the season's teas. If quick despatch be given, a powerful steamer or two tugs to tow a vessel up (which would take twelve to fourteen days), the loading and return voyage to Woosung could be accomplished in about twenty-five days, and the vessel at sea before the water is at its height. The second crop could be shipped when the river is falling, which is the best time, provided the vessel does not get on

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shore, in which case, the water constantly falling (sometimes a foot a day), the vessel, in all probability, would remain where she struck.

The plan adopted in the return of the vessel above alluded to, was towing the ship stern foremost, so that in case of requiring to bring the ship to an anchor suddenly (which often occurs), she can do so without turning to meet the current.

Vessels loading teas at Hankow for England should anchor a little below the city of Woo Chang, immediately opposite the foreign hongs on the other shore, where there is no current, good anchorage, and where the loading could be effected as easily as in the finest harbour. By doing this many fatal accidents would be prevented, goods could be taken on board safely, and without danger to either shippers or the master of the vessel. Holding ground is good, and no difficulty is experienced in getting the anchors, whereas on the shore near to Hankow steamers have constantly to keep up steam in order to be in readiness should any accident occur. Collisions, however, are constantly taking place, boats with valuable goods often capsized, as also passenger boats, sometimes all on board perishing, the Chow Chow water being very dangerous. An instance came under my notice of two boats, containing each five or six persons, being bodily taken down in crossing the Han, about 100 yards wide; another of the tide sweeping a passenger boat containing twenty-five persons across a ship's bows, causing her immediately to break up, five men who clung to the chains being all that were saved. Large wood rafts are also constantly coming across the bows of vessels if lying well out in the stream. This could be all obviated by anchoring on the opposite shore.

Yours obediently,

London, 10th December, 1863. YANG-TZE-KIANG.

Naval and Military.

H.M.S. Conqueror, with the Royal Marines for service in China and Japan, as detailed in our issue of the 10th inst., sailed from Plymouth on Saturday, the 19th inst. It is stated that on arrival these reinforcements will be solely used in the subjection of the refractory Daimios. We do not hear of any further ships or troops about to be despatched.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* has the following on the Anglo-Chinese squadron:—"By the latest advices from the Anglo-Chinese squadron we are glad to learn that the whole of the foreign ministers at Pekin strongly advocate the views of Commodore Osborn, and the duty detailed for the fleet. H.I.M. ships Pekin, Amoy, and China are in Chefoo Bay, and Kwangtung at Shanghai. The Tien-tsin and Keangsoo had not arrived. The weather was very healthy, and the men of the squadron in a better state of discipline, and ready for any emergency. H.I.M.S. China, Commander Noel Osborn, had recently returned from Peiho River, where she had conveyed Commodore Osborn and staff *en route* to Peking. It was thought probable that Commodore Osborn would have arranged all diplomatic matters by the early part of last month, and by that time the whole of the fleet would be ready for operations, previous to which the whole of the squadron will assemble in Chefoo Bay.

The screw steam frigate Topaze, 39, Commodore the Hon. John W. S. Spencer, from the Pacific station, arrived in Plymouth Sound yesterday morning. She left Vancouver's Island on the 27th of June, arrived at Valparaiso the 26th of August, left the 21st of September, arrived at Rio Janeiro the 27th of October, sailed thence the 2nd of November, and had a fine passage home. The frigate brings as passengers two assistant engineers, Mr. Cresswell, of the screw steam gunboat Forward, Lieut. and Commander the Hon. Horace D. Lascelles, and Mr. Singer, of the screw steam corvette Satellite, 21, Capt. Stephen S. L. Crofton, 33 naval and military invalids, including Lieut. Murray, of the screw steam sloop Cameleon, 17, Commander Edward Hardinge, and Mr. Boys, assistant paymaster; also 43 supernumeraries and 18 prisoners. No deaths have occurred on the passage home. The Topaze was put in commission by her present Commodore on the 11th of June, 1859.

By the latest advices from the Pacific station we learn that Her Majesty's ship Tartar left for Yokohama on the 2nd of September.

Since last we wrote upon the condition of the army (*Spectator*) the lash has again been used, and the troops at Woolwich have once more witnessed the infliction of a punishment which is revolting to every feeling of humanity. It is the proudest boast of an English soldier that he has never turned his back upon an enemy; but what amount of military virtue is to be expected from a man who has had to show his back, bare and bleeding, to his own comrades? Essentially brutal and degrading in its character, it was hoped that the days of flogging were over, and that it was only retained in our military code as a punishment to be held *in terrorem* over the heads of confirmed and habitual offenders. The division of our army into three classes, one of which was absolutely exempt from corporal punishment under any circumstances whatsoever, encouraged the public belief that a wiser and a kindlier system had at length been definitively adopted. The recent occurrences at Woolwich give the lie to all these hopes and expectations. They prove that manhood may still be outraged and degraded; that, for comparatively venial offences, a fellow-creature may still be scourged until he sinks upon the ground, fainting and sick, or until, in the extreme agony of his bodily suffering, his brain gives way. One of the more recent victims had scarcely been removed from the scene of his torture before he rushed upon a man with whom he had no personal quarrel, and tried, in the madness of his pain, in the frenzy of his indignation, to strangle him. The act was one of almost brutal ferocity; but what else could be expected from a man who had just endured the lash?

The Duke of Cambridge presided at the distribution of prizes at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. The duke and staff having taken up a position at the head of a table on which the valuable prizes were placed, Major-General Hamilton, vice-president of the Council of Military Education, read the report of the council, from which it appeared that of sixty-eight gentlemen cadets who were examined for commissions on this occasion sixty-five have passed, a result which the council cannot but regard as eminently satisfactory.

The *Lyra*, 9, screw sloop, has been commissioned for service on the East India station.

The *Mutine*, 17 guns, corvette, Commander Wm. Graham, has arrived from the Pacific, and will pay off at Woolwich.

THE distribution of the naval portion of the booty captured in Pegu in 1852 and 1853, and in which the officers and crews of Her Majesty's ships *Bittern*, *Cleopatra*, *Contest*, *Fox*, *Hastings*, *Hermes*, *Rattler*, *Salamander*, *Spartan*, *Sphynx*, *Styx*, *Serpent*, and *Winchester*, are entitled to share, will commence on the 5th proximo.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

ARKRIGHT—On the 23rd Dec., at 12, Portman-square, the Hon. Mrs. Arkright, of a son.
GREENSHIELDS—On the 12th Dec., at Liverpool, the wife of Mr. John J. Greenshields, of Singapore, of a daughter.
LE MESURIER—On the 19th Dec., at East Down House, near Barnstaple, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Le Mesurier, C.B., Royal Artillery, of a daughter, stillborn.
LYALL—On the 20th Dec., at 14, Gloucester-square, Mrs. George Lyall, of a daughter.
MACLEAN—On the 29th Oct., at Hong Kong, the wife of G. F. Maclean, Esq., of a son.
WALKINSHAW—On the 15th Dec., at Walkinshaw House, Renfrewshire, the wife of Jas. Walkinshaw, Esq., of a son, stillborn.

DEATHS.

GREENSHIELDS—On the 24th Dec., at 15, Canning-street, Liverpool, Margaret Lyall, wife of Mr. John J. Greenshields, of Singapore
BARNETT—On the 1st Oct., during his passage home from Shanghai, Charles Ralli Barnett, third son of B. L. Barnett, of Plaistow, Essex, aged 17.
THOMPSON—On the 16th Dec., at 7, Montague-street, Edinburgh, Mr. J. Thompson, late of Singapore.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

The directors of the Société Générale de Commerce et d'Industrie at Amsterdam have announced that a payment of 3fl. 90c., or 8f. 35c., will be made to the shareholders as a portion of the profits of the year 1863, payable at the offices at Amstersdam and Paris. It is understood that the business of the company is making satisfactory progress.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN THE TABLES.—Dec. 21: At Cuxhaven, from Singapore, Carl and Auguste; 26, at London, from Nagasaki, Jacoba and Hannah. At Deal, from Shanghai, Strathmore; at London, from Singapore, Prince Alfred. Off ASCENSION, Nov. 26: From Shanghai, Carpentaria. Dec. 25, at Liverpool, from Canton, Patna; 26, at Liverpool, from Rangoon, R. M. Mills; 28, at Deal, from Foo-chow-Foo, Mary Mildred; at Queenstown, from Akyab, Limerick Lass; at Liverpool, from Borneo, Rochester; from China, Jura; off Falmouth, from Penang, John Land.

DEPARTURES.—Dec. 24, from Sunderland, for Hong Kong, Kelso.

LAID ON.—At London, for Shanghai, Assyrian; at Glasgow, for Shanghai, Wild Deer; for Singapore and Penang, Dunnikier; at Greenock, for Shanghai, Taiping.

SPOKEN.—Isabella, Penang to London, Oct. 29, 31 S., 34 E.; Mandarin, Norw. barq., Newcastle to Shanghai, Nov. 13, 6 S., 31 W.; Helena, Dutch barq., Batavia to Rotterdam, Dec. 5, 34 N., 40 W.

Monetary and Commercial.

The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China declared a dividend of 5 per cent. and a bonus of £1. 5s. per share (free of Income tax), for the current half-year, payable to the shareholders on the London register, on and after the 1st of January next; and to the shareholders on the Bombay register, fifteen days after receipt of the outward mail of the 18th instant.

According to advices from Labuan, a stock of about 5,000 tons of coal was on hand, the daily production being about 100 tons. The current sale price was $5 per ton. The comparative value of this coal for steam purposes, it is stated, is as 5 to 4 of Welsh steam coal.

The second trial of Messrs. W. S. Lindsay and Co. against the underwriters on the steamer *Harbinger* for the loss of that vessel at Algoa Bay has ended in the following verdict and compromise:—

The jury retired to consider their verdict, and after an absence of two hours and three quarters returned into court, and answered the separate questions left to them, the result of which was a verdict for the defendant, on the ground that a prudent owner uninsured would not have abandoned the vessel. The jury were then sent back to assess the amount of damages for a partial loss, to enable the plaintiff to move the court above to enter the verdict for him for that amount. In the meantime the parties agreed to the following terms, the jury having been occupied eight days in the investigation of the case:—The jury to be discharged. Each party to pay his own costs. The underwriters, represented by their solicitors, to pay the plaintiff £4,500, over the sum paid into court, out of the fund deposited with them in their joint names, and the residue to be paid back to the underwriters.

The Times publishes some remarkable statements on the coming and much needed increase in the supply of silver. The yield in California is increasing; a new silver region of a hundred miles by forty has been discovered in the Argentine Republic, at the foot of the Andes, and St. Arnaud, in Victoria, is described by miners working there as "a silver Cornwall." The depreciation in the value of silver is, therefore, likely to keep pace with that in gold, though it will be more quickly checked, as the margin of profit to the miner is considerably less.

The bar silver by the last steamer was sold for Bombay at 5s. 1½d. per ounce, showing a rise of ½d. compared with the

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price obtained for the supply by the previous packet. In the interval, however, transactions have occurred at the present rate. The rest of the Mexican dollars by the *Tasmanian* were also disposed of for China at 5s. 1d. per ounce.

The Messageries Imperiales Company makes known that the directors have resolved to propose, in the next general meeting, a resolution to the effect that the "30,000 provisional shares created for the establishment of the Indo-China lines shall be assimilated to the 80,000 old shares, and shall from the 1st Jan. next participate like them in the advantages and charges of the enterprise." In consequence of this the holders of the said provisional shares are required to pay, between the 1st and 15th Jan., the 125 francs remaining due on them.

Mr. James Low's circular states the total amount of specie shipped to the East from Great Britain during the last thirteen years. It will be seen that the shipments of gold in 1863 have been the largest on record, but that those of silver have been greatly exceeded in previous years. During the thirteen years fully one hundred millions sterling of silver shipped from Great Britain have been absorbed in the East. The following will show the exports in each year:—

From Great Britain for Thirteen Years.			From the Mediterranean Ports for Eleven Years.		
	Gold.	Silver.		Gold.	Silver.
1851	102,280	1,716,100	1853	93,528	848,362
1852	921,739	2,630,238	1854	48,456	1,451,014
1853	880,202	4,710,665	1855	243,239	1,524,240
1854	1,174,299	3,132,003	1856	74,039	1,989,916
1855	948,272	6,409,889	1857	259,986	3,350,689
1856	404,749	12,118,985	1858	165,230	911,043
1857	269,275	16,795,232	1859	142,144	1,521,970
1858	168,305	4,781,923	1860	765,138	2,764,054
1859	788,269	14,828,521	1861	644,934	2,021,060
1860	1,669,746	8,038,276	*1862	1,676,689	4,461,273
1861	783,543	6,838,292	*1863	4,594,919	5,998,358
1862	1,715,963	10,138,506			
1863	3,104,112	7,895,914			
	£12,930,754	£100,034,544		£8,708,302	£26,841,979

* Includes Shipments per Steamers of the Messageries Imperiales.

The amount of bullion by the P. and O. Company's steamer Poonah, from Southampton, on the 20th inst., was, in gold, to Alexandria, £11,300; to Ceylon, £170; to Madras, £1,359; to Calcutta, £645; to Mauritius, £17,000. In silver: to Madras, £900; to Calcutta, £27,000; to Penang, £10,160; to Hong Kong, £11,195; to Shanghai, £42,860. Total, in gold, £30,474; in silver, £92,115.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service, Limited	50	114 to 116	
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	37 to 38	...
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	57 to 59	...
50	London Joint Stock	10	37 to 38	...
100	London and Westminster	20	79½ to 80½	...
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	56 to 57	...
50	Union of London	12	40 to 41	...
100	Hindustan, China, and Japan	25	6¾ to 7¼ pm.	...
20	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi	5	1¾ to 2¼ pm.	...
25	Bank of Egypt	All	26 to 27	...
100	Bank of London	50	152 to 154	...
20	Land Mortgage Bank of India	2	4¾ to ¼ pm.	...
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	2¼ to 3¼	...
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	78 to 80 x.d.	
50	Do. New	30	18 to 20 pm.	
10	Labuan Coal Company	8	...	...
10	China and Japan Steam Company	5	...	...
2	Telegraph to India Company	2	¼ to ⅜ dis.	...
5	Bombay Gas	4	par to ¼ pm.	...
10	E. I. and London Shipping B.	All	3 to 6	...
20	E. I. Irrigation and Canal	5	½d. to par	...
2	Indian Carrying Company	1	...	...
20	Madras Irrigation and Canal	1	2 to 2½ pm.	...
1	Oriental Gas	All	1¼ to 1½ x.d.	...
1	Do. New	¼	¼ to ½ pm x.d.	...
10	O. Inland Steam	All	1¾ to 2¼	...
100	West India Steam Company	60	74 to 76	...
20	Ceylon Company	7	2⅛ to 3⅛ pm. x.d.	...
20	International Finance Society	5	4¼ to 4¾ pm.	...
20	General Credit & Finance Company	4	2¾ to 2¾ p.m.	...
50	London Financial Association	15	8 to 9 pm.	...
20	Egyptian Com. & Trading Company	2	1¾ to 2 pm.	...
20	Hudson's Bay Company	15	2¾ to 2¾ dis.	...
20	British Indian Tea (1)	2	⅜ to 1 pm.	...

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—The public sales then in progress terminated on the 11th inst. with rather more spirit at the decline established during the earlier part of the sale, since when there has been only a very moderate business doing, although in some cases prices show a slight improvement on the very low rates current at the auctions. Low and dusty kinds of Congou have sold at the public sales' prices. Good Common is quoted 1s. per lb., but without enquiry. Flavory kinds of old import show no alteration. Common to fair Blackish leaf kinds have been saleable to a fair extent. Medium Kaisows of new season remain difficult of sale. Second class Monings and Wopaks have been sold from 1s. 9d. to 2s. per lb., being about previous prices. Fine to finest Kaisows, also Monings and Wopaks, have shown no material change either in demand or price. Tayshans remain as before. Commons Oolongs have been steady. Good to fine are still very difficult of sale. Finest in moderate demand. Souchongs show no improvement, the demand being very limited. Flowery Pekoes continue neglected. In Scented Teas business has been generally limited, prices tending in favour of buyers except for fine to finest. Foochow kinds of Orange Pekoe, which are saleable at former rates. Uncoloured Japans have been in request at the decline last quoted. Indian Teas have sold rather lower. In Green Teas business has been limited, owing to the small supply on offer, and prices have a hardening tendency for all kinds suitable for America, especially Young Hysons, which are now reduced to a moderate compass. Gunpowders continue very scarce, and prices show an improvement of 1d. per lb. Canton-made Young Hysons are saleable at previous prices—8d. to 8½d. per lb. Gunpowders remain as last advised. The public sales concluded on the 11th inst., 48,049 packages being sold out of 75,751 packages offered, nearly the whole being without reserve. 2,700 packages Indian tea were sold on the 15th and 16th inst., out of 3,120 packages offered.

SILK.—The circular of Messrs. Waithman gives the following memo. on the market:—"There has been some business done during the past fortnight, more perhaps in China than Japan silk. Prices have ruled extraordinarily firm, and several of the leading importers still withhold their stocks from the market, being indisposed to sell at present rates. The deliveries have been very limited, say of China, 1,886 bales; Japan, 1010; total, 2,906 bales.

SUGAR.—The improvement perceptible on the 18th has been maintained, although without activity, and as the supply has been very scanty, the business done has been mostly at rather firmer prices. 400 bags grainy grocery Madras have been sold at 40s. 6d. Foreign: Nothing has been offered in public sale, but by private contract 23,000 bags clayed Manila have been sold at 40s. to 41s.

COFFEE.—Colonial sorts continue to meet a good demand, and supplies being lighter, a further advance has been established. Plantation, more particularly, has been in active request, and besides about 150 casks privately, 570 casks, 650 barrels and bags, in auction, have been cleared off, the latter at an improvement of 1s. per cwt., viz., fine ordinary to low middling 74s. 6d. to 78s. 6d. 130 casks, 1,460 bags native, at public sale found buyers at steady prices; good ordinary to superior, 67s. to 76s. The following quantities in auction sold steadily—viz., 143 cases Neilgherry, small to bold, 74s. 6d. to 80s. 6d., and 86 cases, 840 bags Malabar and Mysore, good ordinary, even yellow, 71s. 6d.; bold, 75s. to 77s.

COTTON.—The market has remained dull, but the limited transactions effected have been without material change in value, viz., middling to good fair Tinnivelli Madras, 20d. to 22½d., fair to fully fair Western, 22½d. to 23d., and middling fair to good fair Bengal 16¾d. to 17¾d.: also for arrival, 4,000 bales, greater part Western Madras at 22d. to 22¼d., and China 18½d. per lb.

RICE.—Not any business of consequence doing in Java; quotations, 9s. 6d. to 19s.

SAGO has commanded about former terms, and of 2,079 boxes at auction, half sold at 20s. 6d. to 24s. per cwt. for middling pinky to good small, and 18s. 9d. to 19s. large. Moderate business done privately.

FLOUR.—Rather dearer, 1,243 bags at auction having realised 15s. to 16s. per cwt. for middling to good.

MACE: Continues firm; and 24 cases Penang, and 7 Singapore at auction, were mostly sold at 9d. to 1s. 5d. per lb. for low dull wormy to very good reddish. Nutmegs: The medium qualities are 1d. to 2d. per lb. dearer; and 39 caser Penang, and 7 cases Singapore at auction mostly sold at 2s. 11d. to 3s. 11d. for middling to fine bold, and 1s. to 1s. 7d. ordinary small to middling medium. Pepper (black): Steady, with rather improved demand; and of 2,529 bags of Singapore at auction, two thirds sold at 3⅝d. to 3¼d. per lb.; and of 700 bags Penang, two-thirds sold at 3⅝d. to 3½d. White: Steady, and of 206 bags Singapore at auction, a few sold at 5⅝d. per lb. for middling.

HEMP.—Manilla: This market has been tolerably firm and active, and good business has been done, the atest price being £31. 5s. per ton for Sorsogon, and £30 15s. good rop ng. Of 3,123 bales at auction, nearly two-thirds sold; Quilot at £44 to £44. 10s.; Lupez, £46. 5s. to £46. 15s.; and fair roping to fair Sorsogon, £29 to £30. 10s.

TIN.—Has been steady, at a ight reduction in prices; business in both descriptions very limited, and chiefly in Straits at £112. 10s. to £113 per ton cash.

JAPAN WAX.—Recent importations, to the extent of 971 cases, brought to auction, and all sold at very irregular prices, being generally lower; 62s. 6d. to 70s. per cwt. for fair to very good saucers, 53s. 6d. to 61s. 6d. discoloured, and 55s. to 56s. middling block.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Camphor: Business to some extent done in China at £5 per cwt. and subsequently at rather more money for both Japan and China. As much as £5. 10s. attained for a few chests, at which figure there remain sellers, but no buyers. Only 50 boxes at auction, retired.

CASSIA LIGNEA.—Quiet, but without alteration in value; and of 1,320 cases at auction, a few only sold at 92s. to 93s. per cwt. for first quality. Gum Benjamin: Sumatra continues of slow sale for the lower qualities; of 142 cases at auction, one-fourth found buyers at £12. 15s. per cwt. for second quality, and £6. 10s. fair glassy 3rd.

SPICES.—Cloves: Have not suffered any further decline, and appear for the present very firm: of 1,761 bags at auction one-third sold at 2⅞d. to 3⅛d. per lb. for ordinary to fair. Not any Penang brought forward. Gutta Percha: Of 25 tons at auction, one-third quitted at 2s. 2¼d. to 2s. 3d. per lb. for good natural, and 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. fine reboiled; no

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material private transactions. India Rubber: Particularly quiet; and 159 baskets Penang and 31 baskets Singapore at auction were all retired; private trade as small as possible. Musk: A recent importation, 36 caddies, sold at auction with admirable spirit at 30s. 6d. to 36s. per oz. for good to fine Tonquin, and 25s. to 26s. 6d. pickings, being 2s. to 3s. higher. Oil of Aniseed: Very flat, and prices again the turn lower. 5 cases at auction retired. Private business very limited; there are sellers at 6s. 1d. to 6s. 2d., but no buyers for quantity above 6s. Rattans: Firm, and in revived demand, and 9,061 bundles Penang, and 2,147 bundles Singapore, sold at auction at 4s. to 8s. 2d. per 100. Sapanwood: Rather cheaper; and of 47 tons Siam, at auction, two-thirds sold at £12 to £12. 2s. 6d. per ton for good, and 12 tons Manila sold at £7. 10s. to £8. 2s. 6d. for middling. Sticklac (Siam): Remains very flat, and is cheaper; of 1,329 cases offered at auction, only about one-third placed at 52s. 6d. to 57s. 6d. per cwt. for fair to good. Ivory: Sound Siam is in demand, and very scarce. Terra Japonica: Cutch and Pegue continue very quiet, with very little business doing; only 50 bags at auction sold at 25s. to 26s. per cwt. for fair. Gambier: Has given way in value slightly, and of 1,916 bales at auction, half sold at 22s. to 22s. 9d. per cwt. for middling to fair block, 21s. 6d. heated, and 25s. 6d. cubes. Tortoise-shell: 2 cases Manila, and 2 cases Singapore, at auction, all retired. Turmeric: No China in the market; Java quiet, and of 230 bags at auction half sold at 16s. 6d. to 17s. per cwt.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £7. 15s. to £8; nail rod, £8. 5s. to £8. 15s.; hoops, £10. 10s. to £11; sheets, single, £11. 10s. to £12; Staffordshire bars, £9. 10s. to £10; rails, £7.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £16 to £17.

COPPER.—Sheet and Sheathing, £110 per ton; yellow metal, 9¾d. per lb.

TIN.—112s. for block; 113s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, I.C., 29s. to 30s. per box.

LEAD, &c.—English Pig, £20. 15s.; W.B., £21. 10s.; shot, patent, £23 to £23. 10s.; sheet, £21 to £21. 5s.; spelter, £18. 15s.; zinc, English sheet, £24. 10s. to £26; quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

The following is from the Circular of Messrs. French and Smith:—Iron:—Scotch Pig Iron, with some fluctations, still maintains its price. All descriptions of manufactured iron are very firm, with an upward tendency. Copper:—The demand is very good, and higher rates may be looked for as Ores come forward very slowly. Tin:—English continues in fair demand. In Foreign there is no alteration in price, with a moderate business. Tin Plates are very firm. For Coke Plates a higher rate is asked. Lead is very firm, and several transactions have taken place at improved prices. Spelter:—In this article large speculative purchases have been made for forward delivery at £19 and £19. 5s. Quicksilver continues very scarce, for immediate delivery £7. 5s. has been paid.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from Southampton from the 30th June by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers.

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	£230,583
Foo-chow-Foo	—	9,440
Hong Kong	—	425,913
Amoy	—	—
Singapore	£3,750	80,140
Penang	—	39,265

FROM MARSEILLES.

(BY THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.)

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	£85,998
Hong Kong	—	26,000
Singapore	£340	—
Penang	—	—
Foo-chow-Foo	—	—

PER FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS SINCE 30TH JUNE.

	Gold.	Silver.
To Singapore	—	£72,136
To Saigon	—	165,126
To Hong Kong	—	231,178
To Shanghai	—	61,000

* 43,480 shipped by French Government.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold (per ounce)	£3 17 9	
Spanish Doubloons	3 16 3	to 3 17
United States Gold Coin	3 16 2½	
Silver in Bars	0 5 1½	
Mexican Dollars	0 5 1	

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., 17s. 3d. to 17s. 6d.; 8¼ lbs., 22s.; 9¼ lbs., 26s Cotton Yarn, Nos. 16 to 24, 2s. 7d. to 2s. 8d.; Nos. 28 to 32, 2s. 11d. to 3s.; Madopollams, 7s. 6d. to 7s. 7d.; Long-Cloths, 22s.; T-Cloths, 13s. 6d.; White Spot Shirtings, 22s.; Brocade, do., 22s.; Damasks, do., 40s. The Circular of Sam Mendel says:—Since the last few days there is rather more inquiry, but the extent of sales is within narrow compass; prices do not show quotable alteration, but there is some irregularity. The prospect of reduced production has, no doubt, some influence in supporting prices; in the meantime stocks are small, and there is an absence of pressure to make sales.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain
Dec. 5	Bremen	Akyab	Rochester	Patten.
— 5	Do.	Bassein	Fides	Hein.
— 6	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Bezoekie	Reekers.
— 7	Off Plymouth	Do.	Mentor	Duinker.
— 8	Brouwershaven	Do.	Helena and Anna	Lupcke.
Nov. 25	New York	Shanghai	Imina Brons	Muller.
— 30	Do.	Hong Kong	Panama	Soule.
— 26	Do.	Manila	Horatio	Palmer.
— 29	Do.	Do.	Kitty Simpson	Mayo.
Dec. 11	London	Do.	Thrudvang	Lee.
— 15	Off Falmouth	Singapore	Carl and Auguste	Nielsen.
— 16	Do.	Shanghai	Alfred Hawley	Almond.
Dec. 3	Boston	Manila	Sooloo	Hutchinson.
— 19	Liverpool	Foo-chow-Foo	Veronica	Douglas.
— 20	Off Falmouth	China	Wm. O'Swald	
— 19	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Verbena	Ross.
— 19	Do.	Rangoon	Blencathra	Armstrong.
— 21	New York	Padang	Wellington	Mahy.
— 5	Off Folkestone	Shanghai	Assyrian	Mearns.
— 18	Off the Eddystone	Batavia	Staatsraad van Ewyck	Winter.
— 22	Rotterdam	Do.	Vier Gezusters	Bik.
— 21	Liverpool	Singapore	Tigris	Miller.
— 22	Deal	Shanghai	George Avery	Reid.
— 24	London	Foo-chow-Foo	Empress Eugenie	Nattrass
— 24	Plymouth	Singapore	Panic	Bell.
— 24	Liverpool	Rangoon	Orixa	Walter.

(*See Commercial Postscript.*)

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Dec. 7	Cardiff	Singapore	Batavia	Westendorff.
— 14	Liverpool	Shanghai	Southern Cross	White.
— 9	Sunderland	Do.	Northern Queen	Coates.
Nov. 27	Madeira	Singapore	Trebison	
Dec. 12	London	Do.	Valdi via	Billington.
— 14	Liverpool	H. Kong & Canton	Young Lochinvar	Glass.
— 14	Do.	Shanghai	Jane E. Williams	Young.
— 14	Glasgow	Singapore	Bacchante	
— 11	Cardiff	Shanghai	Little Edith	Lyas.
— 15	Deal	Batavia	Stockholm	Lindberg.
— 12	Off Dungeness	Do.	Otto	Fresling.
— 11	Guernsey	Shanghai	Kankai, str.	Paton.
— 13	Sunderland	Do.	Favourite	Coates.
— —	Amsterdam	Batavia	Anna Sophia	Hoexstra.
— 12	Sunderland	China	Kalveva	
Dec. 18	London	Hong Kong	Seawfell	Thomson.
— 15	Sunderland	Do.	Emperor	Edom.
Nov. 8	Rio Janeiro	Amoy	Sea Belle	M'Credie.
— 16	Do.	Batavia	Doesborgh	Spanderman.
Dec 19	London	Shanghai	Coulnakyle	Monson.
— 19	Do.	Do.	Lady McNaughton	Rollason.
— 19	Glasgow	Singapore	Sea Wave	Warden.
— 19	Do.	Batavia & Singapore	Majestic	Robertson.
— 19	Grimsby	Shanghai	Ukko	Huevinen.
— 14	Cardiff	Do.	Pudsey Dawson	
— 17	Lamlash	Batavia	Alexander	Axberg.
— 22	London	Singapore	Hurry Puddemsey	Moir.
— 22	Do.	Do.	Bonnie Lassie	De la Perrelle.
— 22	Do.	Hong Kong & Canton	Childers	Enright.
— 19	Amsterdam	Singapore	Bernard and Agnes	Ordernan.
— 23	London	Sunderland & H. Kong	Northland	Emery.
— 21	Liverpool	Singapore	Bolden Lawn	Kerr.
— 24	Do.	Do.	G. H. Wappaeus	Kanisnann.

(*See Commercial Postscript.*)

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Nagasaki and Kanagawa: Mountain Ash. For Kanagawa: Kwang-Foong. For Shanghai: White Adder, City of Quebec. Tun-Sing (str.), Vigil, Fy-chow. For Hong Kong and Shanghai: Far East (str.) For Hong Kong: Whinfell, Kestrel. For Hong Kong and Canton: Star of China, Corea, Glenaros, Banian. For Hong Kong: Canton, and Foo-chow-Foo: Philomela. For Manila: San Luis. For Singapore: Benvenue, Dewa Gungadhur, James Paton, Alice Mary. For Penang: Sunium. For Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya: Salatiga.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Shanghai: Caractacus, Alice. For Hong Kon and Canton: Everest. For Hong Kong: England. For Singapore: Euphrates, Invincible. For Manila: Jose y Maria, Olano. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Pieter.

At GLASGOW.—For Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya: Three Bells. For Singapore and Penang: Lochleven Castle. For Batavia and Singapore: Falcon.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Outward freights, both for general cargoes and coals, are without animation, there being a large amount of tonnage on the different berths. Homeward freights from China continue firm, especially for vessels actually on their way out.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth:—To Kanagawa: 55s. weight, 50s. meast. To Nagasaki: 65s. To Hankow: 65s. weight, 60s. meast. To Amoy and Foo-chow-Foo: 50s. weight, 42s. 6d. meast. To Shanghai: 50s. weight, 27s. 6d. to 30s. meast. To Hong Kong: 40s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meast. To Manila and Labuan: 50s. weight or measurement. To Singapore: 30s. to 35s. weight or measurement. To Penang: 40s. weight or measurement. To Batavia: 40s. weight, 30s. measurement. To Bankok: 60s. weight or measurement.

The quotations for coal and iron from the North are as follows:—For Hong Kong: £42 and £2. For Shanghai: £50 and 50s. For Manila: £1. 10s. For the Philippine Islands, Penay, or Zebu: £2 (nominal). For Singapore: £26 and £1. 6s. For Penang: £24. These rates are from the Wear or Tyne, and Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, respectively.

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CASUALTIES.

SCILLY, DEC. 14.—About 800 chests of saturated tea have been landed during the last two days from the wreck of the Friar Tuck, stranded on Newford Island.

RAMSGATE, DEC. 20.—The Hjalmar, Selstedt, from Sundswall to Manila, put in here to-day with loss of boats, topsail yard, jibboom, bulwarks, and deck load. She has since taken the ground in the middle of the harbour, and heels heavily over on her starboard side.

The Therese, Denicke, from Hamburg to Singapore, with a general cargo, has had to put into Mandal, and is discharging there.

The Living Age (American ship), Emery, from Akyab, which arrived at Falmouth Nov. 17, reports having been captured Sept. 13, in lat. 25, lon. 2 E., by the Tuscaloosa, Confederate vessel, and bonded for $160.000.

The Triton, Neilson, from Cardiff for Singapore, put back Dec. 18 in distress.

ROTTERDAM, DEC. 23.—The Vier Gezusters, Bik, from Batavia, arrived here; slipped her anchors, and has got aground on a bank near Brouwershaven.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From JAPAN.—At LONDON: Jacob and Anna, Kent, Medina, Cambridge, Broadwater. At NEW YORK: Sarah, via Shanghai.

From CHINA.—At LONDON: Beatrice, Procymatia, Monarch, Naomi, Southern Belle, Gabalva, Finzel, Mexican, Artemisia, Warwickshire, Hanover, Melrose, Grenadier, Kennington, Humphrey Nelson, Yaratilda, Northfleet, Canadian, Strathmore, Edinburgh, Garrawalt, Mary Mildred, India, Spray of the Ocean, Sir W. F. Williams, Carisbrook, Thames, Sunbeam, Maharanee, Cambalu, Runnymede, Gananoque, Solent, Jubilee, Monita, Ocean Queen, Queen of the Ocean, Sovereign of India, Beautiful Star, Tamana, John Lidgett, Reindeer, Siam, Prince Alfred, Havelock, Ocean Bride, Edith, Queen of the Age, Gauntlet, Queen of Nations, Rock City, Clarendon, Jane Mitchell, Buckton Castle, Julia, Beemah, Langdale, Theodore and Julie, Alfred the Great, Wm. Melhuish, Fairlight, Ironside. At LIVERPOOL: Alfred Kay, Jura, Joshua Bates, Eliza Stewart, Onangondy, Merrington, Iron Crown, Forfarshire, Cordova, Palmyra, Alliance, Abdul Medjid, Patna, Regina, John Nicholson, Allandale, Jane Leech, Lorton, Eleanor, Montgomery, Lady Elizabeth, Chalmers. At FALMOUTH: Divina, Panama. At NEW YORK: Clara, Babuyan, Vesta, Maria Lucie, Glenclune, White Eagle, Hainan, Anna. At HAMBURG: Siwa.

From MANILA.—At LONDON: Pelicano, Minden, Flora, Der Preusse. At LIVERPOOL: Alarac, Belvidere. At NEW YORK: Bavaria. At FALMOUTH: Agricola, Amtmans.

From SINGAPORE.—At LONDON: Sawby Chludou (Russian), Maid of the Tyne, Andromeda, Halton Castle, Latona, Peter Symons, Oscar. At LIVERPOOL: Bogota, Thomas Mitchell, Louis Cezard, Alfred Roy. At FALMOUTH: Lorenzo. At QUEENSTOWN: Agricola. At SHIELDS: Zes Gezusters (Dut.). At BORDEAUX: Chene (Fr.), Frehel (Fr.), Salazes (Fr.). At New York: Sclavonia, Moldavian.

From BATAVIA.—At LONDON: Java, Helena, William Simpson, At FALMOUTH: Frederika. At CHANNEL: Ceres, Helene, Richard.

From PENANG.—At LONDON: Isabella, John Masterman, Daylight, Teesdale. At FALMOUTH: John Land, Schlosser.

SPOKEN.

LOUISA, ship, Cork to Hong Kong, Oct. 14, 35 S., 15 E.
JULIANA, Liverpool to Hong Kong, Nov. 16, 11 N., 24 W.
NIEUW HOLLAND, Batavia to Amsterdam, Nov. 22, 20 N., 23 W.
S. VAN HEEL, Rotterdam to Batavia, 31 days out, 11 N., 26 W.
ISABELLA, London to Singapore, Oct. 28, 41 N., 15 W.
BENJAMIN BANGS, Cardiff to Shanghai, Aug. 17.
JACOB and ANN, Swed. schr., Batavia to London, Dec. 7.
VILLE DE ARGOS (?), Batavia to Amsterdam, Dec. 7.
MADURA (Dutch bk.), Amsterdam to Batavia, Dec. 11, 10 N., 25 W.
WANDERER (Am. ship), Manila to New York, Oct. 25, 32 S., 31 E.
PATNA (barq.), Canton to Liverpool, Nov. 2, 35 S., 26 E.
GARRAWALT, Shanghai to London, Nov. 7, off Cape Agulhas.
STRATHMORE, Shanghai to London, Nov. 8.
HEBE, Java to London, Nov. 11, 34 S., 16 E.
GONV. GL. DUYMAER, v. TWIST, Bat. to Amst., Oct. 15, 19 S., 81 E.
ZWAAN, Batavia to Amsterdam, Nov. 23, 18 S., 3 W.
KNIGHT, Padang to Amsterdam.
BURGERMEISTER DUCKWITZ (Dan. barq.), Shanghai to New York.
MARCO POLO, ship, Shanghai to London, Oct. 24, 24 S., 57 E.
HENRIETTA (Dutch barque), Java to Amsterdam, Oct. 28.
HARKAWAY (ship), Shanghai to London, Nov. 5.
SUMATRA (Am. ship), Manila to New York, Oct. 30, 35 S., 20 E.
MARION (ship), New York to Singapore, July 20, 14 S., 35 W.
BLAKELY (Dutch ship), Batavia to Amstm., Oct. 14, 19 S. (?), 72 E (?).
BATASIA (barque), Batavia to Amsterdam, Oct. 20.

At ST. HELENA.—Nov. 3: George Avery, Reid, from Shanghai, and sailed for London; 5, Stad Middelburg, Ouwehand, from Batavia, and sailed for Middelburg; 7, Hamlet, Jilly, from Manila, and sailed 9th for New York; Empress Eugenie, Nattrass, from Foo-chow-Foo, and sailed for London; 9, Jura, Chambers, from Hong Kong, and sailed 11th for Liverpool; 17, Procymatia, Noel, from Shanghai, sailed 18th for London; 19, Northfleet, Lymington, from Canton; 20, Kent, McEwen, rom Japan, and sailed 21st for London; Onangondy, Brown, from fShanghai, and sailed 22nd for Liverpool; Jason, v. Bueren, from Batavia, and sailed 21st for Rotterdam; Merrington, Cartner, from Shanghai, and sailed for Liverpool; 21, Kennington, Edwards, from Hong Kong, and sailed for London; Yaratilda, Donough, from Foo-chow-Foo, Johannes Lodewyck, v d Waal, from Batavia, and sailed 22nd for Rotterdam; Maha Ranee, Ritson, from Foo chow-Foo, and sailed for London; Prinses Amalia, Bentveld, from Batavia, and sailed 22nd for Amsterdam; 22nd, Telanak, Popken, from Batavia, and sailed 25th for Amsterdam; Amalia Augusta, Veer, from Batavia, and sailed 23rd for Amsterdam; Stad Enschede, Kretschmer, from Batavia, and sailed 23rd for Amsterdam; Maid of the Tyne, Reid, from Singapore, and sailed 23rd for London; Hercules, D'Eterding, from Batavia, and sailed 23rd for Amsterdam; 23, Louise Buys, from Batavia, and sailed 24th for Amsterdam; 24, Landbouw, Kleynenberg, from Batavia, and sailed for Rotterdam; Emergens Smit, and Hendrika Groot, both from Batavia, and India Packet, Diepering, from Padang, and all three sailed 25th for Amsterdam; Helena, Snellman, from Batavia, and sailed 25th for Falmouth; 25, Southern Belle, Benson, from Shanghai, and sailed 26th for London; 26, Henrietta Geertruida, Boer, from Batavia.

Off ST. HELENA, Nov. 9.—William Simpson, Napier, from Batavia for London.

At TABLE BAY, Oct. 25.—Amtmand, Thesen, from Manila, and sailed, 27, for Falmouth; 30, Hortensia. Neilson, from Rio Grande, and sailed, Nov. 6, for Batavia; Nov. 2, Bahama (st.), Rowe, from London, and left 3, for Shanghai; Stirling (st.), from Cardiff, and left 4, for China; 8, Swallow, Scott, from Falmouth, and sailed 18, for Shanghai; 10, Antonia Terry, from Manila, and sailed 18 for New York; Burgermeister Duckwitz, from Shanghai, and sailed 13, for New York; Mary Mildred, from Foo-chow-Foo, and sailed 13, for London; 14, John Banfield, from London, and sailed 16, for Hong Kong; Oct. 22, Child of the Ocean, sailed for Shanghai Nov. 1; Emilie, Lundstrom, sailed for Batavia Oct. 24; Kinderdyk, Zwanenburg, from Batavia, and sailed 26, for Rotterdam.

AT SIMON'S BAY, OCT. 26.—Walf, sailed for Shanghai: 28, Argo, Gerterkamp, sailed for Batavia.

AT ASCENSION, Nov. 19.—Prince Alfred, Splatt, from Singapore for London; 16, Batavia, from Batavia for Amsterdam; 17, Jura, from China for Liverpool; 19, Pieter Schoen Mackes, from Java for Amsterdam: 27, Harkaway, from China for London.

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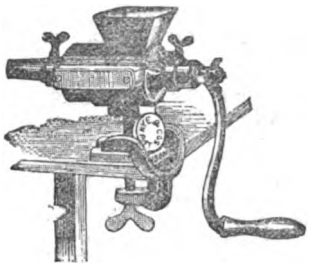

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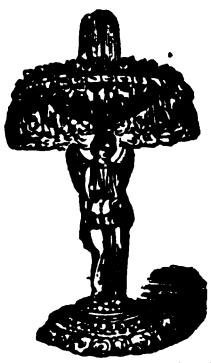

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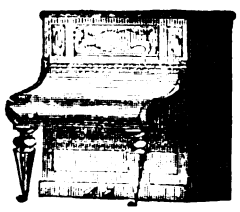

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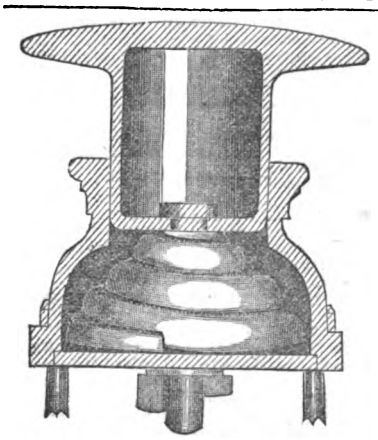

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